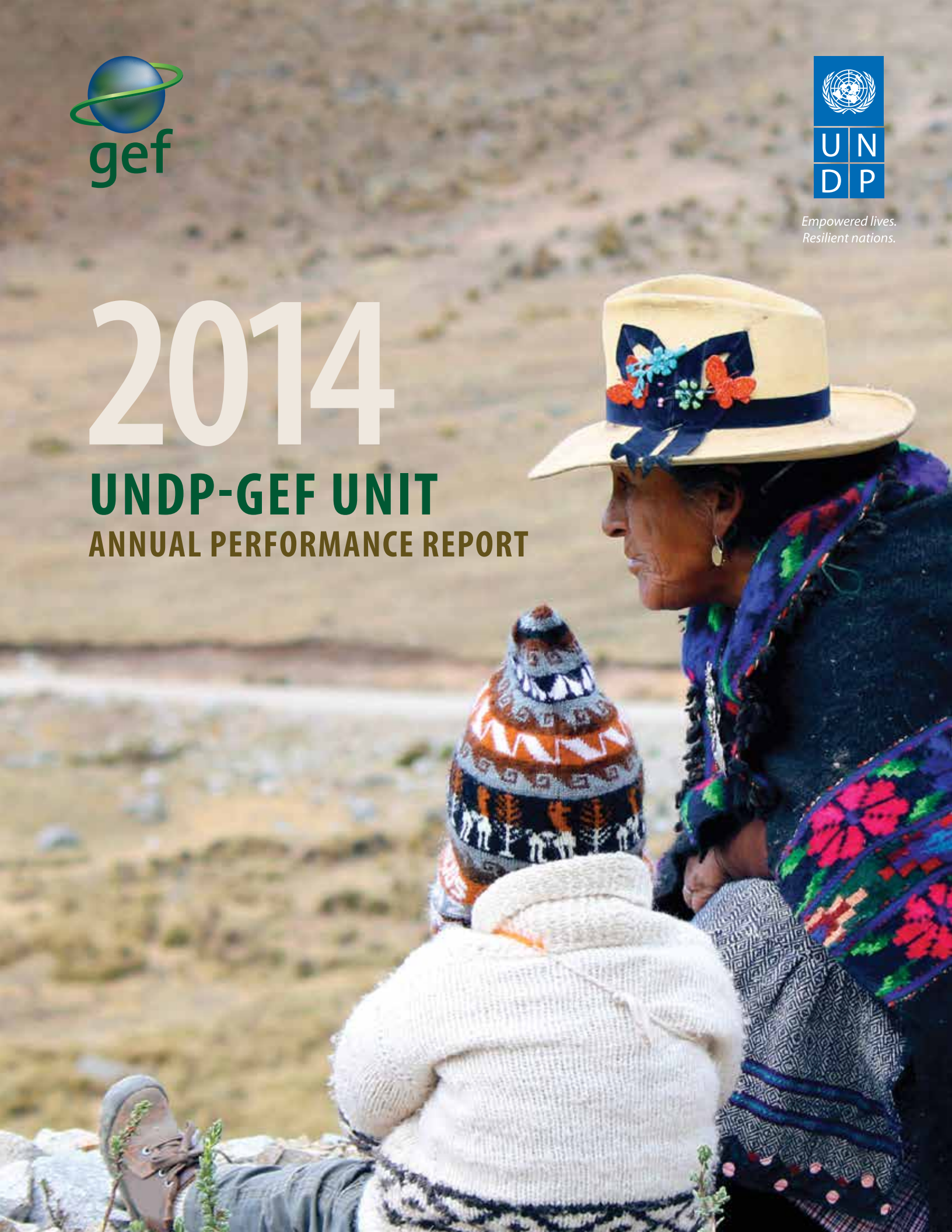

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

2014

UNDP-GEF UNIT

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations. www.undp.org

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 183 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society organisations, and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Today the GEF is the largest public funder of projects to improve the global environment. An independently operated financial organisation, the GEF provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, and chemicals and waste. Since 1991, the GEF has achieved a strong track record with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, providing $13.5 billion in grants and leveraging $65 billion in co-financing for 3,900 projects in more than 165 countries. Through its Small Grants Programme (SGP), the GEF has also made more than 20,000 grants totalling $1 billion to civil society and community based organisations around the world. For more information, visit www.thegef.org.

May 2015

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♻ Printed on recycled paper

Photo by Marion Fourtune

Contents

Foreword

Adriana Dinu
Photo by Christian Henry Wright

The UNDP Strategic Plan aims to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. In doing so, it sets UNDP on a course of three major areas of work—Sustainable Development Pathways, Inclusive and Effective Governance; and Resilience-Building. The Strategic Plan emphasizes the need for dealing with development challenges in an integrated manner, underpinning the reality that environmental sustainability is key to achieving poverty eradication, economic development and social justice. The vision, outcomes, and areas of work present a global offer that will enable UNDP to adopt an issues-based approach to development needs which are fundamentally integrated and multidimensional.

There is a strong alignment between the programming priorities of the global environmental funds UNDP partners with and the UNDP Strategic Plan. This close alignment of programming priorities—outlined in greater detail in this report—demonstrates a clear global recognition that environment and development are closely interlinked issues. Neither can be sustainably tackled without coordinated investment in the other. Issues such as climate change, air pollution, biodiversity loss, unsustainable fishing, and desertification of land, amongst others, all have profound impact on sustainable development; they underpin critical development issues such as food security, health, employment, poverty, gender equality, governance, and education.

The results highlighted in this seventh annual performance report detail how the projects we support are tackling the underlying drivers of environmental degradation, delivering integrated solutions at scale, and seeking multiple environmental and development benefits at national and global levels. This report also chronicles our evolution in improving the way we operate, and demonstrates our long-standing commitment to be transparent and accountable to our country partners, the global community and those who have entrusted resources to us.

I would like to thank everyone involved in this exciting journey for their hard work and dedication to achieving sustainable and inclusive development. We hope you will enjoy reading this report and look forward to your feedback.

Adriana Dinu
Executive Coordinator
UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
Sustainable Development Cluster
Bureau for Policy and Programme Support
UNDP

Photo by Umberto Labate/UNDP

Photo by Margarita Arguelles/UNDP

Introduction

ADVANCING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

This seventh Annual Performance Report marks an expansion of the scope of projects included in the report in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the portfolio of projects managed by the UNDP-GEF Unit.

The total portfolio of 526 projects listed in the Annex cover 132 countries and represents a total grant investment of USD 1.99 billion. Combined with an additional USD 8.35 billion in co-financing this represents USD 10.35 billion invested in the environment and sustainable development priorities of 132 countries.

Further details on the work of the UNDP-GEF Unit can be found in other reports available on the UNDP website[1], including the annual report of the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) and a new report on UNDP's work, primarily financed by the GEF, to protected human health and the environment from chemicals known as persistent organic pollutants.

The UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit

The objective of the UNDP-GEF Unit is to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion, by catalyzing environmental finance for sustainable development. The expected outcomes of the UNDP-GEF Business Plan cover five key areas, aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and the GEF programming directions, namely:

i. sustainable management of ecosystem goods and services;

ii. sustainable, affordable and accessible energy services;

iii. scaling up climate change adaptation and mitigation;

iv. sustainable management of chemicals and waste; and

v. improved water and ocean governance.

UNDP has become the largest GEF Agency working to advance environmental sustainability in the framework of the sustainable development agenda.

Photo by Antonio Escalante/UNDP Peru

The post-2015 global development agenda and the new Sustainable Development Goals will encourage countries to promote economic and social progress with a light environmental footprint. This is essential for all the world's regions if we are to preserve the global commons which secure our common future.

HELEN CLARK
UNDP Administrator
Opening Address to the International Conference on the Emergence of Africa.
March 2015

[1] See www.undp.org

The principal environmental vertical funds that UNDP partners with are those managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF is a critical instrument in financing sustainable development given its ability to 'join the dots' between different international environmental conventions and its focus on addressing the root causes and drivers of environmental degradation. These environmental vertical funds are the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEF TF); the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF); the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF); the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF); and the Adaptation Fund (AF). UNDP has been accredited to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in March 2015 as one of the first implementing entities.

Since 1991, UNDP has secured, on behalf of partner countries, a total of USD 4.8 billion in grants from the GEF and other environmental financing. Over the past four years alone, a total of USD 1.95 billion in global environmental financing was secured for developing countries, representing an increase of 55 percent over the previous four-year planning cycle. A total of 68 percent of the resources mobilized over the past four years was for least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), low-income and lower middle income countries.

For the purpose of engaging with and managing the funding from environmental vertical funds, UNDP established the Global Environmental Finance (GEF) Unit in the Sustainable Development Cluster of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS). The UNDP-GEF Unit is comprised of a team of headquarters and region-based specialized technical advisors, supported by a New York-based Directorate. The UNDP–GEF business model involves a three-tier structure of oversight and specialized technical assistance.

The three-tiers are:

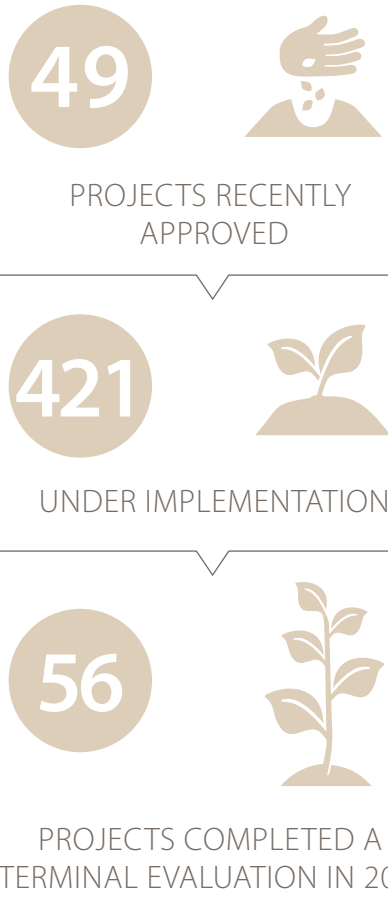
a. Country Offices;

b. region-based technical advisers (RTAs); and

c. global principal technical advisers (PTAs).

PORTFOLIO OF PROJECTS COVERED IN THIS REPORT

PLANTING THE SEEDS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



WHAT IS A VERTICAL FUND?

Environmental funds—like the GEF, LDCF, SCCF and AF—are called 'vertical' because they focus or earmark 'vertically' on specific issues or themes (e.g. environment or climate change) in contrast with the 'horizontal' approach of a country-based model of aid. Global environmental vertical funds are unique in development finance in that—unlike traditional 'donors'—the funds have their own governance and programming arrangements, results based management requirements, reporting requirements, design requirements, and service standards, amongst others. Funds are earmarked for specific purposes and may only be accessed in accordance with strict eligibility criteria and upon approval of the governing board of the fund in question. This creates an additional layer of governance over and above UNDP's project cycle, requiring flexibility and responsiveness to additional requirements.

WHAT IS UNDP'S ROLE WITH VERTICAL FUNDS?

UNDP is required to provide fund-specific services as part of its role as an accredited 'implementing agency' to various vertical funds. In the case of the GEF funds, these services are defined by the GEF Council and include GEF corporate services (including, for example, portfolio level financial and results reporting, and support to the GEF Independent Evaluation Office) and project cycle management services (including project design, and monitoring and evaluation). The GEF fee is intended to cover UNDP's costs in providing these services. UNDP is required to report annually to the GEF Council on the use of fees.

Photo by Kawser Ahmed/UNDP Bangladesh

ALIGNMENT OF UNDP-GEF WORK WITH GLOBAL PROGRAMMING PRIORITIES

UNDP-GEF Technical Areas of Focus	Global Programming Priorities
 **Sustainable management of ecosystems goods and services** Maintain and enhance the goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems in order to secure livelihoods, food, water and health; enhance resilience; conserve threatened species and their habitats; and increase carbon storage and sequestration.	**UNDP Strategic Plan** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance. **GEF Programming Strategy** Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society; Sustainable land management in production systems. **Sustainable Development Goals** **GOAL 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere; **GOAL 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; **GOAL 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; **GOAL 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; **GOAL 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable management of forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
 **Improved Water and Ocean Governance** Promote integrated, ecosystem based climate resilient management of the world's major freshwater and marine transboundary water systems through improved water and ocean governance.	**UNDP Strategic Plan** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance. **GEF Programming Strategy** Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem service. **Sustainable Development Goals** **GOAL 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere; **GOAL 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; **GOAL 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; **GOAL 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
 **Sustainable Management of Chemicals and Waste** Reduce the risks for human health and the environment, particularly the poor, women and children to chemical substances and waste.	**UNDP Strategic Plan** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. **GEF Programming Strategy** Increase phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury, and other chemicals of global concern. **Sustainable Development Goals** **GOAL 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere; **GOAL 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at allages; **GOAL 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; **GOAL 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
 **Scaling up Climate Change Action** Develop the capacity of Governments and local communities to strengthen systems on planning, budgeting, implementing and reporting to transition to green, low-emission and climate-resilient (LECR) development.	**UNDP Strategic Plan** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. **GEF Programming Strategy** Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path. **Sustainable Development Goals** **GOAL 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere; **GOAL 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; **GOAL 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; **GOAL 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; **GOAL 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; **GOAL 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; **GOAL 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
 **Sustainable, affordable and accessible energy services** Make the use and supply of energy more environmentally sustainable, affordable and accessible; and promote low emission and climate resilient urban and transport infrastructure.	**UNDP Strategic Plan** Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded. **GEF Programming Strategy** Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path. **Sustainable Development Goals** **GOAL 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere; **GOAL 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all; **GOAL 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; **GOAL 12:** Ensure sustainable consumptions and production patters; **GOAL 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Management Performance

DEMONSTRATING TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The UNDP-GEF Unit monitors its efficiency and effectiveness in the following areas: a) project development; b) implementation and supervision support; and c) results achieved. Trends, slow performance and risks are discussed annually with UNDP-GEF senior managers, and a strong culture of accountability for results has contributed to significant management performance improvements over the past four years. Many of these performance indicators are also monitored by the GEF; performance across the 14 GEF Agencies is reported annually to the GEF Council in the Annual Monitoring Report and the Annual Performance Report prepared by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).[2]

Project development: Project design is a key project cycle management service that UNDP provides to the GEF. After a project concept is approved by the GEF Council, the full project document is developed and then submitted to the GEF for final approval. After final approval by UNDP and GEF, the project is initiated and begins implementation when the project document is signed by all relevant parties. The time taken for projects to move through the various steps in the GEF project appraisal and approval process is closely monitored by the GEF and by the UNDP-GEF Unit.

In 2014, the GEF Council raised concerns about delays in project development across all GEF Agencies and approved a policy to cancel projects submitted for final approval more than 18 months after the initial approval of the project concept. UNDPs performance against this cancellation policy will be reported in the 2015 Annual Performance Report of the UNDP-GEF Unit.

Some of the 56 Terminal Evaluations (TE) reports submitted in 2014 confirmed that a quick project start paved the way for effective work planning and positive project results. Some projects experience start up delays caused by lengthy processes to hire project staff. The UNDP-GEF Unit is developing guidance to clarify procedures that should speed up project start.

Implementation and supervision support: A number of improvements in implementation and supervision support have been noted over the past four years: stable progress in achieving results during project implementation; a significant increase in the quality of project-level reporting; steady improvements in the timely closure of projects thereby reducing costs; and a notable improvement in project-level financial delivery.

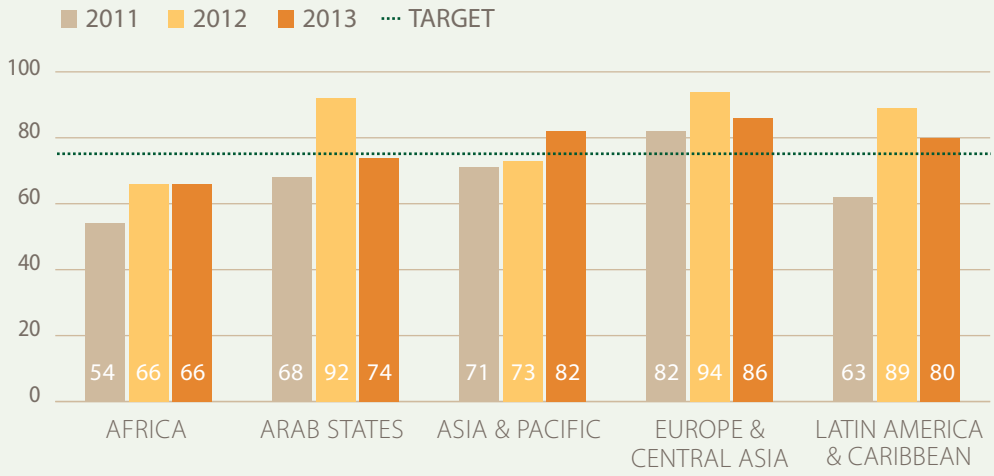
Project-level performance is monitored annually through project-specific implementation reports (called project implementation reports, or PIRs) once a UNDP-supported GEF-financed project has completed one full year of implementation. The number of UNDP-GEF reporting projects has increased from 227 in 2009 to an expected 367 in 2015 (increase of 62 percent); 292 projects submitted a PIR in 2014. Project stakeholders report cumulative progress made by the project toward the development objective (called DO) and annual implementation

[2] Both reports are publically available at www.thegef.org

Photo by Gandhi/UNDP SCBFWM Project

TRENDS IN REPORTING QUALITY

The UNDP-GEF Unit internal target for the quality of PIRs (75 percent rated satisfactory or highly satisfactory) at the portfolio level was exceeded for the first time in 2012 and then again in 2013, with slight differences by region.



HOW IS THE QUALITY OF REPORTING ASSESSED?

In addition to adhering to UNDP project-level monitoring and reporting requirements, GEF-financed projects must complete the GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) each year the project is under implementation. Over the past four years, the UNDP-GEF Unit has commissioned an independent review of the quality of project-level PIRs that focuses on the completeness; balance; consistency; substance and reliability; and clarity of the report. This external review assesses the reliability of the self-ratings provided by project managers, UNDP Country Officers and UNDP-GEF region-based Technical Advisors and is intended to encourage objective and credible self-ratings on project progress. The PIR quality assessment does not rate the results achieved or progress made by the project.


Photo by Zafer Kizilkaya

progress (called IP) in the PIR. These are rated using a six-point rating scale[3], and the ratings are then aggregated up to the portfolio level (e.g. by region) and are used to flag slow performance that may require additional implementation support. The international benchmark for progress ratings used by the GEF is that 80 percent of projects should be rated in the satisfactory range and 20 percent rated in the unsatisfactory range. In 2014, 89 percent of the reporting projects had a DO rating in the satisfactory range and 85 percent had an IP rating in the satisfactory range.

Some of the 56 TE reports submitted in 2014 highlighted that the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) culture at the project level may downplay challenges faced on-the-ground. To support a data-driven results management approach and a rigorous M&E culture, the UNDP-GEF Unit is developing guidance on evidence based results frameworks, and is creating incentives and guidance to support strong M&E in project design and implementation.

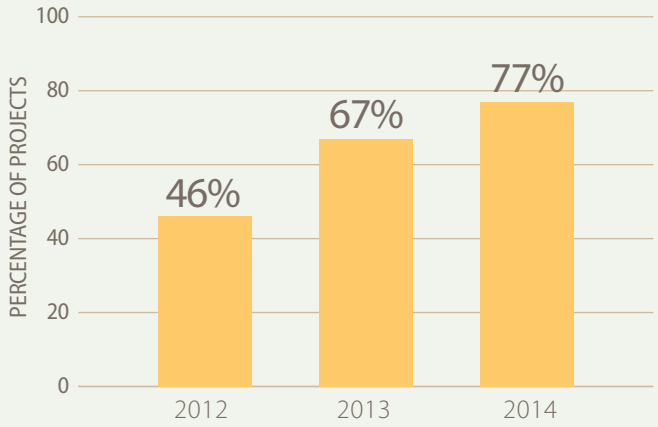
The quality of each PIR is independently assessed each year and these quality ratings have been

[3] GEF six-point ratings scale ranges from highly satisfactory to highly unsatisfactory. Satisfactory range includes moderately satisfactory, satisfactory and highly satisfactory.


Photo by Renato Contreras

PROJECT-LEVEL SUSTAINABILITY RATINGS

Steady increase in sustainability ratings (moderately likely or above) as rated in terminal evaluations reports



improving steadily over the past four years. The UNDP-GEF Unit internal target for the quality of PIRs (75 percent rated satisfactory or highly satisfactory) at the portfolio level was exceeded for the first time in 2012 and then again in 2013 with slight differences by region. In 2014, taking a new approach, only those PIRs that had lower quality ratings in 2013 and those project that submitted a PIR for the first time in 2014 were quality assessed. An in-depth review sheet was shared with project stakeholders to support credible reporting in 2015, and to identify opportunities for improvement across the Unit.

The GEF IEO 2013 Annual Performance Report reported that UNDP projects requiring extensions decreased between 2005-2008 and 2009-2012, and that approximately nine percent of UNDP projects had been extended at least once. As these extensions do incur additional costs, project should only be extended on an exceptions basis. The 56 projects that submitted a TE in 2014 were under implementation for an average of six years.

The delivery rate of projects managed by the UNDP-GEF Unit rose substantially over the past four years ending at close to 85 percent in 2014 or USD 318 million including the global programme. This is the highest delivery in the history of the UNDP-GEF Unit and represents 59 percent of the total UNDP delivery of regular programme resources.

Results achieved: Approximately 20 percent of the total portfolio of projects managed by the UNDP-GEF Unit complete implementation each year. Therefore, up to 60-70 project terminal evaluation reports are prepared annually which represents roughly 30 percent of the total number of UNDP decentralized evaluations in a given year.

The purpose of the terminal evaluation is to assess and rate the achievement of the project using standard evaluation criteria including: effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, sustainability, and impact. External, independent evaluators are commissioned to undertake these evaluations in accordance with standards developed by the UNDP IEO in 2012. To validate the independence of these project ratings, the GEF IEO requires the GEF Agencies' IEOs to verify the project ratings in the evaluation report, and to rate the quality of the terminal evaluation report.

In 2014, 56 projects prepared a TE report, which are publically available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC)[4]. These reports contain many project-specific findings and recommendations to project stakeholders on steps to be taken to ensure the project outcomes are sustained and make progress toward impact.

[4] http://erc.undp.org/index.html

The 2014 cohort of 56 validated terminal evaluation reports showed strong performance in delivering results. The outcomes achieved by the projects were highly rated; 94 percent of the project outcomes were rated as moderately satisfactory or above, an increase of four percent compared to the 2013 cohort of 63 terminal evaluations reports. 91 percent of UNDP-GEF projects that closed between 2010 and 2014 had project outcomes rated in the satisfactory range.

The sustainability of project outcomes after the project closes is rated based on the likelihood of four factors: financial sustainability, socio-political sustainability, institutional framework and governance sustainability, and environmental sustainability. In 2012, 46 percent of the cohort of completed projects had validated sustainability ratings of moderately likely or above. For the 2013 cohort, this increased to 67 percent, and for the 2014 cohort this increased to 77 percent. As seen through these trends, average ratings for overall likelihood of sustainability for projects have slowly but steadily increased since 2012.

A common finding in the cohort of TEs submitted in 2014 reveals that many projects come to an end without an effective sustainability strategy. Often, a considerable amount of effort is put into handing over project physical assets but rarely is there the equivalent effort in handing over the intellectual assets created by the project. Therefore, an important lesson is that a sustainability strategy is key to achieving impact in the longer-term and an exit workshop or similar event can be a helpful activity at project closure.

The quality of each TE is rated by the UNDP IEO. The quality ratings have improved slightly since 2011 but the UNDP-GEF internal target of 75 percent rated as satisfactory or highly satisfactory at the portfolio level has not been met. In addition, the GEF IEO 2013 Annual Performance Report noted that the quality of UNDP TEs is not at the level of those prepared for the GEF-financed projects by the World Bank and UNEP. To address this, in October 2014 the UNDP-GEF Unit began providing centralized quality assurance support for project Mid-Term Reviews (MTR) and terminal evaluations. This support begins very early in the evaluation process and ends when the reports are posted to the Evaluation Resource Centre website. Since October 2014, 48 terms of references on evaluations have been centrally reviewed and 57 MTR and TE reports have been quality reviewed before finalization.

94%

OF THE PROJECT OUTCOMES WERE RATED AS MODERATELY SATISFACTORY OR ABOVE

Photo by Julio Moreira/UNOPS

In 2014, UNDP became the first UN GEF Agency to come into full compliance with the GEF policy on environmental and social safeguards.

Photo by Patrick Debels

UNDP places enormous value in having robust performance and results evidence, necessary for us to learn and make decisions, and be transparent and accountable as an organization to our partners for the resources entrusted to us.

GINA CASAR
Under-Secretary-General and UNDP Associate Administrator
Statement to the First Regular Session of the UNDP and UNFPA Executive Board on Evaluation Policy Review and Management Response. January 2015.

Photo by UNDP Lebanon

Progress Toward Results

DEMONSTRATING IMPACT

Global Benefits

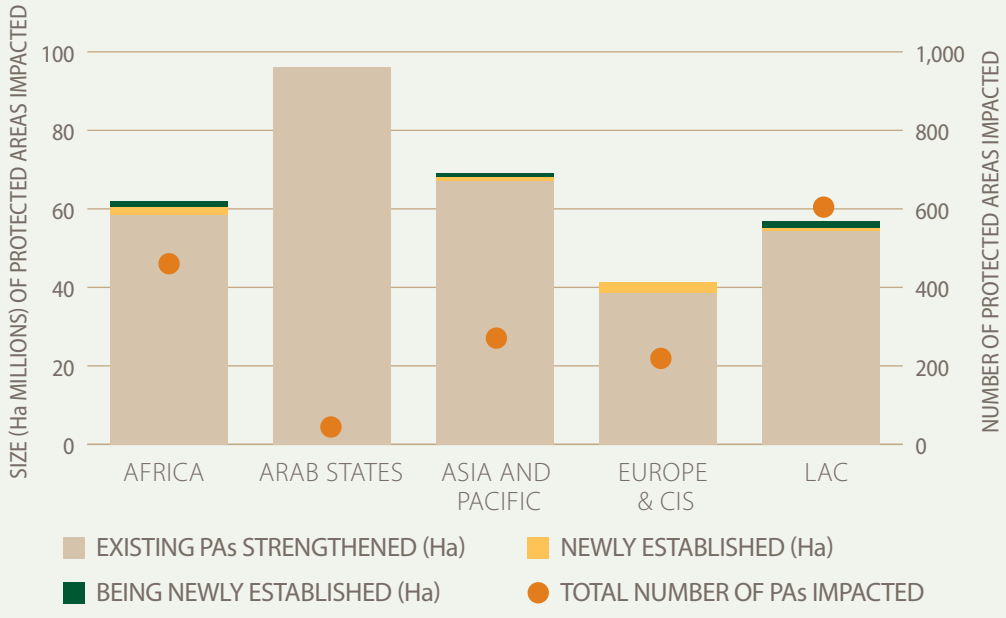
The projects supported by the UNDP-GEF Unit are designed to achieve global environmental benefits typically associated with the international environmental conventions for which the GEF serves as the financial mechanism.

All GEF-financed projects report to the GEF on progress made toward reaching their intended global environmental benefits. For example, the 2014 cohort of on-going projects is impacting 1,600 protected areas in 76 countries, representing a total area of 326 million hectares, nearly the size of India (328 million hectares).

These projects are also designed to achieve multiple development benefits, bringing together the three strands of sustainable development—environment, social and economic—as development cannot be sustainable without environmental sustainability. The challenge is to report on global development impacts with the same rigor as is applied to reporting on global environmental benefits. Work has begun on this and a number of development impacts, some cumulative and others reflecting the 2014 portfolio of reporting projects, are highlighted in the development impacts graphic.

PROTECTED AREAS IMPACTED GLOBALLY

The 2014 cohort of on-going biodiversity and ecosystem services projects is impacting 1,600 protected areas—including indigenous and community conserved areas—in 76 countries, representing a total area of 326 million hectares, which is nearly the size of India.



DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS[5]

2,872 PROTECTED AREAS impacted covering **481** mil hectares, since the year 2000

63 countries with improved access to CLEAN & AFFORDABLE ENERGY

16,598 SMALL GRANTS to communities in **131** countries through GEF SGP

1 in 4 ongoing projects working with CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

150 countries supported

300,000 people in **16** countries trained in safe management of POPs

18 mil people benefiting from improved access to CLIMATE INFORMATION

71% of ongoing projects mainstreaming GENDER and **80%** in LDCs

1.5 bil people benefitting from IWRM[6] measures underway in **20** TRANSBOUNDARY WATER SYSTEMS

[5] Figures capture the impacts of UNDP-supported interventions, ongoing and closed, unless otherwise noted.

[6] Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM).

Photo by Mariana Simoes/UNDP

Supporting Countries with Adapting to Climate Change

- 23 MILLION direct beneficiaries
- 124 projects implemented directly by 97 countries

- 34% of projects directly benefit farmers, and lead to an average increase in productivity of 80% and average increase in income of 47%
- 83% of the projects have a particular focus on women
- 1,600km and 14,700 ha of coastal areas have been protected
- 31 Early Warning Systems developed, benefiting 3.2 MILLION people
- 39 projects improved access to climate information, benefitting 18 MILLION people

- 60% of projects are in Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and highly vulnerable countries

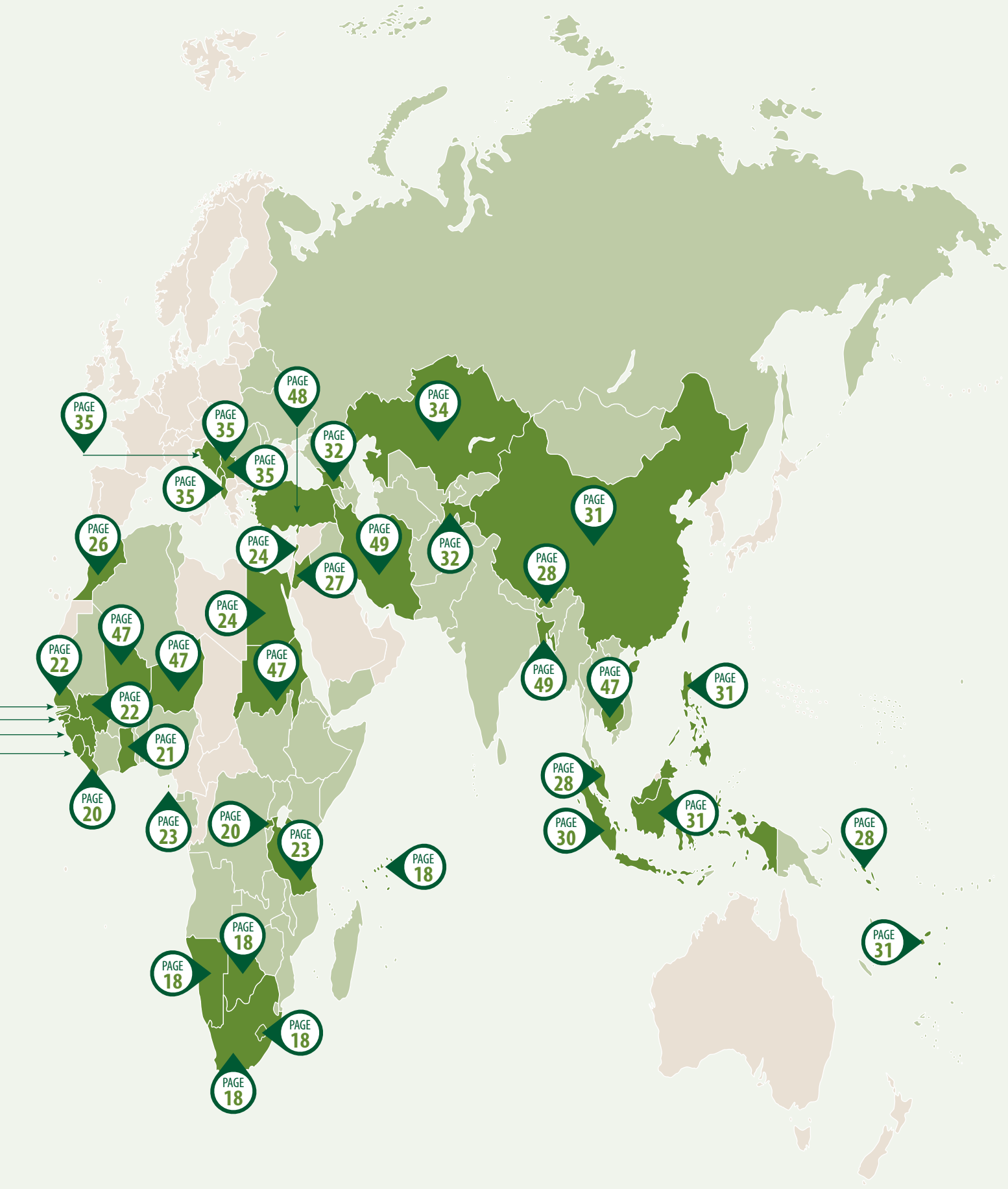
Project Results

Each project is designed to measure and report on its theory of change and progress toward reaching the project objective and outcomes. The results achieved are reported in a number of ways, including through the annual PIRs discussed above. Results are also reported on UNDP Country Office websites and other reports including, for example, the 2014 UNDP Annual Report and the 2013-2014 Achieving Development Results in Asia and the Pacific Report. We are pleased to highlight below exciting progress made by 39 projects in 47 countries in Africa; Arab States; Asia and Pacific; Europe and Central Asia; Latin America; and global projects.

Photo by Andrea Egan/UNDP

Countries working with the UNDP-GEF Unit in 2014

PROGRESS TOWARD RESULTS IN 47 COUNTRIES, OUT OF A TOTAL OF 132, ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS REPORT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AFRICA

LEVERAGING THE ENVIRONMENT FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

In recent years, Africa has witnessed declining poverty levels, steady economic growth, a flourishing private sector, and new opportunities from discoveries of oil, gas and other resources. Despite these positive trends, however, large disparities persist across the region. Estimates indicate that on average, one out of every two Africans lives below the international poverty line and that 585 million people, the equivalent of 72 percent of the region's population, are either living in multidimensional poverty—with overlapping deprivations in education, health and living standards—or are at risk of falling back into poverty when crises hit. These challenges constitute the main drivers of environmental degradation in Africa. Thus UNDP is working to reduce poverty and inequality, and increase resilience to economic, social and climate related shocks, by targeting patterns of growth that lead to unsustainable use of natural resources and threaten the livelihoods of the poor.

Harnessing the Orange-Senqu River for the people and economy of southern Africa

The winding Orange-Senqu River—shared by **Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia** and **South Africa**—is a lifeline for their socioeconomic development; the headwaters in Lesotho support the mountain ecosystems where herders and farmers make their living, and provide municipal water for the greater Johannesburg area, while the river supports an important agricultural industry, mining industries and the energy sector in the economic powerhouse of southern Africa.

The Orange-Senqu River Basin is the largest river basin in southern Africa with a total catchment area of 100 million hectares. This highly developed Basin is home to a total population of 14.27 million people, whose

Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels in The Seychelles.
Photo by Seychelles News Agency

Promoting renewable energy

Imported fossil fuels are the **Seychelles'** single largest source of greenhouse gases and pose an on-going threat to its environmental and economic wellbeing. Renewable energy sources such as solar energy provide a financial hedge against fuel price increases; will greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and have more limited impacts on the environment and human health. UNDP is supporting increased use of grid-connected photovoltaic (PV) systems in Seychelles, assisting the Government in meeting its 2020 target of generating 20 percent of its energy from renewable sources. To prepare for the up-scaling of PV systems in Seychelles, an education and awareness campaign on PV technology and its potential benefits was designed and launched, under the supervision of the Ministry for Environment and Energy, targeting the general public and key decision makers. Information on PV was disseminated through articles in newspapers and magazines, a TV documentary, and several radio and television interviews, reaching most of the population of Seychelles. The campaign paved the way for the launching of the PV rebate scheme, which aims to make PV systems more attractive for purchase by homeowners and small businesses. In addition to this, a net-metering tariff was also set up, such that early adopters would fully benefit from the production of their PV systems. In its first iteration, the rebate scheme provided a 35 percent subsidy on PV systems up to 3 kWp to successful applicants from the domestic sector, and a 15 percent subsidy on systems up to 15 kWp to successful applicants from the commercial sector. Launched in early 2014 by the Minister of Environment and Energy, the scheme is managed by the Development Bank of Seychelles, and has been capitalized with funds from the project and the Government. Although the project initially targeted an installed capacity of 1.3 MWp; rapid uptake from both sectors suggests that this will be significantly exceeded.

livelihoods are remarkably diverse. The Vaal tributary of the Orange River, for example, supplies more than 80 percent of South Africa's electricity requirements—approximately 50 percent of all the electricity generated in Africa—and houses the area in which 50 percent of South Africa's GDP is generated. While the river system is one of the most developed and regulated in Africa, the Basin still hosts globally significant terrestrial biodiversity, including five Ramsar sites.

All climate models predict drier climate in southern Africa, which implies severe water stress in the coming decades—during which the region is expected to grow rapidly. This will lead to an increasing demand on water resources, changes to the hydrological regime, declining water quality, and land degradation. To address these threats at the transboundary basin level, UNDP supported the development of a Strategic Action Programme which was endorsed at the ministerial level in all four countries, with high-level political support, and has been supplemented by four National Action Plans (NAP). At the local level, UNDP supported community-led activities, such as rangeland rehabilitation, dune stabilization, and water demand management.

In Lesotho, the project trained women living near the River, who then voluntarily cleared an entire hillside of invasive plants to prepare the land for grass that will allow livestock to graze while also preventing erosion and the loss of topsoil. To implement activities,

Harvesting grapes in the Northern Cape, South Africa. Photo by Leonie Marinovich/UNOPS

UNDP partnered with a local NGO, the Serumula Development Association, which specializes in natural resource management and focuses on agriculture and food security. Communities learned to harvest grass seed for rehabilitation of the grasslands where invasive plants had been cleared, rather than to purchase which it as grass seed is a very expensive commodity. Already, surrounding villages have contacted the demonstration communities to ask about how they can also do the same clearing and rehabilitation. An external evaluator found clear evidence of community empowerment, especially among women.

In Botswana, the project supported the design and construction of a rainwater harvesting system in the village of Khawa. The water is now used to irrigate a community vegetable garden that provides a source of income to the community as well as a source of much-needed vitamins in an area where HIV is prevalent. Previously residents had to bring water to the community in a bowser, and now are no longer dependent on that supply.

In Namibia and South Africa, the project contributed towards better managed irrigation demand in the basin, more efficient use of water and improved pollution control in the irrigation sector, which supports the production of high-value agricultural products for export. Working with the Joint Irrigation Authority of Namibia and South Africa, the project supported the installation of water flow meters, soil moisture probes and irrigation scheduling equipment, and tested different types of irrigation methods. This successful demonstration work yielded a water management plan, a report showing lessons and good practice, and a water information management system that is now used by farmers.

The project supported the first application in Africa of the "source-to-sea" concept into the actual management policy framework in Africa, in collaboration with another GEF-funded initiative in the region: the *Benguela Current LME* project. In partnership, these two projects undertook an assessment that investigated the interactions between the Orange-Senqu River Basin ecosystem and the Benguela Current LME at and near the Orange River estuary, where the two ecosystems meet. The findings have been widely disseminated in the booklet *From Source to Sea*, and have been considered during the development of the Orange River Mouth Management Plan, a management framework for the future management, conservation and restoration efforts at and around the river mouth.

Overall, the project supported the countries in efforts to share information and plan jointly for a sustainable future. Joint planning and implementation of activities that take transboundar y considerations fully into account will make future water resources planning and management more efficient, more sustainable, and more resilient to climate change and variability. On-the-ground activities piloted by the project demonstrated that such initiatives can yield both environmental and economic benefits for local communities and for the entire Basin. These activities are expected to be replicated and upscaled during the implementation of the Strategic Action Programme.

Fighting the spread of Ebola

In addition to direct contact, the Ebola Virus Disease can be transmitted by exposure to infected medical equipment and waste. Most healthcare waste is burned in open pits, barrels, or simple "incinerators", all of which produce harmful fumes. As part of its Global Project for Ebola Response and with financial support from the Republic of Korea, South Africa, GEF and the UNDP Thematic Trust Fund, UNDP is improving the capacity of Ebola treatment units and Health Care Facilities to safely treat waste resulting from the care of Ebola infected patients by using environmentally safe long-term solutions in **Guinea**, **Liberia** and **Sierra Leone**. These solutions include the installation of state of the art autoclaves that are highly effective, easy to use, produce minimal pollution, and allow for safer handling of the infectious waste with less risk for the handlers. After the Ebola epidemic is under control, the capacity developed will continue to support key national health sector programmes such as those focusing on infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis while minimizing environmental pollution.

Reducing vulnerability to climate change in flood prone areas

The hills of **Rwanda**'s Nyabihu district, famous for their fertility and potential for high agricultural yields, are vulnerable to the effects of climate variability, including increasingly unpredictable periods of rainfall. In order to address the risks posed by climate change, the Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)—with the support of UNDP and UNEP, and with LDCF financing—have implemented activities in Nyabihu and three other districts (Rubavu, Ngororero and Rutsiro) targeting 13,750 households to promote and demonstrate integrated watershed management that take into account climate risk management practices. A key feature of REMA's intervention is to increase ecosystem resilience against weather related shocks. In Nyabihu, for example, community members participated in the construction of graded terraces in the steep hillsides which allow excess rainwater to run off without damaging the structural integrity of the soil or contributing to erosion. Through this practice crops receive the right amount of water and nutrients. These interventions and others have resulted in a decreased risk of landslides and flooding in the area. Small scale community-based adaptation initiatives, such as poultry and mushroom farming, have also been supported, which provide an alternative source of income and food production for local families. Resident Alice Abimana said, "With the profits from the mushroom sales, I was able to receive computer skills training." High community participation, particularly by women who represent 60 percent of the population, has strengthened local ownership of the project and helps ensure sustainability of activities.

INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AFRICA

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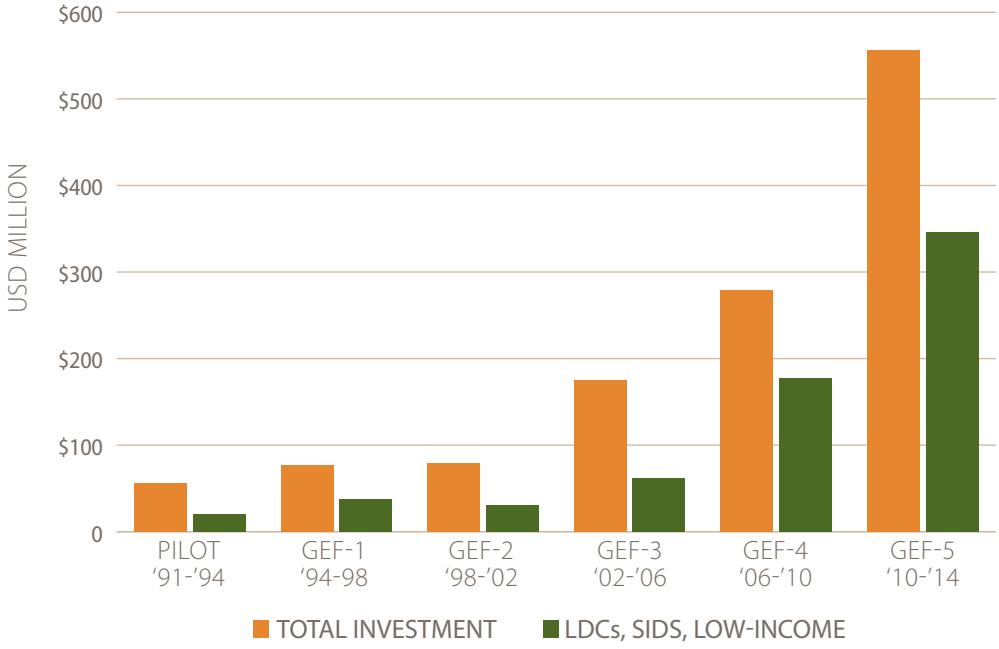


New refrigerators save energy for thousands of households

Together, the two million refrigerators and air conditioning units used in **Ghana** consume three times more energy than the maximum amount allowed in countries with more solid regulations. For many people, this means an additional USD 50-100 spent on electricity per year, a large sum of money in a country where the average annual income is USD 1,900. Across the country, every energy inefficient appliance generates over 0.7 tons of carbon emissions each year and can release up to two tons of ozone-depleting substances into the atmosphere when not properly disposed. To reduce Ghana's carbon emissions and ozone-depleting substances related to energy, the Government, in collaboration with UNDP, launched a "rebate and turn in" programme, which encourages consumers to exchange their old refrigerators for new, efficient models at a discounted price. Thanks to the programme, more than 5,200 old, energy inefficient appliances have been replaced in households across the country, with 15,000 expected to be replaced by the end of 2015. Ghanaian law now requires that all new refrigerators carry official energy efficiency labels. At the same time, a ban on the import of used refrigerating appliances in 2013 prevented over 260,000 inefficient units from entering into the country. All told, the annual energy savings achieved are enough to power more than 11,000 households for a year. UNDP continues to support the Government of Ghana to promote the country's transition towards a green economy and a low-carbon and climate resilient society. As part of the UN's Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative, Ghana has embarked on a UNDP-supported action plan to provide universal energy access, improve energy efficiency and increase renewable energy for all Ghanaians by 2030.

Energy efficient refrigerators help consumers save money on electricity consumption. Photo by Bossman Owusu/UNDP Ghana

Photo by Greg Marinovich/UNOPS

In Mali, Livestock are critical for food security.
Photo by Fabiana Issler/UNDP

Conservation of endemic livestock boosts livelihoods and food security in West Africa

In West Africa, livestock can contribute significantly to livelihoods of rural communities and play a central role in food security. Not many livestock breeds, however, can thrive in this often harsh environment; common breeds often fall ill from disease and drought, which makes them expensive and risky for herders. To address this issue, in partnership with the African Development Bank (ADB) and the GEF, UNDP established an innovative programme in the **Gambia**, **Guinea**, **Mali** and **Senegal** that targeted three breeds of endemic livestock—N'dama cattle, Djallonké sheep, and the West African dwarf goat—that are extremely well adapted to the region's conditions. Though particularly important for food security and livelihood resilience, these breeds are threatened by habitat loss and genetic dilution. The project promoted the benefits of these endemic breeds, engaging communities in trainings on natural resource management. As communities adopted these approaches, livestock productivity improved and people's diets became more diverse—thereby contributing to the local economy and food security. In Mali, the targeted communities had a 24 percent increase in food security. Infrastructure was built, including 17 national livestock markets and two regional livestock markets. Also 12 mini-dairies were built, all of which have been equipped, and handed over to community-based cooperatives, many run by women. Cheese, yogurt and fresh milk production has become more widespread and their distribution facilitated, including through the construction of 70 km feeder roads in Mali and Guinea. By linking institutions with common interest, the project contributed to the establishment of a network for endemic livestock, the Sub-Regional Focal Point on Animal Genetic Resources in West Africa, which will ensure the regional sustainability of the project's impacts.

Early warning systems protect farmers and fishermen in São Tomé and Príncipe

São Tomé and Príncipe's 187,500 inhabitants rely primarily on agriculture. Climate variability and change not only affect production but also bring severe and dangerous weather conditions. Heavy rains and landslides create treacherous conditions for farmers and people living in rural areas, whilst increasingly dense fog, strong winds and storms have destroyed fishing vessels, and led to a mortality rate among fishermen at sea that is three times higher[8] than the world average. Part of what makes these conditions so dangerous is the fact that they can come without warning. After independence from Portugal in 1975, São Tomé lost many of its trained meteorological staff, leaving few people who could gather and interpret weather information. By 2012, there were only seven functioning automated weather stations in the country. Some had been vandalized and others lacked a direct link for data transmission, resulting in critical delays in warnings. Without reliable and timely weather monitoring and forecasts, people on the coast or in fishing boats can be caught off guard when bad weather strikes. An ongoing UNDP-supported project, in partnership with the Ministry of Public Works and the National Meteorological Institute, and with financing from the LDCF, helps develop more reliable early warning systems to monitor these increasingly severe weather patterns, such as rainfall, floods and storms. Starting with five pilot sites in the most vulnerable coastal communities, project activities provide training, equipment, and technical assistance to strengthen the country's early warning capabilities. This includes training staff to repair and maintain equipment, interpret data, and install or overhaul more than 50 weather and hydrological monitoring stations. The goal is to be able to disseminate tailored weather and climate bulletins, including color-coded alerts, advisories for farmers, watches and warnings for floods, drought, and severe weather. For example, community radio stations and radio equipment for fishermen will help them get real-time weather warnings while at sea. In the long-term, this information will be used to identify climate changes, which along with socioeconomic and environmental data can be used to improve São Tomé's decision-making processes and increase the resilience of local farming and fishing communities to climate-related shocks. In the coming years, UNDP will work with the Government of São Tomé to integrate this weather and climate information into national policies, agricultural land-use planning and disaster preparedness.

Fighting the illegal trade of wildlife

The illegal trade of wildlife is undermining financial, social and economic capital while threatening the development of tourism and fueling insecurity and political instability. The cascading impacts on poverty, good governance, investment and resilience are equally stark; crime affecting natural resources and the environment inflict damage on developing countries is worth more than USD 70 billion a year. UNDP is supporting countries in which wildlife crime is a major issue, through site-based enforcement and work with communities, as well as national platforms to improve coordination and governance; these interventions represent an investment of more than USD 70 million in GEF grants. UNDP plans to significantly scale up this area of work in the coming years. In **Tanzania**, a hotspot of elephant poaching, 40 protected area rangers in Ruaha National Park were trained as a Rapid Reaction Team, which is now employed to intensify efforts to combat poaching.

Park rangers at work in Ruaha National Park, Tanzania. Photo by Paul Harrison/UNDP

[8] http://bit.ly/1IMRon0

ARAB STATES

PROMOTING STABILITY THROUGH EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Recent events in the Arab world continue to add new challenges to the peace and security situation in the region. When looking at environmental issues, the region faces many common challenges including shortages of arable land, food and water, and therefore lags behind on certain Millennium Development Goals (MDG) targets. Water security, energy security and food security are inextricably linked in the Arab region. Actions in one area have strong impacts on the others. UNDP is working with countries in the region to develop appropriate policies and strategies to secure synergies, and to identify trade-offs among the development goals related to water, energy and food security. A nexus perspective increases the understanding of the interdependencies across these three sectors and influences policies in other areas of concern such as climate change and environmental protection. Management of natural resources and promotion of renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind that have not been fully utilized yet, are also vital to the region's development. Renewable energy resources could play a major role in improving energy access and eradicating poverty particularly in rural and remote areas.

Safeguarding and restoring Lebanon's woodland resources for water security

Beyond the value of timber and other forest products, woodlands serve an important role in preserving sources of freshwater. The forest-covered mountains serve in the arid eastern Mediterranean as "water towers" that are crucial to the welfare of a large human population in **Lebanon** and beyond its boundaries.

For more than a century, however, these important forests have suffered from over-exploitation of wood, fires, grazing in cut areas urban sprawl and agricultural expansion; this highly unsustainable process has finally led to a high degree of erosion and to a loss of productivity of the land. Lowered water tables, soil erosion and changes in unique micro-climates are some of the negative consequences of this rapid deterioration, which come with serious economic implications.

Installation of biogas digesters for household energy needs in Egypt. Photo by UNDP Egypt

Bioenergy for sustainable rural development

UNDP, together with financing from the GEF, and the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) are promoting the use of agricultural waste as a climate-neutral, alternative energy source to replace kerosene and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), through the use of modern technologies such as biogas digesters, thereby promoting sustainable rural development in **Egypt** and reducing the negative global and local environmental impacts associated with the use of fossil fuels. Cumulatively, over 900 household-size biogas digesters have been installed directly by the project or indirectly by Bioenergy Service Providers (BSPs) that are trained, certified, established, and legalized by the project and its counterparts in 14 governates. More than 50 community-size digesters, each serving multiple households, have also been installed. High consumer satisfaction has been, and continues to be, recorded from households with installed biogas digesters. Project activities have also opened up dialogues with universities, technical institutes, governmental departments, NGOs, syndicates, and vocational centers to support the idea of bioenergy in general and biogas technology in particular, raising the understanding of the technology. The project addresses market needs on both the supply and demand sides, working with the registered BSPs to address the technical, cultural and financial needs of village communities. With the expected higher demand for biogas digesters, opportunities for employment in this emerging industry will have a positive impact.

Conserving and restoring the forests of Lebanon. Both Photos by UNDP Lebanon

Working with the Government of Lebanon, UNDP is supporting the conservation of Lebanon's woodlands so as to preserve aquifers and surface freshwaters, which are mostly used for irrigation and provision of drinking water. The project aims at improving reforestation methods in order to trigger large-scale reforestation programmes at lower cost and using more efficient techniques.

The project successfully implemented a series of innovative trials to find cost-effective reforestation models. The positive impacts of these efforts were two-fold: more than 800 hectares of land were reforested, and approaches for reducing the cost of reforestation were identified. A cost-benefit analysis of the results showed that the project has decreased reforestation planting costs from USD 10 per sapling to USD 2-3 per sapling, while also demonstrating extremely high seedling survival rates and identifying low- and even no-irrigation reforestation approaches compatible with the ecosystems of Lebanon.

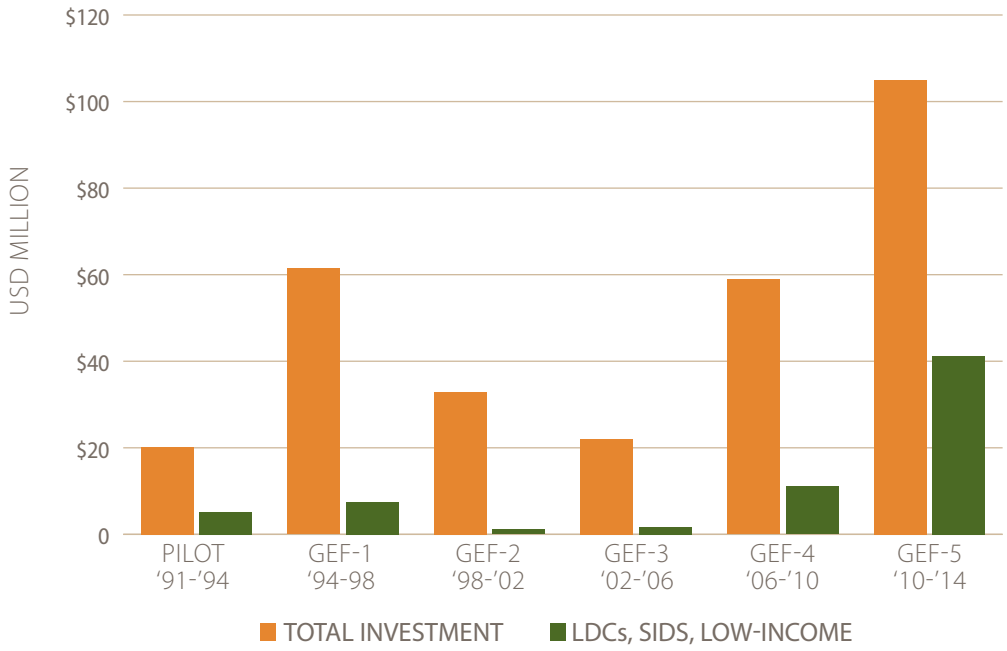
In coordination with local communities, the project implemented large scale reforestation activities in different regions of Lebanon, based on the application of the best practices and most promising findings of the trials. The different project partners in these respective regions have expressed their readiness in continuing the project's work by ensuring the sustainability of the restored sites and by further expanding these areas in the coming years.

In parallel with the reforestation activities and areas restored mentioned above, the project assisted several NGOs and other donor-funded projects with the mobilization of resources for the restoration of additional areas. As a result, large areas have been reforested in close technical cooperation between the parties; between 2010 and 2014 Jouzour Loubnan has planted 80,000 seedlings covering around 100 hectares in the region of Kfarzebian, while the USAID funded Lebanon Reforestation Initiative project has planted 380,000 seedlings covering around 475 hectares in Kfarzabad, Anjar, Kleya'a, Rashayya and Arz-Bcharre. Another major partner of the project, the Association for Forests Development and Conservation, has planted 8,000 seedlings in around 20 hectares in Jezzine, Deir Amar, Aley and Zgharta.

Significantly, a recent socio-economic assessment found a positive impact of the reforestation activities on local communities; the direct improvement of livelihoods through the continued and sustainable use of wood and non-wood forest products is anticipated. This includes income to rural communities from the selling of pine nuts, fuel wood, honey production and ecotourism, among others.

INCREASED INVESTMENT IN ARAB STATES

From 1991-2014, investment in SIDS, LDCs, and Low-Income Countries has grown



PCB-containing transformers are transported for disposal. Photo by UNDP Moroco

Sustainable management of chemicals contributes to reducing health risks

If left unmanaged, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are known to cause cancer and a number of adverse effects to the endocrine, immune, reproductive, and nervous systems. These man-made chemicals, used as coolants and insulation in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications, are now banned or limited in use since the legally binding Stockholm Convention was adopted in 2001. Thus, with the support of UNDP, **Morocco** is implementing a project to phase-out PCBs, by dismantling and decontaminating PCB equipment, and safely disposing PCBs thereby removing this threat to the environment and people. Over 780 tonnes of PCB equipment have been replaced, removed or safely disposed. The program brought together key stakeholders including authorities and private PCB holders to jointly establish the local infrastructure for safe handling of PCBs, decontamination of equipment, and the packaging and export of pure PCBs.

In River Nile State, Sudan, villagers are increasing their resilience to climate change.
Photo by UNDP Sudan

Integrated coastal ecosystem management for economic development

Coastal development can be a boon to growing economies, bringing in trade and tourism. For that development to be sustainable, however, it must include investment in the management of ecosystem goods and services. In **Jordan**, rapid economic growth in the city of Aqaba has placed pressures on the diverse, but limited, coastal resources of the Gulf of Aqaba and its Marine Park, which stretches seven kilometers along the beautiful coast. With support from UNDP, the Government of Jordan and partners are striving for more effective and integrated management of this coastal zone for the benefit of the economy and its people. The expansion of the ports in Aqaba, in particular, have threatened the extensive coral reefs that fringe the coastline, which attract local and international tourists, and play a fundamental role in the marine ecosystem. UNDP and marine park staff successfully translocated the threatened coral, thus preventing the loss and insuring the protection of this economically important species. The project team has also initiated the first ever fish stock assessment, which will provide the commercial fishing community with invaluable information that will enable the sustainable use of their fisheries; although the fisheries sector in the Jordanian Gulf of Aqaba is quite small and artisanal, this assessment could reveal the potential for growth, based on the productivity of the marine ecosystem, and will inform the development of a Sustainable Fisheries Management and Monitoring Plan for the area. At the national level, the project supported the preparation of the Jordan Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Country Report 2014: Towards Sustainable Coastal Zone Development,[9] which includes recommendations and lessons learned for a better coastal planning and management practice with aim to achieve sustainable coastal developments.

Translocating threatened coral in the Gulf of Aqaba, Jordan.
Photo by Aqaba Marine Park and UNDP

[9] www.jo.undp.org/content/jordan/en/home/library/environment_energy/Jordan_ICZM_Country_Repot_2014.html

ASIA AND PACIFIC

SUPPORTING GROWTH SUSTAINABLY

The most important trends affecting the natural environment in the Asia-Pacific region continue to be demographic shifts and socio-economic development. More than 4.3 billion people live in the Asia-Pacific region, accounting for 60 percent of the world's population. As of 2010, 43 percent of those people were living in cities, a figure that is predicted to top 50 percent by 2020. Three of the ten largest economies in the world are in Asia, with economic growth rates reaching as high as 7 percent per year in some countries. While this growth brings many opportunities, increasing populations and improved living standards are putting pressures on the natural environment like never before. UNDP is supporting countries in the Asia-Pacific region with sustainably managing the rapidly increasing demand for natural resources and energy. Initiatives are put in place to protect coastal communities and small island states from sea level rise and increased frequency and intensity of storms, all of which are detrimental to human security, livelihoods, and well-being.

Sea-level rise mapping: An eye-opener for a Solomon Islands community

Eighty percent of people in the **Solomon Islands** live in rural areas and are prone to climate change impacts such as flooding, higher tides and more intense storms. Staple foods like the giant swamp taro (known as *kakake*) have declined during the increasingly wet conditions and salt water has inundated many garden plots. Furthermore, with some islands reliant on irregular transportation services, villagers in remote locations cannot depend on food imports or food relief when times are hard. This makes it all the more important for local communities to take charge of their own food security.

Fuel efficient cook stoves enhance health and sanitation in households and also reduces greenhouse gas emissions in rural Bhutan. Photo by UNDP Bhutan

Promoting sustainable energy in rural areas

In **Bhutan**, UNDP is supporting the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through sustainable production and utilization of biomass resources via the promotion and dissemination of fuel-efficient cook stoves in the rural areas of the country, as well as demonstration of biomass energy technologies in relevant industries. The primary source of energy used by the Bhutanese households is electricity (69 percent) followed by fuel wood (21 percent) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (10 percent). However, rural areas top fuel wood usage with 96 percent against urban usage of 3.7 percent. The urban households depend on LPG as their primary source of energy. Due to the nature of responsibilities shouldered by women as well as the prolonged burning of fuel wood, indoor smoke harm mostly women, followed by children under 18 years, and elderly above 60 years. One of the objectives of this project is to reduce these health hazards thereby enhancing rural livelihoods and alleviating poverty through use of sustainable energy. As part of the project, rural communities (both men and women) are being trained on the construction and use of fuel efficient stoves. This will not only drastically reduce the use of the scarce biomass resources, but also improve health and sanitary conditions of rural households thereby minimizing associated health hazards. Technicians and community members have been trained on the construction of stoves and on sustainable fuel wood plantation. Project activities have resulted in significant positive impacts on the lives of people in rural Bhutan. The dissemination of fuel-efficient cook stoves not only enhances health and sanitation in households, but will also result in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The project has so far disseminated 1000 stoves to households in eastern Bhutan and the feedback provided by beneficiaries has been encouraging.

Training on mapping and interpreting sea level rise helps communities make decisions on farming practices and planning in Solomon Islands. Photo by Dana Maclean

Many communities in Solomon Islands have observed the impacts of weather and sea-level changes, but are not yet aware of what may unfold over the longer-term. Without a clear sense of the climate-related changes in store, it is difficult for them to prepare and adapt. For one village in the Solomon Islands, training on sea level rise mapping clearly showed community members some of the changes they can expect to see on their small farms.

By training community members to map and interpret sea level rise, it helps put the problem into perspective and points to some necessary changes in farming practices and planning. Using lasers and a detector to measure the height of the village setting above the rising high water mark, some attendees described the training as an "eye-opener."

"I've heard and read stories about sea level rise, but I didn't believe it until I attended this training and saw with my own eyes how vulnerable we are," said Joe Tafearana, a village resident. "The training is a wake-up call for us to start thinking of measures to take now to save our village, livelihoods and our children."

"When our children see the maps they will believe what they see and I hope it will make them realize what the future holds," said Claudia Base, another training participant. In a country with very few trained land-use planners, this kind of community-based training and mapping is essential to help people make informed decisions about where to plant, when, and what techniques to use.

Training on sea-level rise mapping is part of a project titled, *Strongem Waka lo Community fo Kaikai* (SWoCK), Pidgin for 'enhancing community resilience', executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology of the Solomon Islands, and financed by the Adaptation Fund with support from UNDP. Project activities help communities manage the climate change-driven pressures on local food production. Additional interventions supported through this initiative include: introduction of climate resilient crop varieties and enhanced farming systems, and other practical adaptation measures such as climate-resilient land-use planning, climate early-warning and information systems, agriculture food banks, national assessment of soil types and their vulnerability to degradation, and enhanced food processing and storage techniques.

INCREASED INVESTMENT IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

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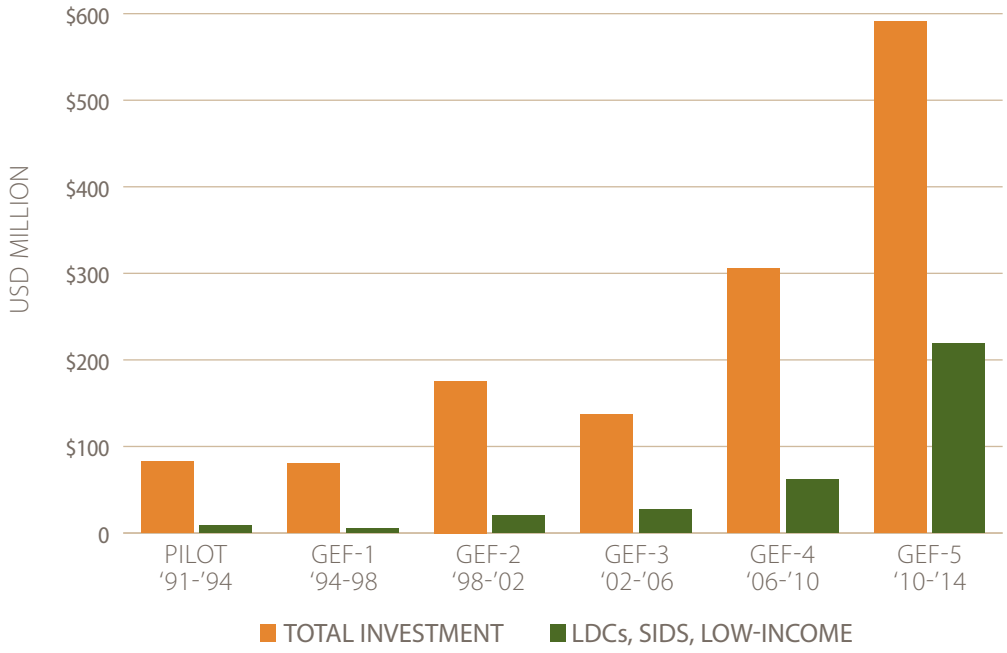


Sustainable forest management for resilient livelihoods

Deforestation often has profound links to—and synergistic effects with—poverty, the unequal distribution of benefits, and weak law enforcement. In **Indonesia**, forestry is an important component of the national economy, with over USD 1 billion poured into the sector over the last two decades; at the same time, many indigenous communities live in forest areas, and are highly dependent on forest resources. By supporting the implementation of community-based forest and watershed management, UNDP is working with communities to improve their livelihoods and contribute to resilient growth.

In times past, when night fell on the villages of Lampung province in Sumatra, people had to choose between smelly kerosene lamps or dim candles, and would often choose neither, opting instead to end their productive day at nightfall. With a little help from UNDP—along with water, smart technology, business and government partnerships and local initiative—this situation has changed, bringing resilient growth to this community. Now the remote hill village glows in the darkness of the adjacent protected forests courtesy of micro-hydro electric generators, which use the power of local streams to produce enough energy to operate four 15W lamps, chargers for mobile phones and a small television in each home. This rural community and others in Indonesia have found that the sustainable management of their precious watersheds—and the forest ecosystems that sustain them—can offer tangible benefits: electricity, education, clean water, and employment.

Applying sustainable practices in the buffer zone area of Lore Lindu National Park, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. Photo by Erwin Sujatmiko/UNDP Indonesia, SCBFWM Project

Improving ocean governance for food security

Fish and fishery products play a critical role in global food security and nutritional needs of people in developing and developed countries. Thus the threats that imperil the rich biodiversity of our oceans—overfishing, pollution, global climate change and others—also threaten the people and countries reliant on the oceans for their food and livelihoods. Nearly a billion people around the world depend on the oceans for their nutritional needs and livelihoods.[10] Working with the Governments of **Indonesia**, **Malaysia** and the **Philippines**, UNDP is supporting efforts to improve the condition of fisheries in the Sulu-Celebes Seas through integrated, collaborative and sustainable tri-national management. In the Philippines, by undertaking a scientific study on the local sardine fish stocks in a demonstration site, and leveraging the findings, the project successfully advocated for the seasonal closure of that fishery to allow for the recovery of sardine stocks, which was adopted by the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) with overwhelming support from commercial fishing companies and other critical stakeholders. During the first two years of the enforcement of this policy, the fishing companies reported a 30 percent increase in the volume of their catch. The continued effective management of this economically and nutritionally important species will benefit the Philippines, particularly the local communities—with spillover effects in the two other countries—by improving food security through the increased supply of affordable protein; providing sustainable livelihoods among marginalized sectors; and conserving the coastal and marine ecosystems. Due to the success of that seasonal closure policy, other fishing fleets and local government units are encouraging the BFAR to adopt similar policies for other fishing grounds.

Phasing-out DDT and sustaining livelihoods

China started producing dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) in the 1950s. At its production peak, it had 11 facilities producing 21,000 tonnes. In 1983, China stopped large-scale production and agricultural application of DDT and since 1995 production has averaged 5,000–6,000 tonnes/yr. To minimize the release and potential risk of DDT, China worked with UNDP to develop two GEF-financed projects to phase-out all remaining uses of DDT and then shut down all DDT production facilities. The first project, completed in 2013, eliminated 2,800 tonnes of DDT used each year for production of Dicofol. By demonstrating Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches in pilot areas for important cash crops (apples, citrus, cotton), the project spurred production and use of alternatives and phased-out Dicofol use in agriculture, helping safeguard and improve livelihoods and incomes of farmers who received higher prices for DDT-free cash crops. The second project, completed in 2014, eliminated 250 tonnes of annual DDT use in Antifouling Paint (AFP) production used to coat the bottom of ships to prevent the adhesion of organisms such as sea-mussels and algae. The AFP manufacturing industry was converted to non-toxic and environmentally friendly alternatives, end-users were convinced to accept the new AFPs, and environmental management at shipyards was improved. Economic incentives resulted in cost benefits for end-users—in particular smaller fishing vessel owners who were most vulnerable to AFP price increases.

Providing a safe haven: climate proofing Mangaia Harbour in the Cook Islands

In 2005, tropical cyclones Meena and Nancy destroyed Mangaia Harbour in the **Cook Islands**, stripping the country of a vital source of trade and hindering economic development. The 300 people who had previously depended on the harbour for essential goods had no choice but to use expensive air freight to transport products on and off of the island. In April 2014, after nine years of operating under reduced capacity, Mangaia Harbour, or Avarua Landing as it is known to locals, officially re-opened thanks to a group of scientists, economists and engineers who teamed up to design a more climate-resilient harbour infrastructure with improved ability to withstand rough seas. The methods used to rebuild and protect Mangaia Harbour can be used on other harbours in the Cook Islands. Lessons learned can be shared with other island countries to protect their communities from economic isolation. In addition to climate-proofing Mangaia Harbour, other activities have taken place such as integrating the risk of climate-related disasters into building and community development rules, and improving evacuation infrastructure in case of future disasters. All of these activities are part of the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) project, covering 14 countries including Cook Islands. The PACC project is supported by UNDP, with financing from the GEF's SCCF and Government of Australia. National Governments are implementing project activities with the assistance of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SREP).

Climate proofing coastal infrastructure in the Cook Islands. Photo by Celine Dyer and Robert Matapo

[10] From www.fsg.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/PDF/Rockefeller_Fish-Dependent_Communities.pdf?cpgn=WPpercent20DLpercent20-percent20Rockefellerpercent20Fish-Dependentpercent20Communities

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

SUSTAINING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS

Despite the financial shocks and growth declines caused by the post-2008 global and European economic crises, human development indicators continue to show progress in the region. Most countries in the Balkans have essentially eradicated extreme poverty and are likely to achieve most of the MDGs, although progress in achieving the MDGs in many lower middle- and low-income countries has been uneven. On the other hand, many countries in this region face growing development challenges, which are exacerbated by ongoing issues related to energy and the environment. Although climate change will affect countries in this region to varying degrees, influencing social stability and jeopardizing sustainability and perspectives of many productive sectors, such long-term trends as increasing freshwater scarcity will affect the entire region. Many ecosystems and natural habitats are under threat due to unsustainable management practices, posing further risks to freshwater supplies, forests, and biodiversity. If unchecked, these trends could pose new threats to food security, as well as economic growth prospects. They could also create new sources of conflict and instability. UNDP is working with partner countries to address these issues so that overall development for the entire region can be kept on track.

Supporting sustainable transport management

Since early 2000, **Tajikistan**'s capital city, Dushanbe, has experienced rapid expansion in the use of private motor vehicles. This has led to the significant increase

Effective flood management to support food security

The Government of Georgia is introducing effective flood management measuren for residents, such as Natela Benidze, who has already lost 0.5 ha of land. Photo by UNDP Georgia

The Rioni river basin in **Georgia** has been identified as the most vulnerable basin susceptible to various extreme climate events in the country. Floods, landslides and mud torrents are increasing in both intensity and frequency causing extensive damage to agriculture, forests, roads and communications. More than 10,000 hectares of agricultural land fell out of use in the past decade due to hydro-meteorological disasters. This is all the more painful for a country whose average land plot size per person is a mere 0.14 hectares. Natela Benidze from the rural village of Chalistavi has already lost nearly 0.5 hectares of land due to flooding and erosion. Her family once grew corn and other crops on the fertile land by the river but now only 0.20 hectares remain. Natela's husband, Badri Saginadze says that the floods have been increasing since 1985. Originally, his family lived closer to the mountains, but due to landslide risk, the settlement was relocated to the riverside. Yet, the village does not have a proper early warning system, which means that inhabitants on the riverside need to evacuate as fast as possible once they hear a siren from a nearby hydropower dam in case of flood, exposing the elderly and sick to great risk. With resources from the Adaptation Fund and technical support from UNDP, the Government of Georgia is focusing on measures that, in the long run, introduce realistic and effective flood management. Residents have learned innovative practices, such as how to make vegetative covers to improve water saturation and transmission and how trenching, terracing and re-plantation can protect villages from incoming water. Deep root bush and shrub zones, nut tree, and tea plantations have been introduced to reduce the risk of flooding. The introduction of these flood prevention measures have provided additional income to local residents, a huge benefit in the region where the unemployment rate is double the national average, reaching an estimated 33 percent. In the long-run, project activities will help an estimated 200,000 people in six municipalities as the Rioni River basin become more resilient to floods.

Supporting sustainable transport management in Dushanbe. Photo by UNDP Tajikistan

in urban air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. It is estimated that 87 percent of the total air emissions in Dushanbe are associated with mobile sources.

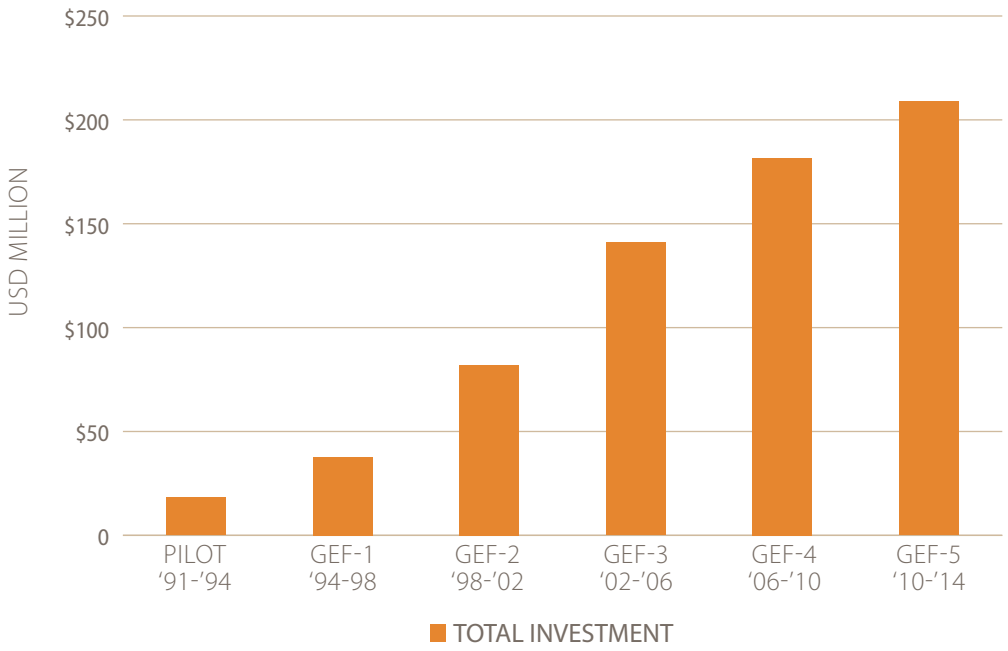
UNDP is supporting the Government of Tajikistan with promoting sustainable mobility practices in Dushanbe, as a means for achieving significant reductions in GHG emissions in the transport sector. This involves improvement of the quality of public transport services and the promotion of soft mobility modes (walking and cycling). In the past year, dedicated bus lanes for public transport have been put in place covering 15km and the Government adopted fuel efficiency standards.

In May 2014, a city-wide awareness campaign under the slogan "I'm for safety on the roads, and what about you?" was launched by the project, in collaboration with the Mayor's Office, the State Automobile Inspectorate of Dushanbe, the Public Organization 'The 21st Century Youth', and UN Volunteers. The purpose of this event was to promote: the prevention of road traffic accidents, efficient operation of public transport, and improving driver and pedestrian traffic literacy. Therefore, this project not only aims to reduce the amount of pollutants and greenhouse gases emissions into the atmosphere, but also improves the availability and the quality of public transport services to all residents of Dushanbe.

Recently, the implementation of the Single Dispatch Control Center (SDCC) has begun. The GPS-based SDCC will control public transport routes along the central Rudaki Avenue in Dushanbe with 25 information boards installed at the bus stops and 60 GPS trackers installed on buses/trolleys. It is anticipated that by mid-2015 the project stakeholders will be able to fully see the benefits of the GPS-based SDCC and the importance of expanding it to the rest of Dushanbe.

The project supported capacity building interventions by training transport sector officials on best practice designs for bus lanes, traffic management issues, fare collection, parking, among other issues, and is heralded as being a leading sustainable transport project in Central Asia. As such, much of the already implemented and proposed work will provide important lessons that can be extended, first and foremost, to areas where sustainable transport measures are required both within and outside Tajikistan.

INCREASED INVESTMENT IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



Harnessing steppe ecosystem services for sustainable development

Newborn saiga antelope calves in Altyn Dala steppe. Photo by Adriana Dinu/UNDP

Developing and emerging countries that are especially endowed with biodiversity can conserve those assets while also leveraging them to support sustainable development. In **Kazakhstan**, UNDP worked with the Government to conserve the critical, yet degraded, Kazakhstani steppe ecosystem at the landscape level by linking protected areas with production lands. Through the effective management of this ecosystem, the region will become more resilient to the effects of climate change, as the steppe provides water resources that are particularly important to the country. The steppe also serves as pasture for the grazing of both wild species and domestic livestock, which will be important to the growth of the national economy as the country intends to increase its production of organic meat. Engaging with land-owners and other stakeholders, the project supported the Government in the establishment of the large Yrgyz-Torgai-Zylanshyk wildlife corridor (2,007,582 ha), which serves as a transitional zone between protected areas and production lands; this corridor creates space for the migration of certain species, such as the critically endangered saiga antelope. The steppe ecosystem is now recovering and is expected to play a critical role in the country's growing green economy.

Photo by Vasil Sterjovski

Safeguarding freshwater ecosystems for people and the economy

As reflected in the emerging Sustainable Development Goals, the availability of freshwater is fundamental to a sustainable and equitable future, serving as the basis for many sectors of the economy—and for life. The Western Balkans is home to one of the world's largest karst aquifer systems, which spans across the borders of several countries, including **Albania**, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, **Croatia** and **Montenegro**. The groundwater contained in this subterranean system supports hydropower production, agriculture, industry, and tourism; is the main source of drinking water in most of the countries of the area; and is essential for the sustainability of rich freshwater ecosystems and coastal habitats. To ensure the viability of this important system, UNDP successfully assisted the four countries to reach a common understanding on the major transboundary problems of the region, based on an extensive assessment of the karst aquifer system. With that common understanding in place, work is now underway to develop a Strategic Action Programme, which is expected to be implemented in all relevant countries—thereby supporting the protection and sustainable use of this huge and vital aquifer system.

The people of the Western Balkans rely heavily on the waters from the Dinaric Karst aquifer. Photo by Neno Kukuric

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

STRENGTHENING CONDITIONS FOR RESILIENT GROWTH

The Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region, due to its many sub-regions with different socio-political contexts and its great diversity in natural resources, faces equally diverse environmental challenges and sustainable development opportunities. LAC continues to be characterized by inequalities, and yet several countries rank amongst the world's top economies. Driven by high prices in the last decade, LAC countries have increasingly prioritized agricultural commodities and extractive industries in their development strategies. While these generate resources for economies, and can provide resources for the cash-transfers and fiscal incentives for poverty reduction, they also tend to accumulate wealth in specific sectors and stakeholders and increase inequalities. UNDP is working to optimize this vast natural and human capital for development that ensures sustainable production and growth, promotes innovation, improves livelihoods and reduces inequalities and poverty. The shift towards more sustainable production practices that can capitalize the LAC opportunities will require the continued support for development of strong sectoral policy and regulatory frameworks, institutions and trained individuals to implement and enforce them. It will also require support for cutting edge technology development and the provision of clean and reliable sources of energy including policies and approaches for de-risking the uptake of renewable energy sources.

Waste pickers collecting recyclables at the former dumpsite in Comayagua, Honduras. Photo by Luis Ortega.

Improving waste management for jobs and health

Through a holistic chemicals management approach, it is possible for a small country to successfully address various chemicals management challenges. In **Honduras**, UNDP is supporting a project that is on course to dispose of 60 tonnes of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) pesticides, 112 tonnes of PCB-containing wastes, and reduce unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) releases from open burning of municipal and healthcare waste by 80 g-TEQ. The city of Comayagua, with 120,000 inhabitants, was one of three pilot municipalities where the project aimed to reduce open burning of solid waste in backyards and at the city dump. With project support, the municipality formulated and implemented a masterplan for Integrated Solid Waste Management and trained municipal staff in optimizing waste collection routes to extend collection coverage and start composting. Now 30,000 tonnes of waste are properly disposed of yearly and not being burned. At the same time, the project assisted 65 former waste picker families to establish recycling companies while eliminating child labor through the reentry of 40 children into schools. Garbage collection service coverage has increased from 65 percent (2012) to 85 percent (2015) making Comayagua the cleanest city in Honduras. Public and private health care facilities were trained in proper healthcare waste management and a special area at the landfill now receives healthcare waste. At the national level, the national chemicals management regime is being strengthened through adoption of the National Policy for Environmentally Sound Management of Chemicals, the creation of a National Commission on Chemicals Management, and regulations for the management of PCBs and contaminated sites.

Harnessing social, economic and environmental benefits from coffee landscapes


A coffee farmer in Colombia. Photo by Extension Group of the Coffee Growers of the Municipality of Union, Nariño.

In **Colombia**, coffee has been the main engine of economic growth and development in the biodiversity-rich landscapes of the Andean region for over 50 years. Colombia's excellent growing conditions have paired with an aggressive marketing campaign by the National Federation of Coffee Growers (FNC), which has worked since the late 1950's to bring international attention to Colombia's coffee sector. Unfortunately, in recent years, coffee farmers have either adopted unsustainable practices or moved to less sustainable land uses amid falling coffee prices and climate variability. This trend has affected the resilience of ecosystems essential to long-term production in the coffee landscapes and put in jeopardy the livelihoods of about 578,000 families.

UNDP, working in association with FNC, contributed to the transformation of the coffee landscape in the departments of Valle del Cauca, Nariño and Quindio by promoting a novel and integrated approach that delivered social, economic and environmental benefits to communities.

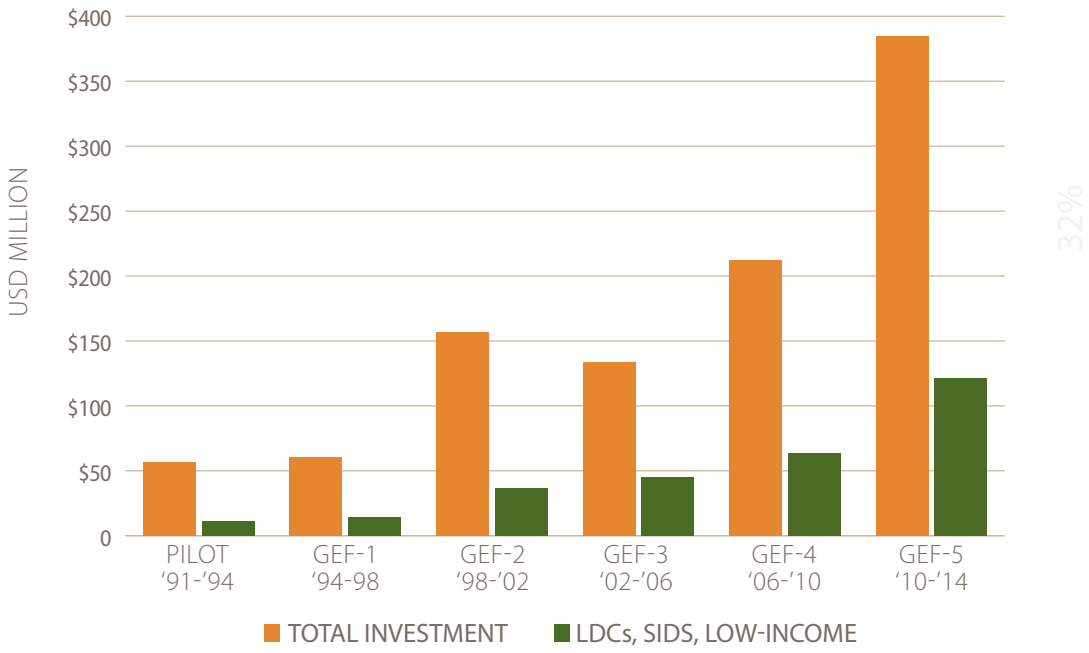
With support from the project, coffee farmers gained significant economic and social benefits through the certification and verification of coffee and agroforestry products, and through a scheme in which payments were generated from watershed services and the sequestration of carbon and paid to farmers. Farmers who signed conservation contracts with FNC and planted trees—so as to establish conservation corridors, enrich existing forests and renew agroforestry systems—would then receive payments proportional to the number of trees they each planted, based on the volume of CO_2-equivalent sequestered and sold. Beyond this new source of income to farmers, the new landscape management practices have increased the resilience of farms to climate change and natural disasters; in fact, the farms were able to withstand the impacts of both El Niño and La Niña meteorological phenomena.

In the municipality of La Union, in the department of Nariño, is "El Chilcal", a rural community committed to conserving their land. The expansion of cattle ranches in the highlands caused the disappearance of El Chilcal forests (Baccharis spp); taking its name in memory of this native species, this community worried about decreases in the water supply to its 560 inhabitants, which result from the loss of their forests.

In response to this threat and with support from UNDP, the community decided to buy the property in which the area's aquifer originates, and to initiate a restoration plan for that land. Planting more than 5,000 trees of 43 native species—including el chilcal—on two hectares of degraded land with the application of landscape management tools, the community—old and young, women and men—have committed their time and labor to biodiversity conservation,

INCREASED INVESTMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

From 1991-2014, investment in SIDS, LDCs, and Low-Income Countries has grown



so that their forests can once again provide them with freshwater. This same dedicated community also became beneficiaries of the first sale of CO_2 certificates in Nariño, receiving a payment of USD 2,000.

The municipalities of Colon, San Lorenzo, Taminango, Arboleda, San Pedro de Cartago and San Pablo—which altogether planted 206,000 trees of native species with the project's support—also received payments for the sale of CO_2.

Across all of the project's interventions in the 13 targeted municipalities, the average net income of project beneficiaries increased by 9 percent. This significant contribution to the improvement of livelihoods included certification and verification of coffee farms (average increase of 12 percent); the establishment of landscape management tools (5 percent); the exemption of property taxes (7 percent); improvements to value chains such as elimination of intermediaries; the payment for carbon sequestration (9 percent): and the compensation for hydrologic environmental services (13 percent).

By bundling all of these elements together, the project's innovative and integrated approach provided farmers a greater incentive to grow biodiversity-friendly coffee and gain awareness of the interdependence between ecosystem services and their economic, social and ecological well-being. The project approach—which is now being replicated by the FNC in an additional 52 coffee- growing municipalities nationwide—represents a new, sustainable way of growing coffee while building resilient livelihoods in Colombia.

Energy efficiency in public buildings in El Salvador

Remarkable efforts have been made in transforming the energy efficiency industry in **El Salvador**. A UNDP-supported project has changed the way the public sector, a main end-user of energy in the country, manages energy use in its buildings, using a new model in which the economic and environmental effects of energy management and consumption are analysed. Energy efficient measures introduced in public sector buildings have reduced their impact on the environment in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. In the past year, 23 energy efficient initiatives were implemented in 10 public hospitals, a children's rehabilitation center, and a center for the elderly resulting in savings of over USD 130,000 annually. These savings, due to lower operating costs, have been used for enhancing patient care and purchasing medicine (e.g. the capacity to provide a therapeutic treatment increased from 10 patients per week to 10 patients per day). The project also supported the launching of El Salvador's National Strategy for Energy Efficiency in the public sector, which establishes targets in energy consumption for the national government and also defines a financial mechanism to achieve these targets. In addition, through a specialized energy efficiency course developed in collaboration with Universidad Centroamericana 'José Simeón Cañas' and the National Energy Council (CNE), 72 public institutions have received technical training on equipment and techniques that save energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The project placed particular emphasis on the strengthening of the 112 Committees on Energy Efficiency (COEEs): multidisciplinary working groups responsible for ensuring efficient management of energy within public institutions. Further sustainable social benefits of the project include improved working conditions for hospital staff and the promotion of gender equality in the formation of the COEEs. Overall, the project contributed toward creating a culture of energy saving and efficiency within the public institutions.

Introduction of energy efficient measures in public sector buildings in El Salvador. Photo by Roberto Saravia and UNDP El Salvador

Communities adapting to climate change

Macario López Meléndez lives in Salale, a village in **Nicaragua** affected by climate variability: rain, high temperatures, hurricane winds, droughts and soil erosion. During the dry season (January to May), his community has experienced food and drinking-water shortages. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA), together with UNDP, developed a project in municipalities in western Nicaragua—El Sauce and Achuapa, Department of León, and Villanueva, Department of Chinandega—to address these climate-related issues. Macario and his wife, Nellys Lanuza, are now reaping the benefits of this project. An outlet was installed at the El Salto dam, where a concrete wall was constructed, as well as a steel submersible valve and pipe with 17 connections, for irrigating crops in several nearby farms. "Before, it was very difficult to water our plantations. Even though we bought tubes and hoses with limited resources and installed them the best way we could, this work has added value to our lands. We are very excited because we produce more beans, maize and vegetables and greens to feed our community," says Macario. Through this Adaptation Fund financed project communities are learning how to better use and conserve water, saving time and money. They are developing agro-ecological processing plans, including the construction of water catchment wells for soil infiltration, and are receiving technical assistance and equipment for the restoration of their plots. Approximately 1,100 people have benefited from project activities. "Partnering with UNDP is good because it is inclusive, and the whole community benefits from it," Macario said.

Communities in Nicaragua learn more effective water resource management practices. Photo by Glomara Iglesias/UNDP Nicaragua

Photo by Michael Akester/UNOPS

Sustainable land management (SLM) for food security

The unsustainable use of land and water resources can in the short-term contribute to acute development issues—such as food and water availability—but will in the long run only exacerbate those issues. In **Cuba**, extensive degradation of land is jeopardizing ecosystem function, resilience and productivity, leading to negative impacts on the livelihoods of many local people and worsening unsustainable demographic trends. UNDP has partnered with the Government to reduce land degradation, which will enable the country to achieve its goals for sustainable development and increased food security. Two demonstrations sites have shown encouraging success in applying the sustainable management of land for development benefits: improved food security through increased food crop yields (vegetables, fruit, cereals) and reduced post-harvest losses; growth of the workforce by 74 workers, including 41 women; increased salaries (by approximately USD 12 per month); and improved water productivity and more efficient water use (with estimates of 70 percent water savings at one site). With project support, the National Forest Programme is now on its way toward achieving a forestry rate of 29 percent in 2015. Beyond that, 72 development projects within eight Government programmes are now making management decisions based on current information from sustainable land management initiatives; this integration of SLM into Government programmes will ensure the replication and sustainability of the project's successes across the country.

Applying sustainable land management practices for food security in Cuba. Photo by SIDS CBA Cuba

Protected wetlands strengthening livelihoods and contributing to resilient growth

Sustainable models of development can eradicate extreme poverty, through the management of biodiversity and ecosystems to stimulate the creation of jobs and livelihoods, and to meet country development priorities, including food and water security and resilience against shocks. In **Ecuador**, UNDP is supporting the Government to leverage the potential of its national system of protected areas to contribute to the economy and livelihoods. A groundbreaking financial framework—which contains new financial mechanisms that will transform the national system of protected areas into a net source of revenue—was recently established; in this way, the protected area system will directly contribute to economic growth. At the local level, with project support, the Santa Rosa Municipality passed an ordinance to protect the important La *Tembladera* wetland, earmarking more than USD 20,000 in 2014 for its conservation; to promote new productive mechanisms that support conservation of La *Tembladera*, 40 partners from five communities united to form the Tembladeras Farmers and Craftsmen Association, which now manages funds for productive activities that conserve the wetland—such as the production of an endemic fish, the old blue, and the development of tourism. These interventions have changed perceptions of protected areas: no longer seen as a limiting factor, protected areas are recognized for the significant and direct contributions that they can make to livelihoods and economic growth.

Engaging stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of Ecuador's wetlands. Photo by UNDP Ecuador

Global Scope

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNOVATION

The demands of the ever-growing human population are pushing the world's support systems to their limits. And the pressures on resources will only increase as we see a two billion spike in global population by 2050, along with the continued expansion of the global middle class who will dramatically increase the demand for energy, transportation, food, and space. These large-scale issues require large-scale interventions, which is why UNDP complements its portfolio of country-level projects with strategic global projects that target a range of critical global issues.

Protected areas for sustainable development

Protected areas, including indigenous and community conserved areas, have the potential to contribute to sustainable development and a resilient green economy, while also conserving biodiversity and ecosystems upon which many communities in developing countries depend.

Recognizing the critical roles of protected areas, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) committed in 2004 to a comprehensive and specific set of actions known as the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). With its emphasis on equitable sharing of costs and benefits, the recognition of the full range of various governance types, and the promotion of effectively managed and ecologically representative networks, the PoWPA is the most comprehensive global plan of action for protected areas.

To support the PoWPA, UNDP launched the global Early Action Grant project, which aimed at helping LDCs and SIDS make early make early and substantive progress under the PoWPA. The project focused on a subset of 13 of the 92 actions of the CBD Programme of Work.

Snow leopard (Panthera uncia) photographed by camera trap in Sanjiangyuan National Nature Reserve, China. Protected areas play a vital role in stemming accelerating biodiversity loss by providing habitat and refuge for threatened species. Photo by Marc Foggin

The earth's resources ultimately sustain all life. Freshwater resources will be shared between an additional two billion people and the industries which service them by 2050. Providing sufficient food, water, nutrition, and energy to all people in all countries is a pressing global challenge now. Failure to provide these basics has human development and even security implications. Universal access to energy needs to be achieved at the same time as the shift is made towards more renewable energy generation and greater energy efficiency. Public finance and the capacities to access it and loan finance and private investment are all needed to make this happen. Climate change is already casting a long shadow over development gains made by all countries. The design of the post-2015 development agenda, the SDGs, and the progress of the climate change negotiations therefore need to complement each other.

HELEN CLARK
UNDP Administrator
Speaking at the London School of Economics and the International Growth Centre in London, UK
21 January, 2014

As a result of the project, 46 developing countries have made significant progress on key issues, ranging from ecological gap assessments to finance assessments to management effectiveness assessments, and more. These assessments better position each of the countries to take advantage of GEF and other development funding opportunities, to complete additional requirements such as the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and also to make substantive progress toward defining and achieving national sustainable development goals.

Over 135 products and key assessments have been completed in 46 countries, three-fourths of which are categorized as either a LDC or SIDS. This is a solid achievement, given that many of the countries in the portfolio lack basic infrastructure, capital and capacity. To further build and sustain capacity, the project developed a series of e-learning modules[11] which continue to be used by practitioners around the globe as an engine for learning; to date, more than 6000 learners have accessed the modules, from more than 175 countries. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) used five of the e-learning modules in 2014 to host a virtual course on protected areas, management and climate change, focusing on Amazon countries, for 75 learners over six months, with a certificate given upon completion. In addition, the popularity of the modules has catalyzed at least three organizations (IUCN, UNEP-WCMC and GIZ) to develop compatible and complementary modules on related topics.

By ensuring that protected areas are a key cornerstone of national biodiversity and development plans, the project will ensure that protected areas are at the center of their sustainable green growth strategies. The project has resulted in a lasting legacy of learning products, including e-learning modules, as well as a compendium of early action assessments on protected areas. The PoWPA is as relevant today as it was when it was first established in 2004, and this project has made a major and substantive contribution to its implementation.

Building capacity of policy makers for sustainable management of biodiversity

NBSAP FORUM
Support for action on NBSAPs
www.nbsapforum.net

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are a central policy-making tool for the management of biodiversity at the national level. The NBSAP Forum[12]—managed by UNDP in partnership with the Secretariat of CBD, and UNEP-WCMC—is a web-based knowledge platform and global partnership aiming to support countries in the process of updating their NBSAPs, in line with requirements of parties that are signatories of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Linking with UNDP's large portfolio of Biodiversity Enabling Activities, the Forum is developing a community of practice across a wide range of stakeholders, from national NBSAP practitioners who need access to timely information regarding best practices, guidance and resources on each Aichi Biodiversity Target, to individuals and organizations who wish to share their knowledge, support and resources. Each member of the NBSAP Forum community has the opportunity to directly influence conservation policy outcomes at an international scale. With its efforts particularly focused on developing countries, the Forum has over 1080 members from 180 countries. There are over 500 unique visitors to the site each month.

Mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral plans and policies is critical for the advancement of sustainable development. Photo by Andrew Grieserjohns

[11] www.conservationtraining.org

[12] www.nbsapforum.net

Paving the way to a climate change agreement in Paris

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as the formal negotiating body on climate change, has created numerous mechanisms that help countries to address climate change and UNDP is a service provider for many of these mechanisms. The following examples highlight a few of the mechanisms supported by the UNDP-GEF Unit.

Through four regional technical dialogues held in 2014, UNDP provided substantive guidance to 93 developing countries for the preparation of their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), which will be at the heart of the 2015 climate agreement. These dialogues, which will continue in 2015, represent an important forum outside the UNFCCC negotiations for countries to share experiences related to INDC preparation, to improve their understanding of the technical elements of INDCs, and to identify challenges and possible solutions in the INDC process. Responding to requests at the dialogues, UNDP also funded the development of Guidance on Designing and Preparing INDCs, which will have a significant impact on the design of countries' contributions.

UNDP has worked with over 100 countries with preparation of their (Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth) National Communications to the UNFCCC. Since 2012, UNDP is supporting 36 countries with preparation of their Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC.

With LDCF financing, the joint UNDP-UNEP National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) and its partners and collaborators are assisting LDCs to identify technical, institutional and financial needs to integrate climate change adaptation into ongoing medium and long-term national planning. NAP-GSP assists LDCs that specifically request technical support to initiate their NAP process. NAP-GSP does not contribute direct funding, but works to provide: (1) regional technical trainings on the National Adaptation Plan guidelines and other technical tools; (2) one on one targeted technical assistance to countries through an institutional support component; and (3) opportunities for knowledge exchange both south-south and north-south. Four NAP Regional Training Workshops for country delegations of environment, planning and finance ministries have taken place in Asia, Africa (Francophone and Anglophone) and the Pacific, together supporting 51 LDCs to advance their NAP processes. Seven countries (Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Comoros, Congo DRC, Malawi and Niger) have benefited from one-on-one support. NAP-GSP continues to support country-driven processes to advance NAP within an extended group of LDCs, and is also extending to include non-LDCs which request NAP support in 2015, financed by SCCF.

Sharing knowledge on adaptation

The UNDP-Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM)[13] is UNDP's knowledge-sharing platform on country led programmes and projects financed by the LDCF, SCCF, AF, bi-lateral donors, and through decentralized cooperation. The UNDP-ALM is linked to the UNDP-GEF Global Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) Portal. While the original ALM portal was financed by the GEF, the UNDP-ALM portal (a window into UNDP supported adaptation projects) is financed with UNDP resources. UNDP-ALM is structured to be used as an interactive platform for sharing and learning about country led initiatives that advance green, low-emission and climate-resilient development. By increasing the availability of tailored information, UNDP-ALM intends to catalyze knowledge that can support governments to integrate climate change risks into poverty reduction and development strategies.

Carbon markets and sustainable development

UNDP's MDG-Carbon is an innovative programme to harness the resources of the carbon market in order to bring long-term sustainable development, at scale, to a wide range of developing countries. Since its launch in 2007, MDG Carbon has assisted developing countries in implementing a host of low-carbon interventions, spanning multiple technologies, active in all regions of the world, and leveraging significant sums in private-sector co-investments. The programme has been providing comprehensive project development services for clients in developing countries. Starting with an exclusive focus on project-based Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the programme has shifted its focus to scaled-up sector wide approaches, in particular Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) with high sustainable development benefits. The UNDP MDG-Carbon programme is promoting the use of new climate finance actions to reach those who are often the poorest in developing countries, e.g. the rural poor. MDG-Carbon is encouraging finance through the design of NAMAs in several African, Asian and Pacific countries. The target is to access sources of international climate finance to utilize their funds to leverage efforts for capacity development and physical establishment and operation of mitigation programmes with high sustainable development benefits.

[13] www.undp-alm.org

Farmer develops sustainable guinea pig farm practices in Apurimac, Peru. Photo by Daniel Silva/UNDP Peru. Photo by Daniel Silva/MST Apurímac/UNDP/MINAM/GEF

Community development and knowledge management

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) project is a unique global programme implemented by the UNDP as a flagship of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative. COMDEKS has been designed to be community driven and support local community activities to maintain and rebuild Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS). Working through the GEF SGP, COMDEKS provides small grants to local community organizations to develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities in order to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize socio-ecological production landscape and seascapes. The project collects and distributes knowledge and experiences from successful on-the-ground actions for replication and upscaling in other parts of the world. COMDEKS grant making is expected to generate key lessons on community-based best practices to maintain and rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes toward the realization of "societies in harmony with nature", as defined as the vision of the Satoyama Initiative. The five-year programme is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Environment of Japan, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the United Nations University- Institute of Advanced Studies of Sustainability (UNU-IAS).

Participants carrying out scoring exercise during one of the consultations.
Photo by Gamri Watershed, COMDEKS Bhutan

Gender in Action

WOMEN DRIVING ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Women's livelihoods are often directly dependent on the natural environment; for example, as primary water collectors, women face high exposure to waterborne diseases; the impacts of climate change, including drought caused by water shortages and expected shifts in rainfall patterns, will result in declines in water resources and decreased agricultural productivity further impacting women. However, precisely these same societal roles that make women more vulnerable also make them key actors for driving environmental change.

The UNDP Gender Equality Strategy (2014-2017) and the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan[14] provide a strong framework for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in UNDP-supported, GEF-financed projects. Climate change adaptation projects, largely funded through the GEF's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) continue to report high levels of gender mainstreaming.

While progress can be reported across the portfolio of projects, much more remains to be done. 71 percent of the 2014 cohort of reporting projects (208 of 292) reported having undertaken some work on gender equality or gender mainstreaming. This is a slight increase from 2013 (68 percent) but a significant increase since 2012 (61percent). 22 percent of these projects (65 of 292) reported that they specifically target women and/or girls as project stakeholders. 21 percent of projects (61 of 292) reported having carried out or planning to undertake a gender or social needs assessment—a significant increase from 12 percent in 2013. Further work is needed to include sex-disaggregated data or gender sensitive/responsive indicators in project results frameworks (the project logical framework that establishes key outcomes and end-of-project targets).

In **Mexico**, national standards for forest conservation are now gender responsive thanks to support from UNDP. The vast majority of Mexico's forests lie in production landscapes under the legal jurisdiction of communities or *ejidos*. Unsustainable use of these forests constitutes a major threat to biodiversity, but also represents a promising opportunity for conservation if biodiversity management is successfully integrated into forest production. UNDP, with financing from the GEF, has worked with the government of Mexico to mainstream both international biodiversity conservation standards and gender equality concerns into the Mexican Standard NMX-AA-143-SCFI-2008. Gender considerations are now mainstreamed in the national standard, including criteria specifying that profit sharing among forest community owners is equal, including for women and indigenous populations; that existing forest ownership groups provide equal access to job and training opportunities; and that discrimination in management arrangements, particularly against women and indigenous groups, is not allowed. UNDP is further supporting the updating of the General Law of Sustainable Forest Development, including a provision to promote equality rights between women and men in every area of sustainable forestry development.

[14] www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/25_EN_GEF.C.47.09_Gender_Equality_Action_Plan.pdf

 Photo By Denr-Pao for NEWCAPP/UNDP

The Climate Change Adaptation Facility (CCAF), established by the government of Canada in partnership with UNDP, is working to strengthen climate-resilient approaches to agriculture and water management, with an emphasis on gender-responsive approaches. This facility incorporates national projects in **Cambodia**, **Cape Verde**, **Haiti**, **Mali**, **Niger**, and **Sudan** that scale up or extend projects supported by the Global Environment Facility's Least Developed Countries Fund. In addition, a global component of the CCAF promotes south-south cooperation and enhances understanding about initiatives that address adaptation, especially gender dimensions.

The global facility collects and analyzes information, experiences, and lessons learned emanating from the six national projects to produce and disseminate knowledge that can be shared between the countries and usefully applied in other contexts. The CCAF also helps to broadly inform climate and sustainable development policies at the local, national and global levels, while promoting global exchange of information, experiences, and lessons learned.

In Sudan, the programme is providing support for the implementation of priority adaptation measures to build resilience of rain-fed farmer and pastoral communities, especially among female-headed households, to the adverse impacts of climate change. These measures will help increase robustness and resilience of at least 1000 highly vulnerable households in each targeted state, with at least 50 percent of the total target beneficiaries to be female-headed households.

The project has had great success in engaging women in the project decision-making and implementation. In most states, this has been supported by the use of Village Development Committees (VDCs), locally selected committees to manage the communities' adaptation interventions. In 2014, project awareness raising and training efforts led to a marked change in the attitudes and participation in the women of El Sada village in the state of Gedarif, where this engagement had been particularly challenging in the past. In the early stages of project implementation women were seldom even seen in public meetings; now, women are participating actively in the public meetings and making decisions about their communities. Women now actively participate in VDCs and project implementation. Within the VDCs, women are managing revolving funds, or *Sandug*, supported by profits from bread made in butane gas stoves provided by the project. In North Kordofan, the project has focused on increasing livelihoods opportunities and decreasing workload for women. Villages of North Kordofan have high numbers of female-headed households as

Photo by Andrea Egan/UNDP

Women in in North Kordofan, Sudan learn climate resilient agriculture techniques. Photo by UNDP-Canada Adaptation Facility.

the majority of men have migrated outside their villages seeking paid labor, largely in gold mines. Women in the seven targeted villages have taken ownership of project-led reforestation approaches for sand dune fixation, an important measure in controlling erosion and protecting irrigation networks. Women have been trained in tree nursery techniques and produced seedlings which they eventually planted in the Goz (sand dunes) to minimize the encroachment of sands on the farmland. Women have also taken on the sole responsibility for irrigating the trees in the dry season. Project interventions have also focused on rehabilitating local wells to supply more water for domestic use and agriculture cultivation. The wells were fitted with either diesel or solar powered pumps, lessening the burden on women who are responsible for water collection and used to have to pull water manually by buckets from the wells.

In 2014, more than 2000 women benefitted directly from project activities in Sudan and more than 1500 butane gas units were provided to households in three states. Moreover, the lessons learned in Sudan are being shared with and scaled-up in the other national project components in Cambodia, Cape Verde, Haiti, Mali and Niger, particularly on how empowerment of women through training and provision of additional sources of income can ensure their active participation in adaptation initiatives.

In **Turkey** the marine areas bordering the country's lengthy coastline host an abundant, highly diverse and globally significant biodiversity endowment, which is threatened by habitat degradation and associated fishing pressures. A project is supporting the sustainable management of this important ecosystem and the livelihoods that depend on it. One of the project's targeted areas, the Datça-Bozburun Special Environmental Protection Area (SEPA), is home to a unique group of more than 70 fisherwomen, who—with support from the project in the form of educational seminars and environment-friendly equipment—have proven to their community and country that women can work as fishers. The fisherwomen of Turkey have

gained recognition and networked internationally, and experiences were exchanged with the first fisherwomen cooperative in Europe. Previously considered "invisible" laborers, these women are now getting the acknowledgement and support that they deserve.

In **Bangladesh**, a GEF-financed project working to improve energy efficiency in brick kilns has taken innovative steps to empower women working in the industry. Brick making is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Bangladesh and kiln operations are largely concentrated within the informal SME sector. There are around 2 million workers engaged in the brick making industry; 15 percent are female. With financing accessed through the Global Gender and Climate Alliance, the project carried out a study of female workers in the brick making industry with the aim to improve unhealthy and unsafe working conditions and educate female workers on their labor rights. The project conducted two workshops, including one at the regional level, focused on sensitizing the Bangladesh Brick Making Owners Association (BBMOA) members on gender related issues. A number of recommendations from specialists and stakeholders emerged at the workshops to improve the present situation in the workplace for female workers, including providing day care facilities and supporting improved health and wellness efforts. Many of these recommendations have been put into action at Hybrid Hoffman Kilns (HHK), a project demonstration site. At HKK, 30 percent of the new permanent jobs created are for female workers. These jobs have better remuneration and benefits specifically targeted at women, such as flexible working hours and longer breaks for taking care of families.

In **Iran**, UNDP is working to address the very serious problem of land degradation by helping the Government to develop and strengthen gender-sensitive institutional knowledge, capacity and coordination, and by demonstrating and up-scaling successful sustainable land and water management practices that address gender concerns. Much of the project's work has focused on forming local community groups in target villages—raising awareness about integrated natural resource management, conducting training workshops and capacity building, and implementing field level demonstrations of water piping, solar panels, bee-keeping, ecotourism, etc.—with particular attention given to the women of these communities. A study undertaken by the project on women's situation in these villages revealed that women are mainly involved in small-scale agricultural and livestock production, thus have close interaction with natural ecosystems; this study also found, however, that the lower status of women in the social structure—especially in marginalized and poor areas—limits their participation in planning related to development and natural resources, which directly impact their lives. The project is now working to empower women through new opportunities to participate in earning livelihoods; 14 women-led businesses are being developed with support from the project, including essence extraction, local poultry and mushroom production, carpet-making, bread making, worm composting, bee-keeping and cultivation of medical plants. At the same time, the project has systematically included women in dialogues related to natural resource management at the local, provincial and national levels, enabling them to have a role in these important processes. To date, five provinces have made requests to replicate the project's approach, which will further expand the project's impact on women.

Local women trained in traditional *Giveh* (shoe) weaving in Iran. Photo by UNDP Iran

Annex

PROJECTS ACTIVE IN 2014

This list includes projects that have been financed by the GEF family of funds (i.e. GEF, SCCF, NPIF, LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund. It includes 49 projects that received final approval in 2014 and are in the start-up phase and are likely to begin reporting on progress in 2015; 307 projects that completed a project implementation report (PIR) or project performance report (PPR); and 56 projects that closed in 2014 and therefore completed a Terminal Evaluation. This list does not include the few projects financed through cost sharing agreements with bilateral donors.

Please note the following descriptions:

Total GEF grant: Includes the project preparation grant and the project grant.

Disbursement of Grant as of 30 June 2014: Data is provided only for projects that completed a PIR in 2014.

Development Objective (DO) rating: Cumulative progress toward the end-of-project objective and outcome targets. Ratings are on a six-point scale ranging from Highly Satisfactory (HS) to Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Ratings are provided only for projects that completed a PIR in 2014.

Implementation Progress (IP) rating: Annual implementation progress on delivering outputs. Ratings are on a six-point scale ranging from Highly Satisfactory (HS) to Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Ratings are provided only for projects that completed a PIR in 2014.

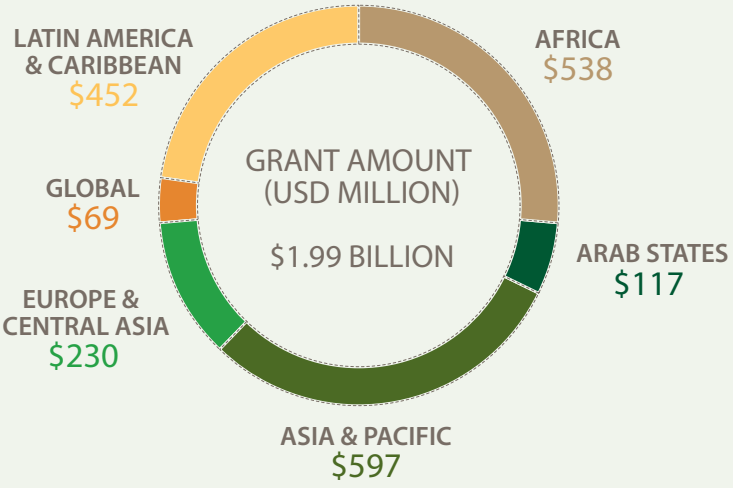
Project Performance Report (PPR): Project progress towards achieving the results framework for Adaptation Funded projects.

Terminal Evaluation (TE) quality rating: Rating of the terminal evaluation report provided by the UNDP IEO. Not linked to the performance of the project. Ratings are on a six-point scale ranging from Highly Satisfactory (HS) to Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Ratings are available only for projects that submitted a TE report to the UNDP IEO in 2014.

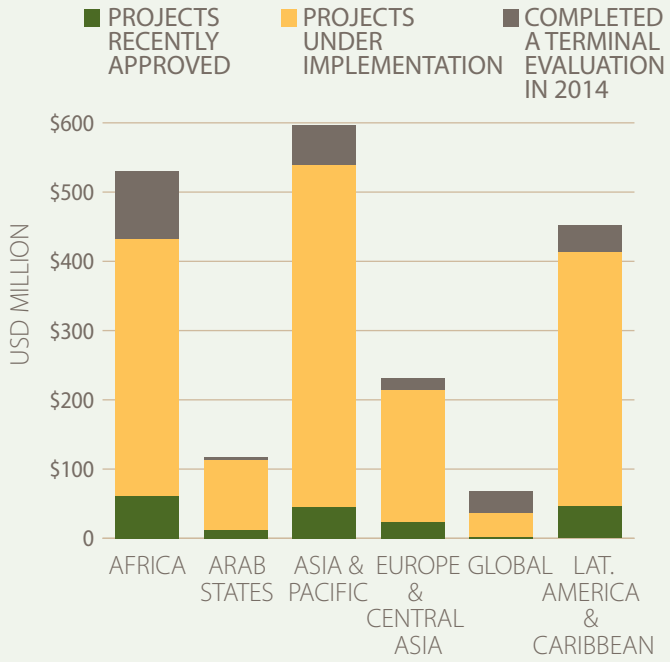
Project outcomes rating: Rating of the project outcome results provided by the independent evaluator in the Terminal Evaluation and then validated by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). If the UNDP IEO changed the rating, the UNDP IEO rating is provided. Ratings are on a six-point scale ranging from Highly Satisfactory (HS) to Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). Ratings are available only for projects that submitted a TE report to the UNDP IEO in 2014.

 Photo by James Stapley

PROJECTS BY **REGION AND GRANT AMOUNT**



PROJECTS BY **REGION AND STAGE**



PROJECTS BY **REGION AND SOURCE OF FUNDS**

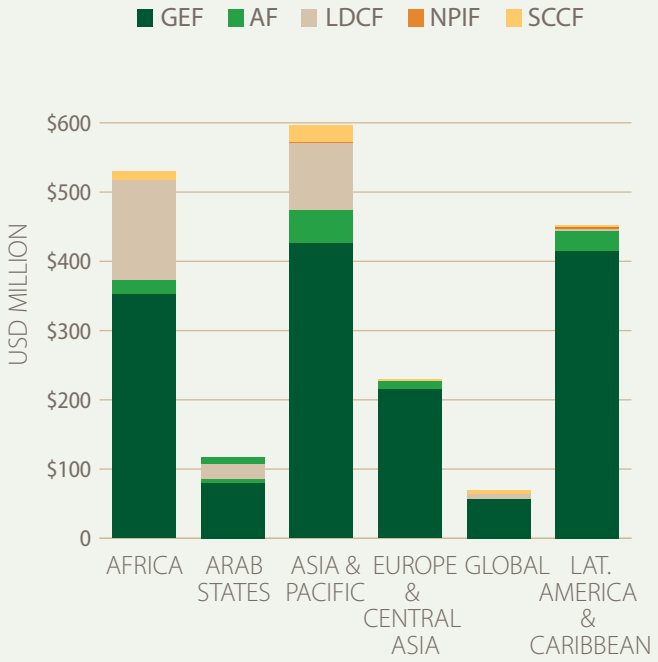



Photo by Manuel Domes

Projects Active in 2014

HS: Highly Satisfactory; **S:** Satisfactory; **MS:** Moderately Satisfactory; **MU:** Moderately Unsatisfactory; **U:** Unsatisfactory; **HU:** Highly Unsatisfactory

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
AFRICA Total Grant = $538,200,235									
Angola: Total Grant = $10,200,000									
Preparatory Assistance: National Biodiversity Project—"Iona Conservation"	GEF	2013-2018	$2,000,000	$137,026	$6,000,000	MU	MU	–	–
Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angolan's Cuvelai River Basin	LDCF	–	$8,200,000	–	$46,473,004	–	–	–	–
Benin: Total Grant = $8,590,000									
Incorporation of Sacred Forests into the Protected Areas System of Benin	GEF	2011-2014	$1,000,000	$979,731	$4,070,000	S	S	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2013-2017	$4,100,000	$443,069	$14,511,549	–	–	–	–
Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin	LDCF	2010-2015	$3,490,000	$2,707,284	$7,510,000	HS	HS	–	–
Botswana: Total Grant = $8,232,932									
Renewable Energy-Based Rural Electrification Programme for Botswana	GEF	2005-2014	$3,305,000	$2,908,900	$60,000	U	U	–	–
Strategic Partnerships to Improve the Financial And Operational Sustainability of Protected Areas	GEF	2008-2013	$953,300	$953,300	$5,168,000	–	–	MS	S
Using SLM to improve the integrity of the Makgadikgadi ecosystem and to secure the livelihoods of rangeland dependent communities	GEF	2014-2017	$792,832	$0	$6,795,000	–	–	–	–
Mainstreaming SLM in rangeland areas of Ngamiland district productive landscapes for improved livelihoods	GEF	2014-2018	$3,181,800	$128,188	$28,599,000	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso: Total Grant = $22,804,680									
National subprogram for Coordination and Institutional Development on Sustainable Land Management (the national Coordination subprogram)	GEF	2009-2015	$1,000,000	$643,999	$0	S	S	–	–
Burkina Faso CPP-Mouhoun Region Sub-Program for Sustainable Land Management	GEF	2012–2017	$2,502,450	$518,565	$0	S	S	–	–
Burkina Faso-CPP: SLM subprogram for Centre-West region	GEF	2013–2018	$2,219,594	$276,960	$0	S	S	–	–
Protected Area Buffer Zone Management in Burkina Faso	GEF	2013-2017	$909,000	$75,365	$3,090,000	U	MU	–	–
Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change in Burkina Faso	LDCF	2009-2014	$3,000,000	$2,785,617	$6,300,000	–	–	MS	S
Reducing vulnerability of natural resource dependent livelihoods in two landscapes at risk of the effects of climate change in Burkina Faso: Boucles du Mouhoun Forest Corridor and Mare d'Oursi Wetlands Basin	LDCF	2014-2021	$7,120,000	$110,599	$0	–	–	–	–
Promotion of Jatropha Curcas as a resource of Bioenergy in Burkina-Faso	GEF	2014-2018	$1,363,636	$42,553	$4,455,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	LDCF	2014-2017	$3,700,000	$85,080	$61,090,525	–	–	–	–
Generating Global Environmental Benefits from Improved Local Planning and Decision-making Systems in Burkina Faso	GEF	2014-2016	$990,000	$22,870	$2,015,610	–	–	–	–
Burundi: Total Grant = $9,694,090									
Improving effectiveness of Protected Areas to conserve biodiversity in Burundi	GEF	2011-2016	$909,090	$93,168	$2,375,571	S	S	–	–
Community disaster risk management in Burundi	LDCF	–	$8,785,000	–	$27,000,000	–	–	–	–
Cape Verde: Total Grant = $6,300,000									
Consolidation of Cape Verde's Protected Areas System	GEF	2010-2014	$3,200,000	$2,682,543	$14,395,000	MS	MS	-	-
Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cape Verde	LDCF	2009-2014	$3,100,000	$2,983,425	$13,570,000	–	–	S	MS
Comoros: Total Grant = $16,226,330									
Adapting water resource management in the Comoros to expected climate change	LDCF	2011-2014	$2,790,000	$1,375,670	$5,000,000	S	S	–	–
Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Comoros	LDCF	2014-2018	$9,090,890	$114,055	$38,309,621	–	–	–	–
Development of a national network of terrestrial and marine protected areas representative of the Comoros' unique natural heritage and co-managed with local village communities	GEF	–	$4,345,440	–	$21,630,314	–	–	–	–
Congo Democratic Republic: Total Grant = $3,100,000									
Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security	LDCF	2010-2014	$3,100,000	$3,086,081	$4,000,000	S	S	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Congo DR: Total Grant = $4,825,000									
Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate in Democratic Republic of Congo	LDCF	–	$4,825,000	–	$15,500,000	–	–	–	–
Cote d'Ivoire: Total Grant = $575,000									
Strengthened Environmental Management Information System for Coastal Development to meet Rio Convention Objectives	GEF	2014-2017	$575,000	$24,273	$700,000	–	–	–	–
Equatorial Guinea: Total Grant = $1,818,182									
Strengthening Equatorial Guinea Protected Areas System	GEF	2010-2017	$1,818,182	$87,278	$4,500,000	MS	U	–	–
Eritrea: Total Grant = $13,958,000									
SLM in Highlands Catchment Management	GEF	2009-2015	$1,870,000	$1,027,024	$4,680,000	MU	MU	–	–
Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation	GEF	2014-2020	$6,028,000	$146,327	$10,450,000	–	–	–	–
Climate Change Adaptation Programme in water and agriculture in Anseba Region	AF	2012-2016	$6,060,000	$2,642,421	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Ethiopia: Total Grant = $23,340,806									
Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System of Ethiopia	GEF	2008-2016	$9,317,821	$5,915,592	$200,000	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming Agro-Biodiversity Conservation into the Farming Systems of Ethiopia	GEF	2011-2016	$4,013,600	$2,583,442	$5,150,000	HS	HS	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2013-2017	$4,600,000	$78,377	$33,336,410	–	–	–	–
Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level	LDCF	2012-2016	$5,409,385	$1,656,729	$24,721,020	S	S	–	–
Gabon: Total Grant = $909,090									
Sustainable Management of the Mbe River Forested Watershed through the Development of a Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Mechanism	GEF	2012-2017	$909,090	$132,889	$3,000,000	MU	MU	–	–
Gambia: Total Grant = $2,737,500									
Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change—2nd Phase	LDCF	–	$2,737,500	–	$29,210,000	–	–	–	–
Ghana: Total Grant = $6,886,609									
Building for PCB Elimination in Ghana	GEF	2009-2015	$3,295,700	$2,160,713	$14,170,000	S	S	–	–
Integrating Climate Change Into the Management of Priority Health Risks in Ghana	SCCF	2011-2015	$1,818,182	$1,115,632	$3,750,000	MS	MS	–	–
Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the Refrigerating Appliances Market in Ghana	GEF	2011-2014	$1,772,727	$1,377,276	$3,900,000	S	S	–	–
Guinea: Total Grant = $3,620,000									
Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	LDCF	2010-2015	$3,070,000	$1,939,901	$5,150,000	S	S	–	–
Strengthening decentralized management of the environment to meet Rio Convention objectives	GEF	–	$550,000	–	$625,000	–	–	–	–
Guinea–Bissau: Total Grant = $5,130,000									
Support for the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt	GEF	2010-2016	$1,000,000	$613,428	$3,450,000	MS	MS	–	–
Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in Guinea-Bissau's agrarian and water sectors	LDCF	2011-2015	$4,130,000	$2,055,330	$12,710,000	S	S	–	–
Kenya: Total Grant = $20,471,643									
Using Farmer Field Schools Approaches to Overcome Land Degradation in Agropastoral areas of Kenya	GEF	2011-2015	$3,380,734	$2,546,645	$5,500,000	HS	HS	–	–
Development and Implementation of a Standards and Labelling Programme in Kenya	GEF	2009-2014	$2,350,000	$1,363,540	$150,000	S	MS	–	–
Adapting to Climate Change in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (KACCAL)	SCCF	2009-2014	$1,000,000	$869,813	$1,350,000	S	MS	–	–
Strengthening the Protected Area Network of the Eastern Montane Forest Hotspot of Kenya	GEF	2010-2015	$4,650,000	$3,156,057	$1,550,000	S	S	–	–
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya	GEF	2012-2016	$5,000,000	$2,630,548	$5,500,000	HS	HS	–	–
Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in the Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a landscape approach	GEF	2014-2019	$4,090,909	$99,932	$24,820,000	–	–	–	–
Lesotho: Total Grant = $1,774,500									
SIP: Capacity Building and Knowledge Management for SLM	GEF	2009-2014	$1,774,500	$1,726,795	$2,690,000	S	S	–	–
Liberia: Total Grant = $5,456,400									
Coastal Defense System in Liberia	LDCF	2010-2015	$3,000,000	$1,896,270	$2,900,000	S	S	–	–
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia	LDCF	2012-2016	$2,456,400	$1,570,177	$6,125,000	MS	MS	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Madagascar: Total Grant = $7,082,240									
Stabilizing Rural Populations Through the Identification of Systems for Sustainable Management and Local Governance of Lands in Southern Madagascar	GEF	2010-2013	$932,240	$926,951	$5,000,000	MU	MS	–	–
Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas	GEF	2011-2014	$6,150,000	$2,409,323	$9,075,000	S	S	–	–
Malawi: Total Grant = $17,791,140									
SIP: Private Public Sector Partnership on Capacity Building for SLM in the Shire River Basin-part of SIP	GEF	2010-2015	$2,197,940	$1,771,499	$5,200,000	S	S	–	–
Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts	LDCF	2014-2020	$5,468,200	$51,322	$36,000,000	–	–	–	–
Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans	LDCF	2014-2019	$4,600,000	$71,388	$6,561,341	–	–	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2013-2017	$3,700,000	$140,960	$11,294,907	–	–	–	–
Increasing access to clean and affordable decentralized energy services in selected vulnerable areas of Malawi	GEF	–	$1,825,000	–	$22,785,000	–	–	–	–
Mali: Total Grant = $12,732,500									
Expansion and strengthening of Mali's PA system	GEF	2010-2015	$1,832,500	$956,401	$10,650,000	MS	S	–	–
Promotion of Agrofuel use in Mali	GEF	2012-2016	$1,000,000	$407,849	$4,455,000	MU	MU	–	–
Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Mali's Agriculture Sector	LDCF	2010-2014	$2,440,000	$1,204,056	$6,865,000	S	MS	–	–
Strengthening the resilience of Women producer groups and vulnerable communities in Mali	LDCF	–	$5,560,000	–	$16,500,000	–	–	–	–
SIP: Fostering Agricultural Productivity in Mali	GEF	2014-2017	$1,900,000	$0	$5,420,000	–	–	–	–
Mauritania: Total Grant = $1,000,000									
Partnership to Mainstream Biodiversity into Oil and Gas Sector Development in Mauritania	GEF	2010-2015	$1,000,000	$547,019	$3,450,000	MS	MS	–	–
Mauritius: Total Grant = $16,577,491									
Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation in Buildings	GEF	2007-2014	$937,411	$826,747	$6,659,220	S	MS	–	–
Expanding Coverage and Strengthening Management Effectiveness of the Terrestrial Protected Area Network on the Island of Mauritius	GEF	2010-2018	$4,150,000	$1,061,939	$6,000,000	S	S	–	–
Sustainable Management of POPs	GEF	2008-2015	$950,250	$823,652	$0	S	S	–	–
Removal of Barriers to Solar PV Power Generation in Mauritius, Rodrigues and the Outer Islands	GEF	2011-2015	$2,085,000	$84,260	$11,058,000	MS	MS	–	–
Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone of Mauritius	AF	2012-2016	$8,454,830	$530,500	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Mozambique: Total Grant = $10,484,000									
Sustainable Financing of the Protected Area System in Mozambique	GEF	2011-2016	$5,000,000	$1,505,176	$14,900,000	MS	MS	–	–
Adaptation in the coastal zones of Mozambique	LDCF	2012-2016	$4,524,000	$597,817	$8,866,000	MS	MS	–	–
Coping with Drought and Climate Change	SCCF	2008-2013	$960,000	$949,266	$929,840	–	–	S	MS
Multi-country/Regional Projects: Total Grant = $79,578,040									
Sustainable management of globally significant endemic ruminant livestock of West Africa (Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal)	GEF	2007-2015	$10,495,000	$9,337,729	$49,200	HS	HS	–	–
Conservation of Transboundary Biodiversity in the Minkébé-Odzala-Dja Inter-zone in Gabon, Congo and Cameroon (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon)	GEF	2007-2015	$10,463,338	$8,736,742	$34,620,100	S	S	–	–
Development and adoption of a Strategic Action Program for balancing water uses and sustainable natural resource management in the Orange-Senqu river transboundary basin (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)	GEF	2009-2014	$7,000,000	$6,703,603	$32,065,500	HS	S	MS	MS
Implementing Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS (Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles)	GEF	2012-2016	$4,500,000	$1,181,295	$38,816,383	MS	S	–	–
Implementation of the Benguela Current LME Strategic Action Program for Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Reducing Coastal Resources Degradation (Angola, Namibia, South Africa)	GEF	2009-2013	$5,448,910	$5,375,838	$62,029,338	S	S	S	MS
Conservation and sustainable management of the transboundary wetland of Lake Tele/Lake Tumba (Congo, Congo Democratic Republic)	GEF	2012-2016	$2,272,726	$116,574	$5,000,000	MS	MS	–	–
Enhancing the effectiveness and catalyzing the sustainability of the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) protected area system (Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger)	GEF	2007-2013	$5,621,871	$5,569,126	$135,050	–	–	MU	S
Lake Tanganyika Integrated Environmental Management Programme (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia)	GEF	2008-2013	$14,200,000	$14,132,783	$430,000	–	–	S	MS

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem Program: Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (ASLME: WIOMEP) ((Lead: Mauritius) Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania)	GEF	2007-2014	$12,923,000	$12,880,640	$25,500	–	–	MS	S
Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa (Ghana, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zambia)	GEF	–	$6,653,195	–	$28,936,164	–	–	–	–
Namibia: Total Grant = $15,975,000									
SIP: Improving policy and practice integration through civil society capacity building	GEF	2012-2015	$1,820,000	$892,709	$2,400,000	HS	HS	–	–
NAMIBIA Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM-PLACE)	GEF	2011-2016	$4,600,000	$3,279,394	$10,000,000	S	S	–	–
Namibia Energy Efficiency Programme (NEEP) in Buildings	GEF	2010-2014	$909,000	$871,174	$8,285,270	–	–	MS	MU
Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges	GEF	2014-2017	$4,100,000	$102,747	$14,500,000	–	–	–	–
Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands	GEF	2014-2019	$4,546,000	$94,503	$20,000,000	–	–	–	–
Niger: Total Grant = $17,657,364									
Oasis Micro-Basin Sand Invasion Control in the Gouré and Mané Regions	GEF	2010-2014	$2,370,000	$2,055,102	$10,100,000	S	S	–	–
SPWA - Integrating the Sustainable Management of Faunal Corridors into Niger's Protected Area System	GEF	2011-2015	$1,837,182	$858,779	$4,815,000	S	S	–	–
Integration of Greenhouse Gas emission reductions in Niger's Rural Energy Service Access program	GEF	2012-2016	$1,818,182	$449,117	$2,000,000	MS	MS	–	–
Sustainable Co-Management of the Natural Resources of the Air-Ténéré Complex	GEF	2006-2012	$4,232,000	$4,229,846	$232,214	–	–	S	MS
Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger	LDCF	2009-2013	$3,600,000	$3,515,163	$14,450,000	–	–	MS	S
Scaling up Community-Based Adaptation (CBA) in Niger	LDCF	2014-2018	$3,800,000	$38,120	$14,126,000	–	–	–	–
Nigeria: Total Grant = $10,764,273									
SPWA - Niger Delta Biodiversity Project	GEF	2012-2017	$3,757,000	$379,173	$6,150,000	S	MS	–	–
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria	GEF	2011-2015	$2,727,273	$2,539,819	$5,000,000	MS	S	–	–
Less burnt for a clean Earth: Minimization of dioxin emission from open burning sources in Nigeria	GEF	2010-2015	$4,280,000	$2,787,643	$11,150,000	S	S	–	–
Rwanda: Total Grant = $3,077,700									
Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in Flood Prone Areas	LDCF	2010-2014	$2,141,000	$1,613,643	$3,400,000	HS	HS	–	–
Management of PCBs stockpiles and equipment containing PCBs	GEF	2012-2015	$936,700	$376,404	$1,050,000	MS	MS	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe: Total Grant = $4,075,000									
Enhancing capacities of rural communities in the districts to pursue climate resilient livelihood options in the Sao Tome and Principe districts of Caué, Me-Zochi, Principe, Lemba, Cantagalo, and Lobata (CMPLCL)	LDCF	–	$4,075,000	–	$16,276,281	–	–	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	–	$3,700,000	–	$40,295,000	–	–	–	–
Senegal: Total Grant = $10,105,728									
SPWA- Participatory Biodiversity Conservation and Low Carbon Development in Pilot Ecovillages in Senegal	GEF	2011-2016	$3,000,000	$1,723,930	$13,176,900	S	S	–	–
Technology Transfer: Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal	GEF	2013-2017	$2,100,000	$169,901	$2,000,000	S	S	–	–
National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program through energy efficiency in the built environment in Senegal	GEF	2013-2016	$1,000,000	$155,360	$3,000,000	S	S	–	–
Groundnut Basin Soil Management and Regeneration	GEF	2007-2012	$4,005,728	$4,013,939	$10,090,112	–	–	S	S
Seychelles: Total Grant = $19,399,091									
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Production Sector Activities	GEF	2007-2015	$3,900,000	$3,273,853	$76,428	S	HS	–	–
Mainstreaming Prevention and Control Measures for Invasive Alien Species into Trade, Transport and Travel across the Production Landscape	GEF	2007-2014	$2,000,000	$1,773,561	$3,430,000	S	S	–	–
Strengthening Seychelles' Protected Area System through NGO Management modalities	GEF	2011-2015	$2,154,545	$1,467,147	$2,590,000	S	S	–	–
Technology Transfer for Grid-Connected Rooftop Photovoltaic Systems	GEF	2012-2016	$1,227,000	$326,827	$4,885,000	S	S	–	–
Seychelles NCSA Phase II	GEF	2009-2013	$425,000	$411,877	$100,000	–	–	MS	U
Promotion and up-scaling of climate-resilient, resource efficient technologies in a Tropical Island Context	GEF	2014-2017	$1,820,000	$49,984	$8,775,000	–	–	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Expansion and Strengthening of the Protected Area Subsystem of the Outer Islands of Seychelles and its Integration into the broader land and seascape	GEF	2014-2018	$1,872,546	$87,046	$8,483,841	–	–	–	–
Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change in Seychelles	AF	2014-2016	$6,000,000	$124,737	$0	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone: Total Grant = $8,528,182									
Building adaptive capacity to catalyze active public and private sector participation to manage the exposure and sensitivity of water supply services to climate change in Sierra Leone	LDCF	2014-2018	$3,010,000	$59,598	$10,150,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	–	$3,700,000	–	$20,347,310	–	–	–	–
Energy Efficient Production and Utilization of Charcoal through Innovative Technologies and Private Sector Involvement in Sierra Leone	GEF	–	$1,818,182	–	$9,000,000	–	–	–	–
South Africa: Total Grant = $51,694,403									
Market Transformation through Energy Efficiency Standards & Labeling of Appliances in South Africa	GEF	2011-2017	$4,470,000	$241,069	$13,500,000	MS	U	–	–
Reducing Disaster Risks from Wildfire Hazards Associated with Climate Change in South Africa	SCCF	2012-2015	$3,636,360	$1,186,337	$31,800,000	S	S	–	–
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity on the South African Wild Coast	GEF	2006-2013	$6,840,000	$6,666,704	$276,500	–	–	S	MS
National Grasslands Biodiversity Programme	GEF	2008-2013	$8,650,000	$7,930,389	$37,261,763	–	–	MU	S
Sustainable Transport and Sport, a 2010 opportunity	GEF	2008-2013	$11,170,313	$10,932,776	$188,736,000	–	–	S	MU
Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Regulation and Management at the Municipal Scale	GEF	2014-2021	$8,277,730	$78,221	$50,653,616	–	–	–	–
Improving Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network	GEF	–	$8,650,000	–	$49,359,113	–	–	–	–
South Sudan: Total Grant = $3,920,000									
Launching Protected Area Network Management and Building Capacity in Post-Conflict Southern Sudan	GEF	2011-2015	$3,920,000	$2,096,449	$4,500,000	S	S	–	–
Swaziland: Total Grant = $7,286,500									
Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage the expected impacts of climate change	SCCF	2012-2016	$1,746,500	$729,602	$51,500	S	S	–	–
Strengthening the National Protected Areas System of Swaziland	GEF	2014-2020	$5,540,000	$127,798	$23,600,000	–	–	–	–
Tanzania: Total Grant = $22,693,500									
Sustainable Land Management for Mount Kilimanjaro and Associated Mountains	GEF	2010-2015	$2,755,000	$1,990,968	$3,750,000	HS	HS	–	–
Extending the Coastal Forest Protected Area Sub-System in Tanzania	GEF	2010-2014	$3,610,000	$3,267,917	$6,200,000	S	MS	MS	MS
Sustainable Management of the Miombo Woodland Resources of Western Tanzania	GEF	2012-2017	$2,945,000	$764,400	$13,766,666	S	S	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2013-2017	$3,700,000	$74,318	$23,165,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania: Improving the Effectiveness of National Parks in Addressing Threats to Biodiversity	GEF	2011-2016	$5,453,500	$2,027,162	$7,500,000	S	S	–	–
Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania	GEF	–	$4,230,000	–	$19,600,000	–	–	–	–
Togo: Total Grant = $2,067,727									
SPWA- Rationalising and strengthening the conservation role of Togo's national System of Protected Areas (PA) System	GEF	2011-2017	$1,272,727	$343,746	$3,000,000	MS	S	–	–
Strengthening National and Decentralized Management for Global Environmental Benefits	GEF	2014-2016	$795,000	$28,443	$950,000	–	–	–	–
Uganda: Total Grant = $10,385,730									
Enabling Environment for SLM to overcome land degradation in the Uganda cattle corridor Districts	GEF	2010-2015	$1,880,730	$1,040,220	$5,470,000	S	S	–	–
Extending Wetland Protected Areas through Community Conservation Initiatives in Uganda	GEF	2008-2013	$825,000	$819,200	$1,769,227	–	–	S	S
Addressing barriers to the adoption of improved charcoal production technologies and Sustainable Land Management practices through an integrated approach	GEF	2014-2017	$3,580,000	$98,454	$14,662,108	–	–	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2014-2014	$4,100,000	$135,972	$26,270,000	–	–	–	–
Zambia: Total Grant = $20,893,864									
Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Regions I and II	LDCF	2010-2015	$3,895,000	$2,817,781	$7,000,000	S	S	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Zambia to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2014-2017	$3,700,000	$285,407	$12,563,907	–	–	–	–
Developing a People-Centred Wildlife Policy in Zambia: Sharing Revenue with Communities in game management areas	GEF	2014-2018	$13,298,864	$145,210	$46,936,777	–	–	–	–
Zimbabwe: Total Grant = $4,080,000									
Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods, by strengthening integrated planning systems	SCCF	2014-2018	$4,080,000	$78,345	$12,700,000	–	–	–	–
ARAB STATES Total Grant = $117,181,344									
Algeria: Total Grant = $5,387,142									
Conservation of globally significant biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystem services in Algeria's Cultural Parks - Phase 2	GEF	2012-2019	$5,387,142	$350,209	$10,022,858	MU	MS	–	–
Djibouti: Total Grant = $11,823,052									
PROMES GDT - SIP - Harmonizing support: A national program integrating water harvesting schemes and sustainable land management in Djibouti	GEF	2011-2014	$1,000,000	$969,603	$10,055,000	MS	MS	–	–
Establishing Effectively Managed Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti	GEF	2010-2016	$1,000,000	$612,634	$1,170,000	MS	MS	–	–
Supporting rural community adaptation to climate change in mountain regions of Djibouti	LDCF	2014-2021	$5,479,452	$59,941	$28,630,000	–	–	–	–
Developing agro-pastoral shade gardens as an adaptation strategy for poor rural communities	AF	2012-2017	$4,343,600	$1,541,065	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Egypt: Total Grant = $31,724,514									
Bioenergy for Sustainable Rural Development	GEF	2008-2014	$3,344,150	$907,584	$0	S	HS	–	–
Sustainable Transport	GEF	2008-2015	$7,175,000	$1,911,741	$70,000	S	S	–	–
Strengthening protected area financing and management systems	GEF	2010-2015	$3,699,000	$741,290	$13,800,000	MS	MS	–	–
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	SCCF	2009-2014	$4,100,000	$626,124	$12,838,060	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming Groundwater Considerations into the Integrated Management of the Nile River Basin	GEF	2008-2014	$1,000,000	$775,257	$4,822,300	MS	MS	–	–
Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Building Appliances	GEF	2011-2015	$4,550,000	$654,777	$13,200,000	S	S	–	–
Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs originating from incineration and open burning of health care- and electronic-waste	GEF	–	$4,240,000	–	$16,781,000	–	–	–	–
Grid-Connected Small-Scale Photovoltaic Systems	GEF	–	$3,616,364	–	$30,260,000	–	–	–	–
Iraq: Total Grant = $2,307,273									
Catalysing the Use of Solar Photovoltaic Energy	GEF	2014-2018	$2,307,273	$62,019	$32,965,200	–	–	–	–
Jordan: Total Grant = $6,851,000									
Energy Efficiency Standard and Labeling in Jordan	GEF	2010-2014	$1,000,000	$493,528	$1,150,000	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming marine biodiversity conservation into coastal management in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone	GEF	2011-2015	$1,005,000	$622,327	$7,300,000	S	S	–	–
Implementation of Phase I of a comprehensive PCB management system in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	GEF	2011-2015	$1,000,000	$653,422	$1,860,000	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming Rio Convention Provisions into National Sectoral Policies	GEF	–	$1,046,000	–	$1,132,485	–	–	–	–
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in tourism sector development in Jordan	GEF	2014-2017	$2,800,000	$140,747	$8,710,000	–	–	–	–
Lebanon: Total Grant = $7,747,671									
Safeguarding and Restoring Lebanon's Woodland Resources	GEF	2008-2014	$980,000	$833,033	$1,275,000	S	S	–	–
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	2009-2014	$1,000,000	$980,464	$2,160,500	HS	S	–	–
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Production Processes	GEF	2008-2013	$980,000	$969,458	$1,135,000	–	–	MS	MS
Sustainable Land Management in the Qaroun Watershed	GEF	–	$3,287,671	–	$18,050,000	–	–	–	–
Small Decentralized Renewable Energy Power Generation	GEF	2014-2017	$1,500,000	$49,500	$11,616,000	–	–	–	–
Morocco: Total Grant = $31,286,449									
Energy Efficiency Codes in Residential Buildings and Energy Efficiency Improvement in Commercial and Hospital Buildings in Morocco	GEF	2009-2014	$3,275,000	$2,181,594	$50,000	MS	MS	–	–
Mainstreaming Global Environmental Aspects in the planning and monitoring processes of the National Human Development Initiative (NHDI) in Morocco	GEF	2011-2015	$500,000	$261,955	$560,000	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming biodiversity into value chains for Mediterranean medicinal and aromatic plants	GEF	2011-2015	$1,000,000	$580,285	$1,225,000	MS	S	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Restoring the environmental functions, ecological integrity and socioeconomic services of forest landscapes in the Middle Atlas	GEF	2006-2014	$997,945	$732,327	$10,950	–	–	S	S
Safe PCB Management Programme in Morocco	GEF	2009-2014	$2,532,900	$1,898,264	$5,173,200	–	–	MS	S
A circular economy approach to agro-biodiversity conservation in the Souss-Massa Drâa Region of Morocco	GEF	2014-2019	$2,727,272	$79,758	$7,500,000	–	–	–	–
Multi-country/Regional Projects: Total Grant = $6,743,243									
Mainstreaming conservation of migratory soaring birds into key productive sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway (TrancheII); (Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Authority, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen)	GEF	2008-2015	$6,743,243	$4,696,581	$80,000	S	S	–	–
Somalia: Total Grant = $8,200,000									
Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	LDCF	2014-2018	$8,200,000	$77,794	$64,820,000	–	–	–	–
Sudan: Total Grant = $12,836,364									
Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to build resilience in the Agriculture and Water sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change in Sudan	LDCF	2009-2014	$3,400,000	$3,304,712	$3,000,000	S	S	–	–
Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rainfed farming and pastoral systems	LDCF	2014-2018	$5,800,000	$100,000	$18,800,000	–	–	–	–
Promoting Utility-Scale Power Generation from Wind Energy	GEF	2014-2019	$3,636,364	$0	$213,950,000	–	–	–	–
Tunisia: Total Grant = $11,527,968									
Private Sector Led Development of On-Grid Wind Power in Tunisia	GEF	2009-2014	$2,275,000	$1,778,073	$735,000	S	MS	–	–
Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas of Tunisia	SCCF	2014-2019	$5,600,000	$55,346	$73,930,000	–	–	–	–
NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan	GEF	2014-2019	$3,652,968	$8,714	$65,382,640	–	–	–	–
Yemen: Total Grant = $1,000,000									
Strengthening Socotra's Policy and Regulatory Framework for Mainstreaming Biodiversity	GEF	2008-2015	$1,000,000	$304,816	$1,000,000	MU	MU	–	–
ASIA AND PACIFIC Total Grant = $596,765,068									
Afghanistan: Total Grant = $15,681,819									
Establishing integrated models for protected areas and their co-management in Afghanistan	GEF	2014-2018	$6,581,819	$102,782	$55,300,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening the resilience of rural livelihood options for Afghan communities in Panjshir, Balkh, Uruzgan and Herat Provinces to manage climate change-induced disaster risks	LDCF	2014-2017	$9,100,000	$82,599	$103,000,000	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh: Total Grant = $14,849,894									
Improving Kiln Efficiency for the Brick Industry	GEF	2010-2015	$3,348,000	$2,835,450	$200,000	MS	MS	–	–
Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation in Bangladesh	LDCF	2009-2015	$3,400,000	$2,809,744	$6,080,000	S	MS	–	–
Expanding the PA System to Incorporate Important Aquatic Ecosystems	GEF	–	$1,716,894	–	$8,450,000	–	–	–	–
Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes in Bangladesh	LDCF	–	$5,700,000	–	$47,000,000	–	–	–	–
National Capacity Development for implementing Rio Conventions through Environmental Governance	GEF	–	$685,000	–	$772,700	–	–	–	–
Bhutan: Total Grant = $14,414,200									
Promoting Sustainable Rural Biomass Energy	GEF	2012-2015	$1,778,000	$200,447	$2,360,000	S	S	–	–
Addressing the risk of climate-induced disasters through enhanced national and local capacity for effective actions	LDCF	2014-2018	$11,591,200	$97,066	$54,539,829	–	–	–	–
Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Bhutan	NPIF	2014-2018	$1,045,000	$30,120	$3,003,668	–	–	–	–
Cambodia: Total Grant = $10,388,920									
Strengthening sustainable forest management and the development of bio-energy markets to promote environmental sustainability and reduce rural poverty and CO_2 emissions in Cambodia	GEF	2011-2015	$2,363,635	$1,439,512	$6,300,000	S	S	–	–
Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia	LDCF	2009-2013	$1,950,000	$1,926,897	$1,950,000	–	–	MS	S
Generating, Accessing and Using Information and Knowledge Related to the Three Rio Conventions	GEF	2014-2021	$1,015,000	$12,074	$1,300,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	LDCF	2014-2018	$5,060,285	$57,588	$21,884,540	–	–	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
China: Total Grant = $95,147,533									
Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action	GEF	2010-2016	$4,858,182	$1,995,062	$15,100,000	MS	MS	–	–
Market Transformation of Energy-Efficient Bricks and Rural Buildings (MTEBRB)	GEF	2010-2016	$7,138,900	$4,787,308	$28,196,000	S	S	–	–
Promoting Energy Efficient Room Air Conditioners (PEERAC)	GEF	2010-2015	$6,363,600	$2,199,103	$20,094,500	S	S	–	–
Phasing-out Incandescent Lamps & Energy Saving Lamps Promotion (PILESLAMP-Greenlights II)	GEF	2009-2014	$14,250,000	$12,584,420	$70,000,000	S	MS	–	–
Strengthening the effectiveness of the protected area system in Qinghai Province, China, in conserving globally important biodiversity	GEF	2012-2017	$5,454,545	$775,018	$10,750,000	S	S	–	–
Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Wild Relatives of Crops	GEF	2007-2013	$8,056,000	$8,054,833	$270,000	–	–	MU	S
Improvement of DDT-based production of Dicofol from DDT and Introduction Technology for Leaf Mites Control and introduction of alternative technologies including IPM for leaf mites control in China	GEF	2008-2013	$6,295,000	$6,284,653	$11,650,000	–	–	S	S
Alternative to DDT usage for anti-fouling paint production in China	GEF	2007-2013	$10,660,000	$9,465,240	$12,300,000	–	–	MS	S
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Headwaters of the Huaihe River Basin	GEF	2009-2014	$2,727,200	$2,677,460	$10,355,000	–	–	S	MS
Strengthening globally important biodiversity conservation through protected area strengthening in Gansu Province	GEF	2011-2014	$1,818,000	$1,332,037	$7,280,000	–	–	S	S
Payment for Watershed Services in the Chishui River Basin for the Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity	GEF	2014-2018	$2,009,133	$66,247	$16,000,000	–	–	–	–
Enabling China to Prepare Its Third National Communication (3NC) to the UNFCCC	GEF	2014-2021	$7,280,000	$0	$900,000	–	–	–	–
Reduction of POPs and PTS release by environmentally sound management throughout the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and associated wastes in China	GEF	2014-2018	$11,870,000	$219,891	$47,000,000	–	–	–	–
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the protected area landscape in Altai Mountains and Wetlands	GEF	2014-2018	$3,614,679	$64,456	$22,000,000	–	–	–	–
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the wetland protected area system in Hubei Province	GEF	2014-2018	$2,752,294	$80,364	$18,158,634	–	–	–	–
Cook Islands: Total Grant = $4,960,000									
Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change (SRIC - CC)	AF	2012-2017	$4,960,000	$1,453,257	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Fiji: Total Grant = $2,636,364									
Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project (FREPP)	GEF	2011-2016	$1,000,000	$198,890	$1,500,000	MS	MS	–	–
Capacity building for mainstreaming MEA objectives into inter-ministerial structures and mechanisms	GEF	2014-2021	$636,364	$19,111	$1,175,000	–	–	–	–
Discovering nature-based products and building capacities for the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Fiji	NPIF	2014-2016	$1,000,000	$16,684	$2,712,778	–	–	–	–
India: Total Grant = $75,622,567									
Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India, Phase I	GEF	2006-2016	$5,650,000	$2,577,928	$33,500,000	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in three Indian states	GEF	2008-2015	$5,280,000	$4,634,073	$25,000	MS	S	–	–
Sustainable Urban Transport Program	GEF	2010-2014	$4,275,000	$2,323,470	$331,000,000	S	S	–	–
Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Indian Brick Industry	GEF	2009-2015	$721,448	$503,045	$1,999,000	MS	U	–	–
Integrated Land and Ecosystem Management to Combat Land Degradation and Deforestation in Madhya Pradesh	GEF	2010-2015	$6,103,000	$4,956,222	$95,523,750	MS	MS	–	–
Energy Efficiency Improvements in Commercial Buildings	GEF	2011-2015	$5,290,000	$1,061,105	$11,910,000	S	S	–	–
Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railways System	GEF	2011-2015	$5,300,000	$1,255,104	$29,850,000	MS	MS	–	–
Sustainable Land Management in Shifting Cultivation Areas of Nagaland for Ecological and Livelihood Security	GEF	2009-2015	$3,600,000	$3,381,799	$20,000,000	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Sindhudurg (Malvan) Coast, Maharashtra State, India	GEF	2011-2016	$3,438,294	$958,797	$10,200,000	S	S	–	–
Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh, India	GEF	2011-2016	$6,123,636	$2,231,246	$17,700,000	S	S	–	–
Market Development and Promotion of Solar Concentrators Based Process Heat Application in India	GEF	2012-2016	$4,500,000	$1,465,777	$19,350,000	S	S	–	–
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	GEF	2012-2016	$5,000,000	$1,200,330	$6,000,000	S	S	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Multi-sectoral and integrated systems approach to the conservation, management and sustainable utilisation of coastal biodiversity (Gulf of Mannar Marine and Coastal biodiversity)	GEF	2002-2012	$7,868,000	$7,854,934	$18,000	–	–	S	MS
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	2008-2014	$2,000,000	$6,097,550	$1,997,152	–	–	S	S
Scale Up of Access to Clean Energy for Rural Productive and Domestic Uses	GEF	–	$4,109,589	–	$19,033,767	–	–	–	–
Developing an effective multiple use management framework for conserving biodiversity in the mountain landscapes of the High Ranges, Western Ghats, India	GEF	2014-2019	$6,363,600	$79,996	$30,000,000	–	–	–	–
Indonesia: Total Grant = $32,193,500									
Microturbine Cogeneration Technology Application Project (MCTAP)	GEF	2008-2014	$2,727,300	$2,709,792	$12,381,000	MU	MU	–	–
Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management	GEF	2009-2015	$7,095,000	$6,120,504	$41,000,000	S	S	–	–
Wind Hybrid Power Generation (WHyPGen) Market Development Initiatives	GEF	2012-2015	$2,256,200	$1,239,603	$9,999,000	MS	MS	–	–
Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor Province (SPARC)	SCCF	2013-2015	$5,090,000	$505,124	$54,800,000	S	S	–	–
Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation	GEF	2014-2020	$6,365,000	$98,691	$43,700,000	–	–	–	–
Reducing Releases of PBDEs and UPOPs originating from unsound waste management and recycling practices and the manufacturing of plastics in Indonesia	GEF	–	$4,090,000	–	$18,731,594	–	–	–	–
Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	GEF	2014-2016	$4,570,000	$130,998	$21,022,040	–	–	–	–
Iran: Total Grant = $10,441,000									
Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Zagros Landscape Conservation Zone	GEF	2005-2016	$3,996,000	$2,835,635	$128,000	MU	MS	–	–
Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	GEF	2010-2016	$4,445,000	$1,804,026	$14,600,000	MS	S	–	–
Building a multiple-use forest Management to conserve biodiversity in the Caspian forests landscape	GEF	2013-2018	$2,000,000	$192,075	$5,175,000	S	S	–	–
Kiribati: Total Grant = $524,000									
Integrating global environmental priorities into national policies and programmes	GEF	2014-2021	$524,000	$15,478	$530,000	–	–	–	–
Laos: Total Grant = $11,744,995									
Mainstreaming biodiversity in Lao PDR's agricultural and land management policies, plans and programmes	GEF	2011-2016	$2,379,545	$866,509	$4,900,000	MU	MU	–	–
Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	LDCF	2011-2015	$4,545,450	$2,870,866	$4,445,450	S	S	–	–
Effective Governance for small-scale rural infrastructure and disaster preparedness in a changing climate	LDCF	2013-2016	$4,820,000	$298,761	$25,927,478	S	MS	–	–
Malaysia: Total Grant = $28,030,000									
Buildings Sector Energy Efficiency Project (BSEEP)	GEF	2010-2016	$5,000,000	$785,907	$21,466,000	U	U	–	–
Enhancing the effectiveness and financial sustainability of Protected Areas in Malaysia	GEF	2012-2019	$5,600,000	$410,623	$9,800,000	S	S	–	–
Biodiversity Conservation in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes in Sabah, Malaysia	GEF	2012-2018	$4,500,000	$224,795	$8,800,000	MS	MU	–	–
Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape - IC-CFS	GEF	2014-2019	$10,960,000	$95,475	$36,500,000	–	–	–	–
Developing and Implementing a National Access and Benefit Sharing Framework in Malaysia	GEF	2014-2017	$1,970,000	$23,179	$5,833,000	–	–	–	–
Maldives: Total Grant = $14,480,438									
Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning	LDCF	2009-2014	$4,545,000	$912,255	$4,210,000	MS	MU	–	–
Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	LDCF	2011-2015	$1,650,438	$330,071	$1,650,438	MS	MU	–	–
Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island	AF	2011-2015	$8,285,000	$7,150,545	$8,211,700	PPR: MU	–	–	–
Marshall Islands: Total Grant = $1,000,000									
Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energies (ADMIRE)	GEF	2008-2015	$1,000,000	$736,057	$1,650,000	MU	MU	–	–
Mongolia: Total Grant = $7,432,754									
Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking system in Mongolia (SPAN)	GEF	2010-2015	$1,363,630	$704,126	$4,800,000	S	S	–	–
Energy Efficiency in New Construction in the Residential and Commercial Buildings Sector in Mongolia	GEF	2010-2013	$1,000,000	$998,463	$2,200,000	–	–	S	S

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments in Mongolia	AF	2011-2018	$5,069,124	$2,392,224	$5,500,000	PPR: S	–	–	–
Multi-country/Regional Projects: Total Grant = $67,163,841									
Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	SCCF	2009-2014	$13,475,000	$12,097,123	$44,503,799	S	S	–	–
Barrier Removal to Cost Effective Development and Implementation of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling (BRESL) (Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam)	GEF	2009-2014	$7,850,000	$6,559,885	$5,883,000	S	S	–	–
Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement Through Renewable Energy Project (PIGGAREP) (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	GEF	2007-2014	$5,225,000	$4,804,163	$27,983,000	S	S	–	–
Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS) (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	GEF	2009-2014	$2,975,000	$2,772,104	$3,420,000	S	S	–	–
Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Federated States of, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	GEF	2009-2014	$7,450,841	$7,248,496	$57,390,764	–	–	S	S
Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (Australia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste)	GEF	2010-2014	$2,650,000	$2,583,929	$6,248,047	–	–	S	S
Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management (China)	GEF	2014-2018	$7,562,430	$0	$225,481,766	–	–	–	–
Implementation of Global and Regional Oceanic Fisheries Conventions and Related Instruments in the Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	GEF	–	$5,200,000	–	$70,306,000	–	–	–	–
EAS Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam)	GEF	2014-2018	$10,643,992	$0	$157,265,467	–	–	–	–
Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam)	GEF	2014-2017	$2,293,578	$59,669	$19,859,525	–	–	–	–
Enhancing capacity to develop and manage global environmental projects in the Pacific (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Salomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	GEF	–	$1,000,000	–	$1,914,502	–	–	–	–
Reducing Environmental and Health Risks to Vulnerable Communities from Lead Contamination from Lead Paint and Recycling of Used Lead Acid Batteries (Indonesia, Philippines)	GEF	2014-2016	$838,000	$0	$2,471,000	–	–	–	–
Myanmar: Total Grant = $31,318,823									
Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management in Myanmar	GEF	–	$6,127,854	–	$17,896,300	–	–	–	–
Addressing Climate Change Risks On Water Resources And Food Security In The Dry Zone Of Myanmar	AF	2014-2016	$7,289,425	$5,244	$0	–	–	–	–
Nepal: Total Grant = $5,277,895									
Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Nepal	GEF	2007-2013	$2,214,895	$2,161,160	$1,627,000	–	–	S	S
Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)	GEF	2014-2019	$3,063,000	$62,328	$32,312,500	–	–	–	–
Pakistan: Total Grant = $18,370,960									
Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project	GEF	2011-2016	$4,950,000	$640,896	$35,000,000	U	MU	–	–
Mountains and Markets: Biodiversity and Business in Northern Pakistan	GEF	2012-2017	$1,818,182	$58,113	$6,185,000	U	MU	–	–
5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Pakistan	GEF	2012-2015	$2,777,778	$1,778,341	$3,565,000	–	–	–	–
Comprehensive reduction and elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pakistan	GEF	2014-2021	$5,225,000	$40,248	$20,060,000	–	–	–	–
Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan	AF	2011-2014	$3,600,000	$2,849,526	$4,000,000	PPR: HS	–	–	–
Palau: Total Grant = $1,000,000									
Sustainable Economic Development through Renewable Energy Applications (SEDREA)	GEF	2008-2014	$1,000,000	$859,156	$0	MU	MU	–	–
Papua New Guinea: Total Grant = $13,665,777									
Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management	GEF	2012-2018	$7,122,000	$695,666	$11,600,000	MU	MU	–	–
Strengthen Capacities to Measure, Report and Verify Indicators of Global Environment Benefits	GEF	2014-2017	$525,000	$17,820	$650,000	–	–	–	–
Enhancing adaptive capacity of communities to climate change-related floods in the North Coast and Islands Region of Papua New Guinea	AF	2012-2016	$6,018,777	$881,019	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Philippines: Total Grant = $21,937,133									
Partnerships for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes	GEF	2010-2016	$4,593,200	$2,377,855	$9,100,000	S	S	–	–
Expanding and diversifying the national system of terrestrial protected areas in the Philippines	GEF	2010-2015	$3,500,000	$2,969,288	$7,536,094	S	S	–	–
5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines	GEF	2013-2017	$4,583,333	$119,691	$5,102,907	MS	MS	–	–
Community-based coastal & marine conservation	GEF	2014-2020	$8,160,600	$136,714	$25,833,490	–	–	–	–
Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines	SCCF	2014-2017	$1,100,000	$34,495	$16,250,000	–	–	–	–
Samoa: Total Grant = $27,596,186									
Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management in Samoa (ICCRIFS)	LDCF	2011-2016	$2,450,000	$1,254,792	$2,400,000	S	HU	–	–
Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism-reliant Communities to Climate Change Risks	LDCF	2013-2014	$2,000,000	$64,877	$17,288,500	S	MU	–	–
Integrating Climate Change Risks into the Agriculture and Health Sectors in Samoa	LDCF	2009-2013	$2,050,000	$1,838,326	$2,100,000	–	–	S	MS
Capacity for Implementing Rio Conventions in Samoa	GEF	2014-2017	$525,000	$9,886	$500,000	–	–	–	–
Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to reduce climate vulnerability of communities in Samoa	LDCF	2014-2020	$12,522,936	$90,909	$90,000,000	–	–	–	–
Enhancing resilience of coastal communities of Samoa to climate change	AF	2012-2016	$8,048,250	$358,966	$0	PPR: U	–	–	–
Solomon Islands: Total Grant = $12,975,000									
Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	LDCF	2014-2018	$7,000,000	$147,978	$43,622,462	–	–	–	–
Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making	GEF	2014-2017	$875,000	$11,206	$400,000	–	–	–	–
Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security	AF	2011-2015	$5,100,000	$2,989,459	$0	PPR: MS	–	–	–
Sri Lanka: Total Grant = $7,080,068									
Strengthening capacity to control the introduction and spread of alien invasive species in Sri Lanka	GEF	2011-2016	$1,955,000	$202,087	$2,000,000	U	MU	–	–
Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies in Sri Lanka	GEF	2013-2017	$1,120,250	$74,995	$6,460,000	MS	U	–	–
Ensuring global environmental concerns and best practices mainstreamed in the post-conflict rapid development process of Sri Lanka through improved information management	GEF	–	$823,000	–	$1,391,500	–	–	–	–
Strengthening the Resilience of Post Conflict Recovery and Development to Climate Change Risks in Sri Lanka	SCCF	2014-2017	$3,181,818	$53,757	$57,095,000	–	–	–	–
Thailand: Total Grant = $27,227,125									
Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Thailand's Production Landscape	GEF	2011-2015	$2,005,000	$972,660	$4,550,000	S	S	–	–
Catalyzing the Sustainability of Thailand's Protected Area System	GEF	2010-2015	$3,454,545	$969,225	$8,980,000	MU	MU	–	–
Promoting Renewable Energy in Mae Hong Son Province	GEF	2010-2016	$2,802,700	$1,477,748	$4,000,000	MS	MU	–	–
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Commercial Buildings in Thailand (PEECB)	GEF	2012-2017	$3,727,273	$725,604	$12,000,000	S	S	–	–
Integrated community-based forest and catchment management through an ecosystem service approach (CBFCM)	GEF	2012-2016	$1,818,182	$462,242	$10,760,000	MS	MU	–	–
Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to Address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events	SCCF	2010-2013	$909,091	$906,035	$2,000,000	–	–	S	MS
Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes	GEF	–	$1,826,484	–	$9,140,000	–	–	–	–
Maximizing carbon sink capacity and conserving biodiversity through sustainable conservation, restoration, and management of peat-swamp ecosystems	GEF	–	$3,344,400	–	$7,961,903	–	–	–	–
Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation in the Western Forest Complex	GEF	–	$7,339,450	–	$24,234,427	–	–	–	–
Timor Leste: Total Grant = $7,168,000									
Promoting Sustainable Bio-energy Production from Biomass	GEF	2014-2018	$1,798,000	$50,654	$6,650,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Natural Disasters in Rural Timor Lester	LDCF	2014-2018	$5,370,000	$70,830	$37,366,780	–	–	–	–
Tonga: Total Grant = $1,756,880									
Integrated Environmental Management of the Fanga'uta Lagoon Catchment	GEF	2014-2017	$1,756,880	$0	$2,775,000	–	–	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Tuvalu: Total Grant = $3,360,000									
Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	LDCF	2009-2015	$3,360,000	$2,058,457	$3,080,000	MS	MS	–	–
Vanuatu: Total Grant = $8,280,000									
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone in Vanuatu	LDCF	2014-2019	$8,280,000	$117,966	$30,897,253	–	–	–	–
Vietnam: Total Grant = $20,940,940									
Building capacity to eliminate POPs pesticides stockpiles	GEF	2009-2015	$4,307,580	$2,248,718	$6,540,109	S	S	–	–
Environmental Remediation of Dioxin Contaminated Hotspots	GEF	2010-2014	$5,002,000	$4,687,145	$25,350,000	S	S	–	–
Promoting Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces of Vietnam	SCCF	2012-2016	$1,450,000	$165,205	$175,675,000	MS	MU	–	–
Removing barriers hindering PA management effectiveness	GEF	2010-2015	$3,636,360	$2,128,905	$15,150,000	S	S	–	–
Promotion of Non-fired Brick (NFB) Production and Utilization	GEF	2014-2019	$2,895,000	$89,027	$36,080,000	–	–	–	–
Capacity for implementing Rio Conventions	GEF	–	$1,000,000	–	$1,604,646	–	–	–	–
Vietnam POPS and Sound Harmful Chemicals Management Project	GEF	–	$2,650,000	–	$11,050,000	–	–	–	–
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA Total Grant = $230,441,894									
Albania: Total Grant = $6,511,000									
Improving coverage and management effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas	GEF	2010-2016	$1,000,000	$509,013	$1,927,500	S	S	–	–
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	2009-2015	$1,000,000	$878,904	$2,750,000	HS	HS	–	–
Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Prespa Lakes Basin of Albania, FYR-Macedonia and Greece	GEF	2006-2011	$4,511,000	$4,510,553	$552,782	–	–	MS	MS
Armenia: Total Grant = $7,930,450									
Developing the Protected Area System of Armenia	GEF	2009-2014	$1,000,000	$963,903	$2,050,000	S	S	MU	MS
Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	GEF	2010-2015	$1,090,450	$892,307	$2,350,000	S	S	–	–
Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of Armenia's Protected Areas System	GEF	2010-2017	$1,000,000	$886,567	$4,535,000	S	S	–	–
Elimination of Obsolete Pesticide Stockpiles and addressing POPs Contaminated Sites within a Sound Chemicals Management Framework	GEF	–	$4,840,000	–	$19,284,384	–	–	–	–
Azerbaijan: Total Grant = $13,613,636									
Integrating climate change risks into water and flood management by vulnerable mountainous communities in the Greater Caucasus region of Azerbaijan	SCCF	2012-2017	$2,800,000	$892,748	$100,000	MU	MU	–	–
Sustainable Land And Forest Management In The Greater Caucasus Landscape	GEF	2013-2017	$5,780,000	$410,000	$11,400,000	S	S	–	–
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for low-carbon end-use sectors in Azerbaijan	GEF	2014-2021	$3,670,000	$89,428	$31,900,000	–	–	–	–
Increasing representation of effectively managed marine ecosystems in Protected Area systems	GEF	2014-2018	$1,363,636	$72,104	$6,491,069	–	–	–	–
Belarus: Total Grant = $11,460,900									
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into territorial planning policies and practices	GEF	2010-2013	$1,000,000	$997,720	$2,860,000	S	S	–	–
Improving Energy Efficiency in New Residential Buildings in the Republic of Belarus	GEF	2012-2016	$4,560,000	$518,681	$13,700,000	MS	MS	–	–
Landscape approach to management of peatlands aiming at multiple ecological benefits	GEF	2012-2017	$2,775,900	$594,938	$10,484,400	S	S	–	–
Removing Barriers to Wind Power Development in Belarus	GEF	2014-2019	$3,125,000	$75,736	$40,900,000	–	–	–	–
Bosnia: Total Grant = $966,850									
Bosnia and Herzegovina Biomass Energy for Employment and Energy Security Project	GEF	2009-2014	$966,850	$805,048	$1,842,000	S	S	–	–
Croatia: Total Grant = $5,081,818									
Strengthening the Institutional and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System	GEF	2014-2018	$5,081,818	$155,217	$18,011,116	–	–	–	–
Georgia: Total Grant = $9,263,636									
Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides in Georgia	GEF	2012-2014	$1,000,000	$388,014	$1,348,433	HS	S	–	–
Ensuring sufficiency and predictability of revenues for the Georgia's protected areas system	GEF	2010-2017	$1,000,000	$914,086	$4,635,000	S	S	–	–
Promotion of Biomass Production and Utilization in Georgia	GEF	2013-2017	$1,000,000	$128,299	$955,000	MS	MS	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Expansion and Improved Management Effectiveness of the Achara Region's Protected Areas	GEF	2014-2017	$1,363,636	$71,342	$13,715,142	–	–	–	–
Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities in Georgia	AF	2012-2016	$4,900,000	$2,155,560	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Kazakhstan: Total Grant = $25,455,864									
Design and Execution of a Comprehensive PCB Management Plan for Kazakhstan	GEF	2010-2014	$3,445,000	$2,091,214	$10,600,000	S	S	–	–
Sustainable Transport In The City Of Almaty	GEF	2011-2016	$5,022,364	$1,897,365	$29,350,000	S	S	–	–
Steppe Conservation and Management	GEF	2008-2014	$2,245,000	$2,243,680	$5,702,400	HS	S	MS	S
Energy Efficient Design and Construction of Residential Buildings	GEF	2010-2015	$4,668,500	$3,971,773	$13,250,000	S	S	–	–
Promotion of energy efficient lighting in Kazakhstan	GEF	2012-2017	$3,470,000	$1,129,872	$28,622,338	S	S	–	–
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low-carbon Urban Development	GEF	–	$6,080,000	–	$65,389,094	–	–	–	–
Improvement of the decision-making process in Kazakhstan through introduction of mechanisms of economic assessment of fulfilling national obligations under global environmental agreements	GEF	2014-2017	$525,000	$23,687	$650,000	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan: Total Grant = $5,390,000									
Small Hydro Power Development in Kyrgyzstan	GEF	2010-2015	$1,000,000	$604,056	$22,180,000	MS	MU	–	–
Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	GEF	2008-2014	$900,000	$890,134	$1,800,000	S	S	S	S
Management and Disposal of PCBs in Kyrgyzstan	GEF	2010-2014	$990,000	$654,057	$1,150,000	MS	S	–	–
Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of PAs in the Central Tian Shan Mountains	GEF	2013-2017	$1,000,000	$159,171	$4,966,666	S	S	–	–
Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs and mercury from the unsound disposal of healthcare waste in Kyrgyzstan	GEF	2014-2017	$1,500,000	$49,140	$7,032,109	–	–	–	–
Moldova: Total Grant = $1,895,450									
Strengthening Environmental Fiscal Reform For National And Global Environment Management	GEF	2011-2015	$535,450	$132,191	$475,000	S	S	–	–
Moldova Green Cities: Promoting Low Carbon Growth in the City of Chisinau	GEF	2014-2018	$1,360,000	$43,019	$7,615,000	–	–	–	–
Montenegro: Total Grant = $5,717,700									
Strengthening the sustainability of the Protected Areas System of the Republic of Montenegro	GEF	2009-2015	$1,000,000	$804,229	$3,567,000	S	S	–	–
Catalyzing financial sustainability of the PA system in Montenegro	GEF	2010-2015	$1,000,000	$676,648	$3,200,000	S	S	–	–
Capacity building for environmental policy institutions for integration of global environment commitments in the investment and development decisions/projects	GEF	2011-2015	$527,700	$317,526	$590,000	HS	HS	–	–
Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism	GEF	2014-2019	$3,190,000	$95,401	$121,907,362	–	–	–	–
Multi-country/Regional Projects: Total Grant = $25,841,328									
Improving the Financial Sustainability of the Carpathian System of Protected Areas (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Ukraine, Yugoslavia)	GEF	2009-2014	$1,000,000	$941,272	$4,730,000	MS	S	S	MS
Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer System (DIKTAS) (Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, Slovak Republic)	GEF	2010-2014	$2,360,000	$1,895,578	$3,050,000	S	S	–	–
Integrated natural resource management in the Baikal Basin transboundary ecosystem (Mongolia, Russian Federation)	GEF	2011-2014	$3,958,000	$2,684,012	$10,810,000	HS	HS	–	–
Reducing Transboundary Degradation in the Kura-Aras basin [(Lead: Georgia) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia]	GEF	2011-2014	$3,623,328	$3,576,994	$11,599,427	–	–	S	MS
Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the Chu and Talas River Basins (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan)	GEF	–	$1,050,000	–	$6,173,970	–	–	–	–
Accelerated HCFC Phase Out (Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)	GEF	2013-2016	$9,250,000	$642,305	$12,300,000	MS	MS	–	–
Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin	GEF	–	$4,600,000	–	$221,829,721	–	–	–	–
Romania: Total Grant = $3,072,840									
Improving Energy Efficiency in Low-Income Households and Communities in Romania	GEF	2011-2015	$3,072,840	$1,119,002	$40,270,000	MU	MU	–	–
Russian Federation: Total Grant = $49,353,181									
Strengthening Protected Area System of the Komi Republic to Conserve Virgin Forest Biodiversity in the Pechora River Headwaters Region	GEF	2008-2014	$4,850,000	$4,655,589	$15,903,460	S	S	–	–
Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency in Russia	GEF	2010-2017	$7,960,000	$3,362,710	$32,000,000	MS	MU	–	–
Strengthening the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of Russia	GEF	2009-2014	$4,070,000	$3,337,064	$8,500,000	S	S	–	–
Building energy efficiency in the North West of Russia	GEF	2010-2016	$5,980,000	$2,052,555	$23,200,000	U	MU	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	GEF	2010-2017	$7,160,000	$2,553,645	$20,500,000	S	MS	–	–
Improving the coverage and management efficiency of protected areas in the steppe biome of Russia	GEF	2010-2015	$5,454,545	$2,772,695	$12,420,000	S	MS	–	–
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into Russia's energy sector policies and operations	GEF	2011-2016	$7,373,636	$987,848	$33,700,000	S	S	–	–
Reducing GHG Emissions from Road Transport in Russia's Medium-sized Cities	GEF	2012-2017	$5,550,000	$793,842	$35,200,000	S	S	–	–
Greening 2014 Sochi Olympics: A Strategy and Action Plan for the Greening Legacy	GEF	2010-2014	$955,000	$883,376	$2,000,000	MU	MS	MS	U
Serbia: Total Grant = $4,925,000									
Support to Sustainable Transportation System in the City of Belgrade	GEF	2010-2014	$1,000,000	$849,547	$4,620,000	MU	MS	–	–
Ensuring financial sustainability of the protected area system of Serbia	GEF	2010-2015	$1,000,000	$591,932	$2,970,000	S	S	–	–
Reducing Barriers to Accelerate the Development of Biomass Markets in Serbia	GEF	2014-2018	$2,925,000	$87,601	$27,630,000	–	–	–	–
Slovak Republic: Total Grant = $980,000									
Sustainable Mobility in the city of Bratislava	GEF	2009-2014	$980,000	$770,779	$3,110,000	MS	MS	S	MS
Tajikistan: Total Grant = $5,770,200									
Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change	GEF	2009-2015	$2,025,000	$1,541,950	$0	S	S	–	–
Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe	GEF	2010-2015	$1,000,000	$526,934	$5,861,000	MS	MS	–	–
Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small Hydropower in Tajikistan	GEF	2012-2016	$2,025,000	$75,203	$6,200,000	S	MS	–	–
Strengthening Capacity for an Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System in Tajikistan	GEF	2014-2017	$720,200	$18,611	$750,000	–	–	–	–
Turkey: Total Grant = $18,102,398									
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings	GEF	2010-2016	$2,720,000	$1,282,165	$18,700,000	S	MS	–	–
Strengthening the Protected Area Network of Turkey: Catalysing Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas	GEF	2009-2014	$2,300,000	$2,276,100	$4,200,000	S	S	–	–
Market transformation of energy efficient appliances in Turkey	GEF	2010-2015	$2,710,000	$1,472,445	$2,247,000	HS	S	–	–
Improving Energy Efficiency in Industry	GEF	2010-2015	$3,278,998	$821,385	$12,403,400	U	U	–	–
POPs Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project (Joint UNDP-UNIDO)	GEF	–	$7,093,400	–	$84,664,583	–	–	–	–
Turkmenistan: Total Grant = $6,301,280									
Strengthening Protected Area System	GEF	2009-2014	$1,000,000	$789,288	$2,150,000	MU	S	MS	MU
Improving Energy Efficiency in the Residential Buildings Sector of Turkmenistan	GEF	2011-2015	$2,601,280	$699,594	$15,500,000	MS	MS	–	–
Addressing climate change risks on water resources for farming systems in Turkmenistan at national and community level	AF	2011-2015	$2,700,000	$1,269,041	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Ukraine: Total Grant = $11,390,000									
Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	GEF	2011-2016	$6,600,000	$2,627,601	$18,500,000	MS	MS	–	–
Development and Commercialization of Bioenergy Technologies in the Municipal Sector in Ukraine	GEF	2014-2018	$4,790,000	$89,277	$30,057,500	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan: Total Grant = $11,418,363									
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	GEF	2009-2015	$3,063,885	$2,730,180	$10,470,880	HS	S	–	–
Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas sector policies and operations PIF APPROVED ON 22 APRIL 2009	GEF	2010-2015	$1,000,000	$438,461	$2,180,000	S	S	–	–
Reducing pressures on natural resources from competing land use in non-irrigated arid mountain, semi-desert and desert landscapes	GEF	2014-2018	$2,363,600	$58,835	$9,880,000	–	–	–	–
Developing climate resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts of Uzbekistan	AF	2014-2016	$4,990,878	$26,545	$0	PPR: MS	–	–	–
GLOBAL Total Grant = $68,682,627									
Global: Total Grant = $68,682,627									
Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Reduce the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ship's Ballast Water (GloBallast Partnerships)	GEF	2007-2016	$6,387,840	$4,737,044	$16,143,599	HS	HS	–	–
Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health (Barbados, Bhutan, China, Fiji, Jordan, Kenya, United States of America, Uzbekistan)	SCCF	2010-2015	$4,969,685	$3,452,487	$16,300,000	HS	HS	–	–
Supporting Early Action on the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas	GEF	2007-2015	$9,465,000	$9,049,736	$0	HS	S	–	–
LDC-SIDS Targeted Umbrella Project for Sustainable Land Management	GEF	2004-2013	$26,858,618	$2,373,107	$30,950,000	–	–	S	S
Applying an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management: focus on seamounts in the southern Indian Ocean	GEF	2009-2013	$1,000,000	$986,407	$5,640,000	–	–	MS	MU

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes	GEF	2009-2014	$1,735,000	$1,710,950	$3,035,000	–	–	MU	MU
MENARID GEF IW:LEARN III: Strengthening IW Portfolio Delivery and Impact	GEF	2011-2014	$3,380,000	$3,297,319	$4,764,824	–	–	MS	MS
Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports for non Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC	GEF	2014-2020	$3,575,000	$0	$1,800,000	–	–	–	–
Transforming the global aviation sector: Emissions Reductions from International Aviation	GEF	–	$2,000,000	–	$13,050,000	–	–	–	–
Building capacity for LDCs from Africa and the Caribbean to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes	LDCF	2014-2016	$2,075,000	$55,411	$19,671,396	–	–	–	–
Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Africa	LDCF	2014-2017	$4,560,000	$272,572	$0	–	–	–	–
Support to GEF Eligible Countries for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 through a globally guided NBSAPs update process	GEF	2014-2016	$850,000	$0	$2,000,000	–	–	–	–
Parks, People, Planet: Protected areas as solutions to global challenges	GEF	2014-2016	$1,826,484	$5,298	$4,500,000	–	–	–	–
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN Total Grant = $452,393,631									
Argentina: Total Grant = $13,844,694									
Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Argentina	GEF	2011-2015	$3,500,000	$1,167,228	$5,000,000	S	S	–	–
Establishment of incentives for the conservation of ecosystem services of global significance	GEF	2011-2015	$2,012,876	$573,493	$8,959,024	S	MS	–	–
Strengthening fisheries governance to protect freshwater and wetland biodiversity in Argentina	GEF	2010-2014	$2,450,000	$2,226,256	$4,843,000	S	S	–	–
Inter-jurisdictional System of Coastal-Marine Protected Areas (ISCMPA)	GEF	2010-2014	$2,272,727	$2,153,968	$10,730,000	S	S	–	–
Sustainable land use management in the drylands of North-west Argentina	GEF	2014-2019	$3,609,091	$88,643	$20,805,854	–	–	–	–
Belize: Total Grant = $2,874,000									
Strengthening National Capacities for the Consolidation, Operationalization and Sustainability of Belize's Protected Areas System	GEF	2010-2014	$1,000,000	$904,248	$1,031,000	MS	MS	–	–
Capacity-building for the strategic planning and management of natural resources in Belize	GEF	2014-2021	$784,000	$1,397	$643,000	–	–	–	–
Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Programme	GEF	2014-2017	$1,090,000	$45,576	$6,366,151	–	–	–	–
Bolivia: Total Grant = $9,766,667									
Biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Forest Management by local communities	GEF	2012-2016	$5,600,000	$671,413	$10,885,000	MS	MU	–	–
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	GEF	2012-2015	$4,166,667	$1,996,769	$4,500,000	S	S	–	–
Brazil: Total Grant = $67,855,954									
Environmental Strategy for Electrolytic Hydrogen as a Mass Transit Fuel for Brazil	GEF	2001-2014	$12,618,100	$9,609,635	$0	MS	MS	–	–
Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil (SNUC)	GEF	2008-2014	$5,330,000	$2,205,951	$15,345,692	S	S	–	–
Sugarcane Renewable Electricity (SUCRE)	GEF	2010-2015	$8,000,000	$252,339	$62,800,000	U	MU	–	–
Catalyzing the contribution of Indigenous Lands to the conservation of Brazil's forest ecosystems	GEF	2009-2014	$6,100,000	$2,328,479	$31,700,000	MS	S	–	–
Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (EE) in Buildings	GEF	2010-2016	$3,555,000	$485,848	$122,774,000	MS	MS	–	–
Establishment of PCB Management and Disposal Program - Brazil	GEF	2009-2015	$4,862,000	$1,399,352	$11,553,000	MU	MS	–	–
Third National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	2010-2015	$5,720,000	$1,985,086	$6,500,000	S	S	–	–
5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Brazil	GEF	2013-2016	$5,000,000	$767,260	$5,050,000	S	S	–	–
Sustainable land use management in the semi-arid region of North-east Brazil (Sergipe)	GEF	–	$3,900,078	–	$17,333,016	–	–	–	–
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into NTFP and AFS production practices in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes of High Conservation Value	GEF	–	$5,570,776	–	$27,800,000	–	–	–	–
Production of sustainable, renewable biomass-based charcoal for the iron and steel industry in Brazil	GEF	–	$7,200,000	–	$36,800,000	–	–	–	–
Chile: Total Grant = $19,515,796									
Building a Comprehensive National Protected Areas System for Chile: a financial and operational framework	GEF	2008-2015	$5,312,000	$2,914,171	$21,950,000	MS	MU	–	–
Strengthening National Frameworks for I.A.S. Governance: Piloting In Juan Fernandez Archipelago	GEF	2012-2016	$4,200,000	$1,064,128	$6,900,000	S	S	–	–
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	2009-2015	$1,500,000	$1,047,564	$1,831,000	S	S	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Regional System of Protected Areas for Sustainable Conservation and Use of Valdivian Temperate Rainforest	GEF	2007-2013	$5,041,000	$4,997,653	$90,000	–	–	MS	MU
Supporting civil society and community initiatives to generate global environmental benefits using grants and micro loans in the Mediterranean ecoregion of Chile	GEF	2014-2019	$3,462,796	$147,620	$0	–	–	–	–
Colombia: Total Grant = $40,301,247									
Energy Efficient Standards and Labels	GEF	2012-2016	$2,985,000	$335,960	$7,500,000	MU	MU	–	–
Mainstreaming biodiversity in the coffee sector	GEF	2010-2015	$2,230,000	$2,120,806	$6,037,055	HS	HS	–	–
Mainstreaming traditional knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity in Colombian agroecosystems	GEF	2010-2015	$2,800,000	$2,355,723	$5,030,000	S	S	–	–
Designing and Implementing a National Sub-System of Marine Protected Areas (SMPA)	GEF	2011-2016	$5,000,000	$2,570,440	$5,456,864	MS	MS	–	–
Institutional and policy strengthening to increase biodiversity conservation on production lands (PL)	GEF	2011-2014	$997,454	$808,782	$3,000,000	MS	S	–	–
Developing national capacity for environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs	GEF	2013-2017	$3,500,000	$492,047	$16,205,093	HS	HS	–	–
Conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining in the Chocó Biogeographic Region	GEF	2014-2018	$6,000,000	$142,213	$40,237,393	–	–	–	–
Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina	AF	2012-2017	$7,900,974	$1,241,464	$0	PPR: MS	–	–	–
Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in dry ecosystems to guarantee the flow of ecosystem services and to mitigate the processes of deforestation and desertification	GEF	2014-2020	$8,887,819	$148,716	$13,721,385	–	–	–	–
Costa Rica: Total Grant = $16,215,714									
Overcoming Barriers to Sustainability of Costa Rica's Protected Areas System	GEF	2008-2014	$4,703,000	$3,448,672	$20,309,783	S	S	–	–
Consolidating Costa Rica's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	GEF	2011-2015	$1,292,027	$400,497	$17,862,676	S	MS	–	–
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica	GEF	2012-2016	$4,398,148	$3,864,050	$4,625,000	HS	HS	–	–
Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol through the development of nature-based products, benefit-sharing and biodiversity conservation in Costa Rica	NPIF	2014-2021	$1,004,566	$20,861	$4,619,309	–	–	–	–
Conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and maintenance of ecosystem services of internationally important protected wetlands	GEF	2014-2019	$3,817,973	$111,788	$17,188,318	–	–	–	–
Capacity Building for Mainstreaming MEA Objectives into Inter-ministerial Structures and Mechanisms	GEF	2014-2016	$1,000,000	$20,568	$1,000,000	–	–	–	–
Cuba: Total Grant = $32,654,226									
Mainstreaming and Sustaining Biodiversity Conservation in three Productive Sectors of the Sabana Camagüey Ecosystem	GEF	2008-2015	$4,319,498	$4,111,158	$207,420	HS	S	–	–
Cuba CPP Project 1: Capacity Building for Planning, Decision Making and Regulatory Systems & Awareness Building/Sustainable Land Management in Severely Degraded Ecosystems	GEF	2008-2014	$3,500,000	$3,085,603	$25,764,924	HS	S	–	–
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Cuba Country Pilot Partnership on Sustainable Land Management (CPP Project 5)	GEF	2008-2018	$800,000	$422,942	$2,826,929	S	S	–	–
Application of a regional approach to the management of marine and coastal protected areas in Cuba's Southern Archipelagos	GEF	2009-2014	$5,770,000	$5,305,319	$14,000,000	S	S	–	–
Enhancing the prevention, control, and management of Invasive Alien Species in vulnerable ecosystems in Cuba	GEF	2011-2016	$5,090,909	$2,596,314	$10,000,000	S	S	–	–
A landscape approach to the conservation of threatened mountain ecosystems	GEF	2014-2022	$7,581,819	$99,875	$58,336,630	–	–	–	–
Reduction of vulnerability to coastal flooding through ecosystem-based adaptation in the south of Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces	AF	2014-2016	$5,592,000	$19,949	$0	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic: Total Grant = $3,359,000									
Re-engineering the National Protected Area System in order to achieve financial sustainability	GEF	2010-2015	$3,359,000	$2,132,494	$8,128,000	MS	S	–	–
Ecuador: Total Grant = $22,207,729									
Renewable Energy for Electricity Generation - Technical Assistance for Renewable Electrification of the Galapagos Islands	GEF	2006-2014	$4,083,100	$4,065,929	$110,000	S	S	–	–
Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance	SCCF	2008-2015	$3,350,000	$2,676,267	$16,077,332	S	S	–	–
Sustainable Financing of Ecuador's National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) and associated private and community-managed PA subsystems	GEF	2010-2016	$6,500,000	$2,949,770	$9,000,000	S	HS	–	–
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Ecuador	GEF	2012-2015	$4,398,145	$3,192,261	$4,800,000	S	HS	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Securing energy efficiency in the Ecuadorian residential and public sectors (SECURE)	GEF	2014-2017	$1,826,484	$47,879	$25,800,000	–	–	–	–
Integrated and Environmentally Sound PCBs management in Ecuador	GEF	2014-2017	$2,050,000	$54,947	$9,393,949	–	–	–	–
El Salvador: Total Grant = $3,454,545									
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Fisheries and Tourism Activities carried out in Coastal/Marine Ecosystems	GEF	2011-2015	$2,454,545	$1,055,905	$5,923,000	S	S	–	–
El Salvador: Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (EEPB)	GEF	2010-2014	$1,000,000	$971,486	$3,115,000	HS	HS	–	–
Grenada: Total Grant = $3,131,666									
Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" approach to protecting biodiversity and ecosystem functions within and around protected areas in Grenada	GEF	2014-2021	$3,131,666	$95,171	$11,336,822	–	–	–	–
Guatemala: Total Grant = $11,834,091									
Promoting ecotourism to strengthen the financial sustainability of the Guatemalan Protected Areas System (SIGAP)	GEF	2013-2016	$1,388,637	$276,425	$7,156,500	S	S	–	–
Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in coastal and marine protected areas (MPAs)	GEF	2014-2019	$5,445,454	$94,071	$16,190,535	–	–	–	–
Climate change resilient productive landscapes and socio-economic networks advanced in Guatemala	AF	2014-2016	$5,000,000	$0	$0	–	–	–	–
Guyana: Total Grant = $803,653									
Enhancing Biodiversity Protection through Strengthened Monitoring, Enforcement and Uptake of Environmental Regulations in Guyana's Gold Mining Sector	GEF	2014-2017	$803,653	$0	$3,538,617	–	–	–	–
Haiti: Total Grant = $7,327,273									
Small Scale Hydropower development in Haiti	GEF	2011-2016	$1,000,000	$308,079	$3,660,000	MS	S	–	–
Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti	LDCF	2011-2016	$3,600,000	$2,382,104	$9,780,000	S	S	–	–
Establishing a financially sustainable national protected areas system in Haiti	GEF	2009-2014	$2,727,273	$1,714,002	$5,850,000	MS	MS	–	–
Honduras: Total Grant = $20,032,882									
Conservation of biodiversity in the indigenous productive landscapes of the Moskitia	GEF	2009-2015	$2,159,300	$1,722,512	$5,740,000	MS	MS	–	–
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the management of pine-oak forests	GEF	2011-2015	$909,091	$723,981	$3,295,000	S	S	–	–
Strengthening National Management Capacities and reduction releases of POPs in Honduras	GEF	2011-2015	$2,750,000	$1,406,425	$6,650,000	HS	HS	–	–
Promoting Integrated Ecosystem and Natural Resource Management in Honduras	GEF	2004-2013	$4,519,036	$4,515,533	$183,530	–	–	S	MS
Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare	GEF	–	$1,370,000	–	$6,219,854	–	–	–	–
Delivering multiple global environmental benefits through sustainable management of production landscapes	GEF	2014-2018	$3,145,455	$100,000	$0	–	–	–	–
Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras: Increased Systemic Resilience and Reduced Vulnerability of the Urban Poor	AF	2011-2016	$5,180,000	$3,102,906	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Jamaica: Total Grant = $2,890,585									
Strengthening the operational and financial sustainability of the national Protected Area System	GEF	2010-2016	$2,890,585	$786,399	$7,489,500	MS	MS	–	–
Mexico: Total Grant = $45,971,470									
Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico	GEF	2009-2014	$4,825,000	$3,448,344	$14,000,000	HS	S	–	–
Transforming management of biodiversity rich community production forests through building national capacities for market based instruments	GEF	2010-2015	$7,000,000	$4,000,462	$17,371,500	S	S	–	–
Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	2011-2014	$2,745,036	$2,728,327	$4,440,000	S	S	–	–
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	2009-2015	$1,750,000	$1,020,294	$1,820,000	S	S	–	–
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico	GEF	2012-2013	$4,662,755	$4,289,467	$5,900,000	–	–	MS	S
Enhancing National Capacities to manage Invasive Alien Species (IAS) by implementing the National Strategy on IAS	GEF	2014-2018	$5,454,545	$94,875	$26,050,760	–	–	–	–
Sixth national Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	–	$3,636,364	–	$4,000,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats	GEF	–	$5,625,043	–	$31,850,000	–	–	–	–
Strengthening management effectiveness and resilience of protected areas to protect biodiversity under conditions of climate change	GEF	2014-2018	$10,272,727	$100,342	$76,971,960	–	–	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Multi-country/Regional Projects: Total Grant = $59,082,958									
Demonstration of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean (Cuba, Jamaica)	GEF	2002-2015	$4,038,600	$3,649,580	$15,999,000	MS	MS	–	–
Accelerating Renewable Energy Investments through CABEI in Central America (ARECA) (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)	GEF	2007-2014	$7,020,000	$6,973,712	$95,000	HS	S	–	–
Reducing conflicting water uses in the Artibonite River basin through development and adoption of a multi-focal area Strategic Action Programme (Dominican Republic, Haiti)	GEF	2009-2014	$3,780,000	$2,670,213	$0	S	S	–	–
Central American Markets for Biodiversity (CAMBio): Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use within micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprise development and financing (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)	GEF	2006-2015	$10,225,000	$10,192,888	$17,320,000	HS	S	–	–
Reducing and preventing land-based pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through implementation of the FrePlata Strategic Action Programme (Argentina, Uruguay)	GEF	2009-2014	$3,000,000	$2,434,222	$15,020,000	MU	MU	–	–
Towards Ecosystem Based Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (Chile, Peru)	GEF	2010-2016	$7,000,000	$3,162,969	$0	S	MS	–	–
Strengthening the financial sustainability and operational effectiveness of the Venezuela National Parks System (Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam)	GEF	2009-2014	$7,269,266	$1,020,964	$23,115,000	U	U	–	–
Biodiversity Conservation in Coffee: transforming productive practices in the coffee sector by increasing market demand for certified sustainable coffee (Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Peru)	GEF	2006-2013	$12,640,092	$12,639,987	$0	–	–	S	S
Integrated Water Resources Management in the Puyango-Tumbes, Catamayo-Chira and Zarumilla Transboundary Aquifers and River Basins (Ecuador, Peru)	GEF	–	$4,110,000	–	$20,483,600	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua: Total Grant = $8,293,500									
Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Metropolitan Managua	GEF	2010-2015	$3,223,500	$1,185,754	$5,000	MS	MS	–	–
Reduction of risks and vulnerability from floods and droughts in the Estero Real watershed	AF	2011-2015	$5,070,000	$4,638,844	$0	PPR: S	–	–	–
Panama: Total Grant = $2,888,636									
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the operation of the tourism and fisheries sectors in Panama's Archipelagos	GEF	2011-2014	$1,888,636	$736,450	$2,675,000	MU	MU	–	–
Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama NPIF	NPIF	2013-2015	$1,000,000	$354,402	$3,422,000	S	S	–	–
Paraguay: Total Grant = $6,981,817									
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes in Paraguay	GEF	2014-2018	$6,981,817	$111,934	$10,684,316	–	–	–	–
Peru: Total Grant = $19,762,484									
Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Las Bambas	GEF	2010-2014	$4,126,575	$4,039,968	$16,000,000	S	S	–	–
Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels in Peru	GEF	2012-2015	$2,000,000	$255,759	$5,150,000	MS	MU	–	–
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors in Peru	GEF	–	$4,545,000	–	$32,010,000	–	–	–	–
Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience	GEF	–	$9,090,909	–	$50,712,678	–	–	–	–
St Kitts & Nevis: Total Grant = $3,436,355									
Conserving Biodiversity and reducing habitat degradation in Protected Areas	GEF	2014-2017	$3,436,355	$64,725	$14,199,101	–	–	–	–
St Vincent & Grenadines: Total Grant = $1,826,484									
Promoting access to clean energy services in Saint Vincent	GEF	2014-2020	$1,826,484	$60,231	$89,625,000	–	–	–	–
Suriname: Total Grant = $2,000,000									
Suriname Coastal Protected Area Management	GEF	2011-2015	$1,000,000	$624,671	$1,716,666	MS	MS	–	–
Mainstreaming global environment commitments for effective national environmental management	GEF	–	$1,000,000	–	$1,400,000	–	–	–	–
Uruguay: Total Grant = $8,835,350									
Catalyzing the implementation of Uruguay´s National Protected Area System	GEF	2007-2014	$2,843,000	$2,843,000	$120,000	S	S	MS	MS
Electricity Production from Biomass in Uruguay (PROBIO)	GEF	2010-2014	$1,000,000	$906,582	$5,980,000	S	S	–	–
Implementation Pilot Climate Change Adaptation measure in Coastal Areas of Uruguay	GEF	2008-2015	$1,000,000	$707,013	$0	S	MS	–	–

Project Title	Source of Funds	Project Period	Grant Amount (USD)	Disbursement as of 30 June 2014	Co-financing (USD)	DO Rating	IP Rating	TE Quality	Project Outcome
Development of the National Capacities for the Environmental Sound Management of PCBs in Uruguay	GEF	2008-2013	$999,550	$828,227	$1,098,850	–	–	MS	MS
Environmental Sound Life-Cycle Management of Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes	GEF	2014-2016	$1,272,800	$31,147	$2,947,760	–	–	–	–
Strengthening the effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by including a landscape approach to management	GEF	2014-2018	$1,720,000	$99,000	$8,873,161	–	–	–	–
Venezuela: Total Grant = $15,244,855									
Strengthening the marine and coastal protected areas system in Venezuela	GEF	2011-2016	$7,545,455	$268,667	$16,000,000	MS	U	–	–
Biodiversity Conservation in the Productive Landscape of the Venezuelan Andes	GEF	2006-2013	$7,699,400	$3,772,232	$143,000	–	–	MS	S

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Tourism Concessions in Protected Natural Areas (November 2014)

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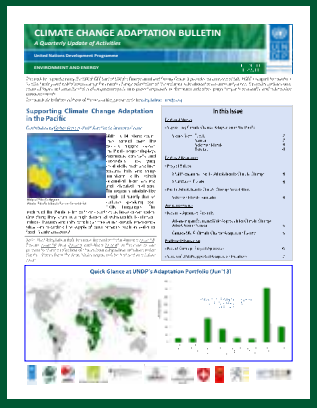

UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Bulletin (Issues 13-18)

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