

25
years | 
gef



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

2015

Annual Performance Report

UNDP GLOBAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
FINANCE UNIT



*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 more than 170 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) was established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided \$14.5 billion in grants and mobilized \$75.4 billion in additional financing for almost 4,000 projects. The GEF has become an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector to address global environmental issues. www.thegef.org

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COVER PHOTO: Farmer, Uganda. Photo by Neil Palmer, CIAT.

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FOREWORD



ADRIANA DINU

Photo by Christian Henry Wright.

2015 was a very important year for our planet! It was the year when world leaders collectively agreed to guide development towards more inclusive, resilient and sustainable pathways.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – agreed by nearly 200 nations in September 2015 – is built on a vision that connects people with the planet; development with the environment. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals will guide growth in ways that aim to end poverty, promote prosperity and people's well-being while protecting the environment. In December 2015, the same government leaders adopted the Paris Agreement, committing to zero net emissions of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century.

We must now take collective and coordinated action if we are to achieve the ambitious goals set by these new global agreements. Doing so will ensure inclusive development within planetary boundaries!

Our key partner in this journey continues to be 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 to address the drivers of environmental degradation. By investing in the environment with the GEF, UNDP is assisting developing countries in catalyzing multiple development benefits. Projects that focus on addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, or persistent organic pollutants, for example, also address critical development issues such as food security, poverty, and health. One issue cannot be sustainably tackled without investing in the others.

This eighth annual performance report demonstrates how investments in the environment in 141 countries are already delivering development benefits. Many of the reported results are being scaled up and replicated in other countries. South-South cooperation is also taking place. In addition, we are pleased to report that progress is being made to integrate gender equality into important policy frameworks as outlined in the *Gender in Action* section of this report.

I am inspired each and every day by the outstanding commitment of all of you involved in the work outlined in this report. Thank you, everyone! Indeed, the progress underway is a testament to your desire to make change happen now, and to deliver value for money to those who support us in this mission.

Adriana Dinu

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

Alignment of Our Work with the Sustainable Development Goals



UNDP-GEF AREAS OF WORK

**SUSTAINABLE,
AFFORDABLE AND
ACCESSIBLE
ENERGY SERVICES**



**SCALING UP
CLIMATE CHANGE
ADAPTATION AND
MITIGATION**



**SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT OF
ECOSYSTEM GOODS
AND SERVICES**



**SUSTAINABLE
MANAGEMENT
OF CHEMICALS
AND WASTE**



**IMPROVED
WATER AND
OCEAN
GOVERNANCE**



INTRODUCTION

This eighth annual performance report has three primary goals: one, to provide a snapshot of progress made toward multiple development and environment benefits by projects in each region in 2015 – see *Demonstrating Impact*; two, to highlight progress made in addressing women, work and the environment – see *Gender in Action*; and three, to demonstrate the services UNDP provides to the vertical funds that it is accredited to, in particular the Global Environment Facility family of funds – see *UNDP-GEF Unit*.

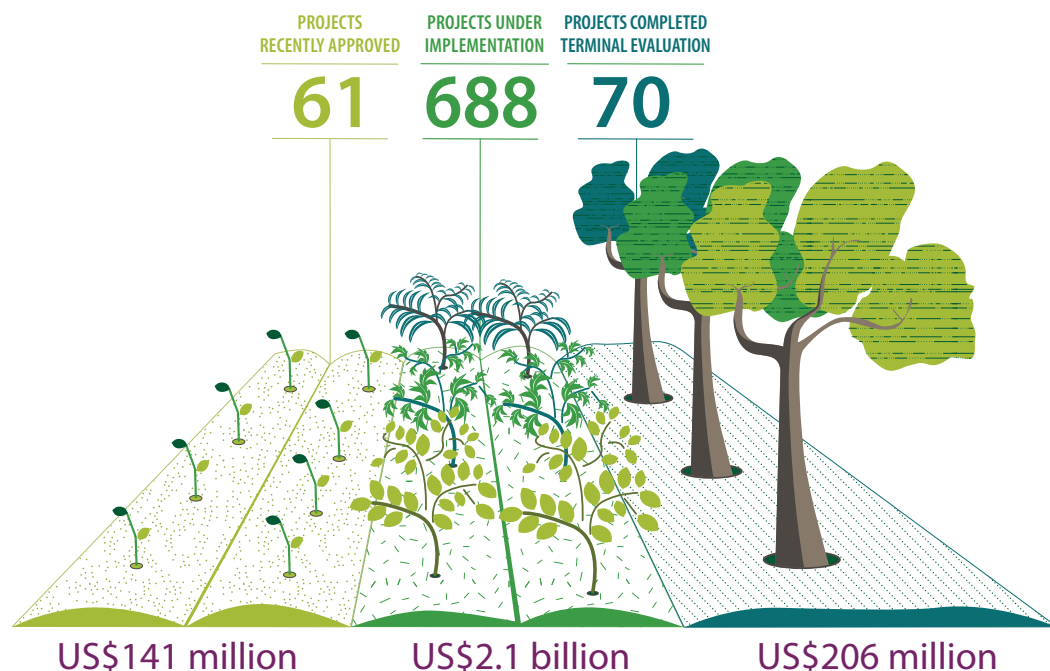
In addition, development and environment benefits that have been realized through projects and that can be reasonably aggregated at the regional and/or global levels are presented in a series of infographics. New systems to report against the SDGs are being rolled out in 2016 and will be included in the 2016 Annual Performance Report of the UNDP-GEF Unit.

The 819 active projects within the scope of this report, which are listed in the Annex, represent a total grant investment of US\$2.52 billion. Combined with an additional US\$11.2 billion in co-financing, this represents US\$13.7 billion invested in the environment and sustainable development priorities of 141 countries.

Only a subset of the full 2015 cohort of projects could be highlighted in this short report. Stories from a range of projects have been woven together around a different theme in each region. Further details on the results achieved by the full cohort of projects, including the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), can be found in other reports available on the UNDP website¹.

Portfolio of Projects Covered in this Report

Planting the Seeds of Sustainable Development



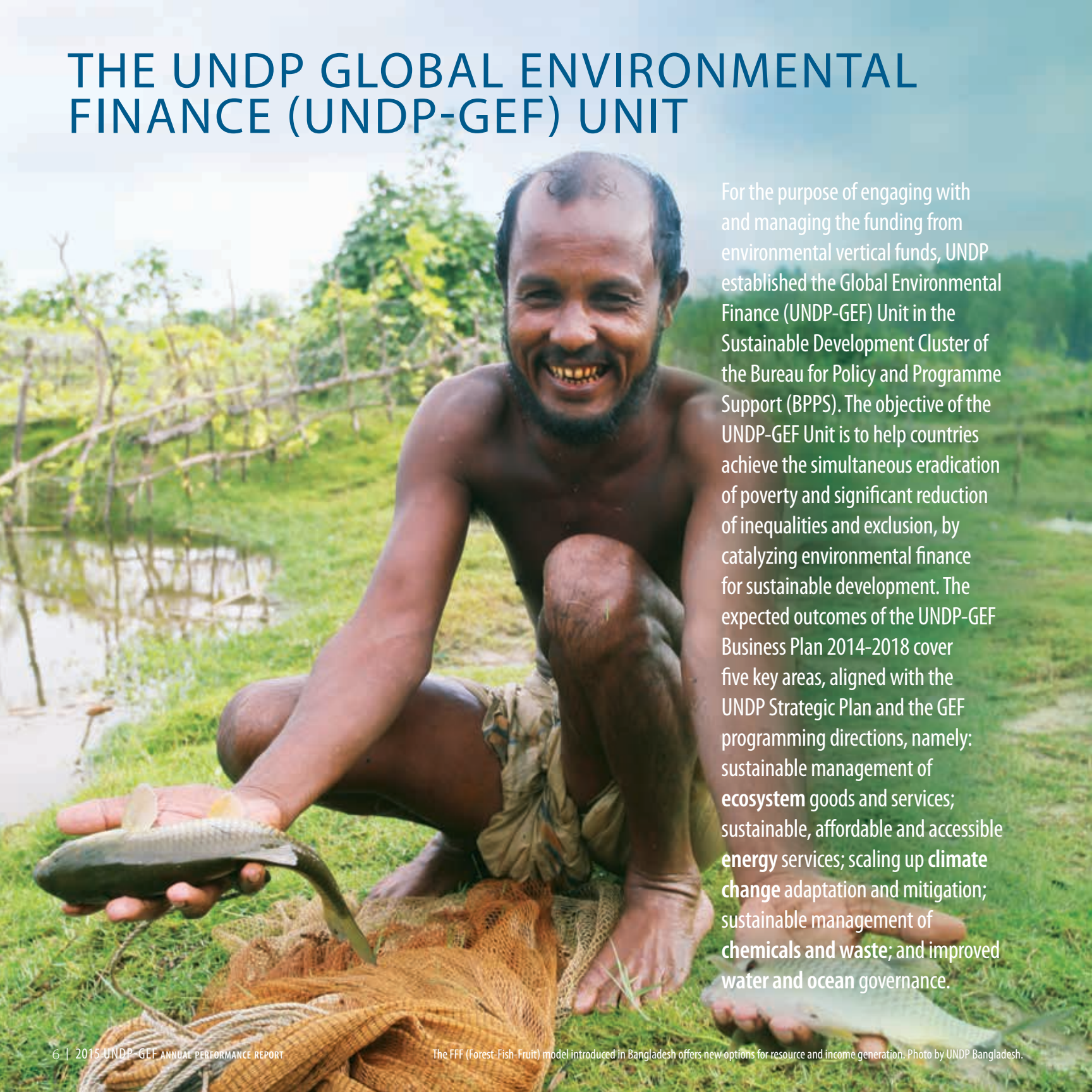
91%
of projects
that closed between
2010 and 2015 had
project outcomes rated
in the **satisfactory** range.

¹ See www.undp.org



Unless otherwise noted, all impacts relate to the active 2015 portfolio

THE UNDP GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE (UNDP-GEF) UNIT

A photograph of a smiling man with a beard, shirtless, crouching in a grassy area near a body of water. He is holding a small fish in his right hand. In the background, there are trees and a body of water. The overall scene is bright and natural.

For the purpose of engaging with and managing the funding from environmental vertical funds, UNDP established the Global Environmental Finance (UNDP-GEF) Unit in the Sustainable Development Cluster of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS). 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 2014-2018 cover five key areas, aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan and the GEF programming directions, namely: sustainable management of **ecosystem** goods and services; sustainable, affordable and accessible **energy** services; scaling up **climate change** adaptation and mitigation; sustainable management of **chemicals and waste**; and improved **water and ocean** governance.

The principal environmental vertical funds that UNDP engages with are those managed by the GEF. As an accredited ‘implementing agency’ to those vertical funds, UNDP is required to provide fund-specific services. The specific menu of services depends on the particular fund. 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 (project design, implementation support, monitoring and evaluation). The GEF fee is intended to cover UNDP’s costs in providing these services, and UNDP is required to report annually to the GEF Council on the use of fees.

The funding mobilized by UNDP for partner countries from the environmental vertical funds is programmed to address the root causes of environmental degradation and climate risk. These are often linked to institutional, governance, financial or technological challenges in developing countries. Projects are designed to develop local and national capacities; to establish or strengthen institutions, legal frameworks and other governance processes; and to apply new technologies or management practices at the site level that can be replicated and scaled up within the country and to other countries. Once firmly established, these activities will create conditions where ecosystem services are valued; policy and financial risks are mitigated; and green markets can develop. These outcomes can also catalyze further investment leading to transformational and sustainable change.

The UNDP-GEF Unit is comprised of a team of headquarters-based 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 that supports the delivery of high quality services to each vertical fund. The three tiers are: UNDP Country Offices; UNDP-GEF region-based technical advisers (RTAs) located in the UNDP regional hubs; and UNDP-GEF global principal technical advisers (PTAs).

Managing for Results

Projects financed by environmental vertical funds are required to follow the project-specific policies and procedures of each vertical fund in addition to UNDP project-specific policies and procedures. The monitoring and evaluation policy of the GEF, for example, requires that each medium- and full-sized project report on progress annually through GEF project implementation reports (PIR). In addition, most projects are required to undertake a mid-term review (MTR) to assess progress made by the mid-point of implementation, and to undertake an independent terminal evaluation (TE) to assess results achieved by project closure. These requirements of the GEF—and other vertical funds—are important tools to support the delivery of results. The UNDP-GEF Directorate closely monitors the completion of these requirements to ensure that UNDP delivers high quality project cycle management services to the GEF, thereby maintaining UNDP’s reputation as a reliable, effective and efficient GEF Agency.

What is a Vertical Fund?

Environmental funds—like 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); the Adaptation Fund (AF); and the Green Climate Fund (GCF)—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.



Photo by: Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change project, Federated States of Micronesia.

Two hundred ninety-eight projects submitted GEF PIRs in 2015. In those project reports, each project's cumulative progress made toward delivering results and annual implementation progress is rated by a number of different project stakeholders – at minimum the project manager, the UNDP Country Office Programme Officer, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor. The government Implementing Partner and the GEF Operational Focal Point are also invited to provide project ratings.

In 2015, 91 percent of the projects were rated in the satisfactory range² for cumulative progress toward achieving results, and

90 percent for annual implementation progress. The international benchmark for progress ratings used by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) is 80 percent of projects in the satisfactory range and 20 percent in the unsatisfactory range. The UNDP Country Offices, the UNDP-GEF regional teams, and the UNDP-GEF Directorate provide oversight and quality assurance of the PIRs before they are submitted to the GEF.

To foster learning and strengthen accountability, the quality of each submitted PIR is independently assessed and rated by an external expert commissioned by the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The GEF PIR quality rating is used as a proxy for the quality of project monitoring. Support to project-level monitoring and evaluation is a key project cycle management service UNDP provides to the GEF. The PIR quality criteria are: completeness; balance; consistency; substance and reliability; and clarity. In 2015, 89 percent of the PIRs were rated in the satisfactory range and 11 percent were rated in the unsatisfactory range for their quality. One key area for improvement is to ensure project progress ratings are supported by evidence made available publicly or included in the GEF PIR.

Forty-seven projects completed a mid-term review report (MTR) in 2015, and 70 projects completed the terminal evaluation (TE) process. The TE reports are publically available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre³. Since early 2014, the UNDP-GEF Directorate has been providing centralized support to project-level MTR and TE processes. The objectives of this support are to improve learning from evaluations; strengthen the evaluation

The GEF and Protected Areas: An Impact Evaluation

In 2015, the GEF and UNDP Independent Evaluation Offices (IEOs) concluded a global impact evaluation that sought to determine the extent to which projects supporting non-marine protected areas (PA) improved biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. This evaluation found that, since its start, the GEF has supported 1,292 non-marine PAs in 137 countries through 618 projects, half of which were implemented by UNDP; of those supported PAs, 58 percent are classified as key biodiversity areas – the highest scientific standard for designating global biodiversity significance. Concluding that the loss of global biodiversity continues at an alarming rate, driven largely by habitat loss due to multiple development pressures, the evaluation noted that GEF support has helped lower habitat loss in PAs; helped to build capacities for key factors affecting biodiversity conservation, particularly PA management and support from local communities; contributed to large-scale change in biodiversity governance; and allowed adaptability and higher likelihood of broader adoption when focused on three key elements in combination: long-term engagement, financial sustainability, and creation of links across multiple approaches, stakeholders, and scales. For further information, see the GEF IEO website⁴.

² The GEF uses a six-point rating scale with three ratings in the satisfactory range (highly satisfactory, satisfactory, and moderately satisfactory) and three rating categories in the unsatisfactory range (moderately unsatisfactory, unsatisfactory, and highly unsatisfactory).

³ See erc.undp.org

⁴ www.thegef.org/gef/Impact%20Evaluation%3A%20GEF%20Support%20to%20Protected%20Areas%20and%20Protected%20Area%20Systems

process; and to improve the quality of the MTR and TE reports before they are submitted to the appropriate vertical fund. As most MTRs and TEs are undertaken by independent consultants, the quality assurance support usually begins with a review of the terms of reference for the evaluation assignment, and concludes with a thorough review of the evaluation reports to ensure they align with UNDP-GEF MTR and TE guidance available on the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office website⁵. This quality assurance support maintains the strict independence of the evaluators who are required to provide an independent assessment of progress made by the project.

The GEF IEO assessed the quality of 64 of the 70 TE reports submitted in 2015, of which 65 percent were rated in the satisfactory range. The outcomes achieved by the projects were highly rated; 94 percent of the project outcomes were rated as moderately satisfactory or above. Of the projects that closed between 2010 and 2015, 91 percent had project outcomes rated in the satisfactory range.

The lessons learned through the MTR and TE quality assurance process were codified in late 2015, which led to improvements being made to the UNDP-GEF guidance and the overall MTR/TE process. For example, it was found that the TE process was taking on average eight months to complete. To make this process more efficient, the procurement process must start earlier and the report review process condensed into a shorter period. In addition, it was found that there were

considerable delays in preparing management responses; the relevant guidance has been revised to recommend that the management response be prepared in parallel with the review of the final report. Moving forward, an audit trail will become mandatory to ensure all comments on draft reports are recorded and addressed, for the sake of transparency; this audit trail will be required as an annex to the final MTR or TE report. Another general weakness in the MTR and TE process is that gender issues are not being appropriately addressed. The quality assurance process will specifically address this in 2016.

“UNDP is delighted to have been selected as a first accredited entity for the GCF. We look forward to working closely with developing countries and the Fund in preparing and presenting projects and programmes which will have a transformative impact on the lives of millions of people and will build a climate resilient future for all.”

Helen Clark⁶, UNDP Administrator

Supporting Open Data

The UNDP-GEF Unit has published an Annual Performance Report each year since 2008 in line with UNDP's long-standing commitment to transparency and accountability. UNDP's online portal (**Open.undp.org**) allows comprehensive public access to data on more than 10,000 active projects, and publishes over US\$5.8 billion in project data. The Publish What You Fund's Aid Transparency Index^[1] recognized this accomplishment in 2014 and again in 2015 by ranking UNDP the most transparent aid organization out of 68 major institutions evaluated worldwide. The index is based on the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)^[2] standard, which sets a common global benchmark for timely, accurate and comprehensive aid information. Financial flows, budgets, results, and project information are published into an online database that tracks how aid is spent. In 2015, the UNDP-GEF Unit published project-level results data for 298 ongoing projects in the IATI registry,^[3] a queryable datastore designed to provide open data to analysts, data journalists, developers and others to build applications that can deliver accessible and usable information to a wide range of users.

⁵ See erc.undp.org/guidance

⁶ “UNDP among first partners selected by Green Climate Fund.” Press Release. UNDP. 15 March 2015.

^[1] <http://ati.publishwhatyoufund.org>; ^[2] www.aidtransparency.net; ^[3] www.iatiregistry.org

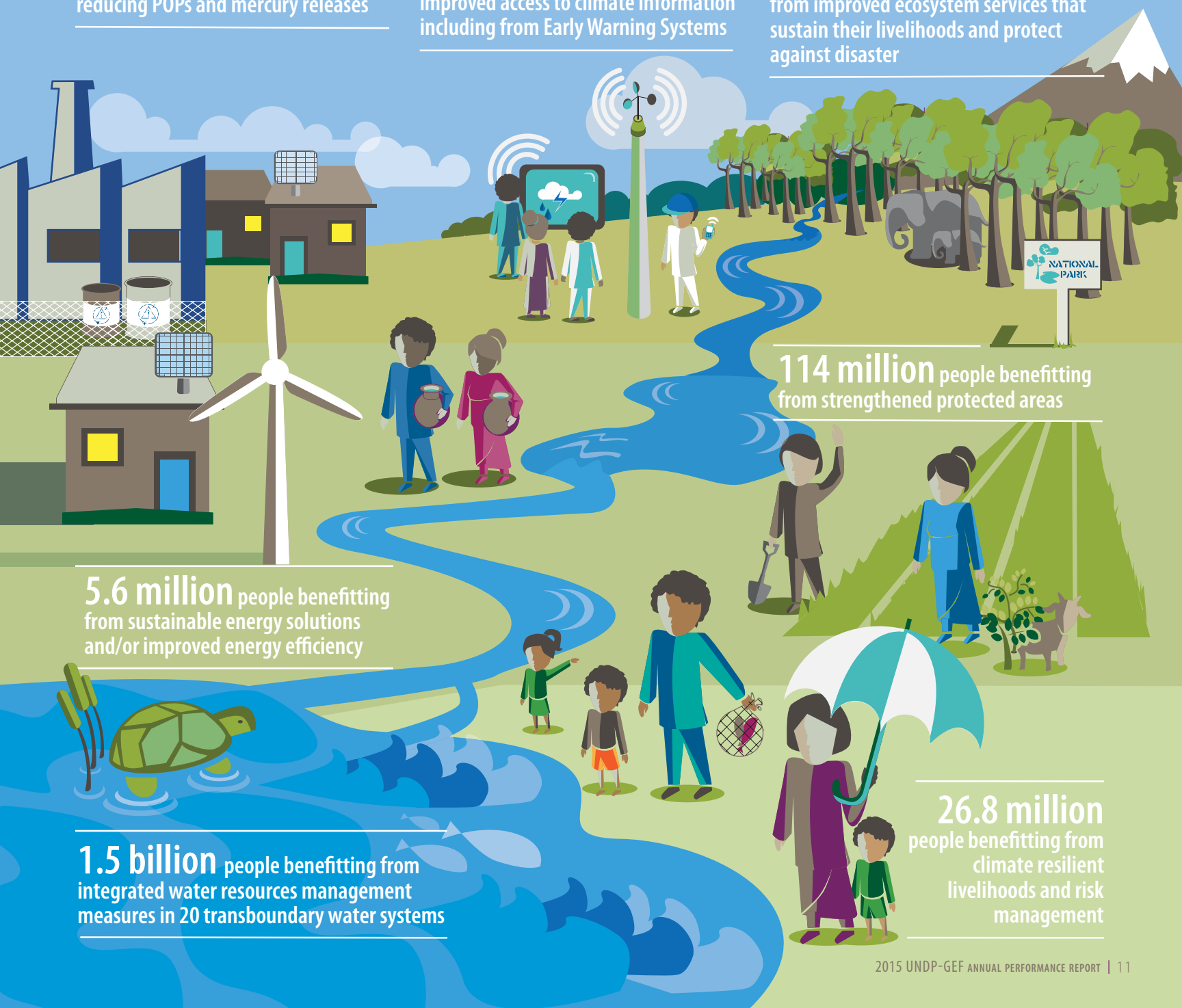


People Benefitting from Our Work

540,000 people benefitting from reducing POPs and mercury releases

20.9 million people have improved access to climate information including from Early Warning Systems

202 million people benefitting from improved ecosystem services that sustain their livelihoods and protect against disaster



114 million people benefitting from strengthened protected areas

5.6 million people benefitting from sustainable energy solutions and/or improved energy efficiency

1.5 billion people benefitting from integrated water resources management measures in 20 transboundary water systems

26.8 million people benefitting from climate resilient livelihoods and risk management

DEMONSTRATING IMPACT

This section provides a snapshot of progress made toward realizing environment and development benefits as reported in 2015. Only a subset of the total cohort of projects could be included in this short report; those projects that contributed to the regional themes are highlighted here, and those that made particular contribution toward gender equality are described in the *Gender in Action* section of this report.

Most GEF-financed projects report extensively on progress made toward reaching global environmental benefits, and these data can be aggregated by region and, where appropriate, globally. Reporting on progress made toward achieving development benefits is more challenging, though new tools to gather these data are being rolled out for projects approved in 2016 and forward. At the same time, an analysis will be undertaken in the near future to identify the direct links and contributions of each project in the portfolio to individual SDGs and their targets.

Until these data become available, project-level development benefits—such as the number of people with improved food security in a targeted district—provide a glimpse into the extent of the global impacts. This year, those project-level results are complemented by statistics that show the scale, scope and focus of the portfolio in each region.

Since 1991, 162 countries have selected UNDP as their partner in mobilizing **US\$5.2 billion** in grants, primarily from the GEF Trust Funds.



Photo by Imen Meliane, Senegal.

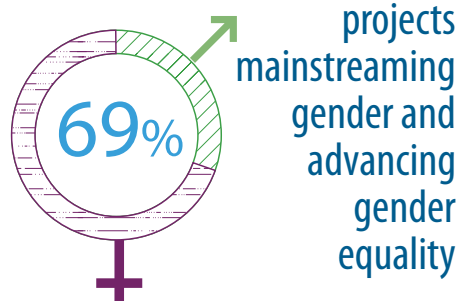
UNDP Support to the Rio Conventions

UNDP supports countries in meeting their reporting requirements under the three Rio conventions: **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC); the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (CBD); and the **UN Convention to Combat Desertification** (UNCCD). For example, UNDP—with financing from the GEF, EU and Government of Germany—supported over 40 countries in developing their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), the backbone of future action on climate change, for the UNFCCC. UNDP also supported the development of a guidebook on ‘Designing and Preparing INDCs’ with the World Resources Institute; and organized 12 INDC regional dialogues, global fora and sub-regional training workshops in partnership with the UNFCCC Secretariat and other partners to exchange lessons learned and provide guidance on INDC preparation. Through

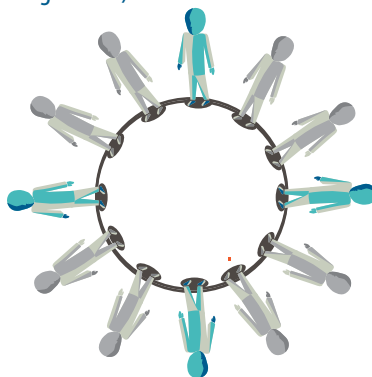
this work, UNDP has reached over 1,000 policymakers from 130 countries. Data and analysis from the on-going GEF-financed National Communications (NCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) provided input to INDCs. UNDP directly supports 45 countries to prepare their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and fifth national reports to the CBD. In partnership with UNEP and UNEP-WCMC, UNDP supports an additional 83 countries through the NBSAP Forum, a knowledge management facility established jointly by UNDP, UNEP and CBD, as well as supporting the CBD’s Clearing-House Mechanism. UNDP is also assisting eight countries with aligning their National Action Programs to the 10 Year Strategy of the UNCCD and piloting the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target setting in five countries.



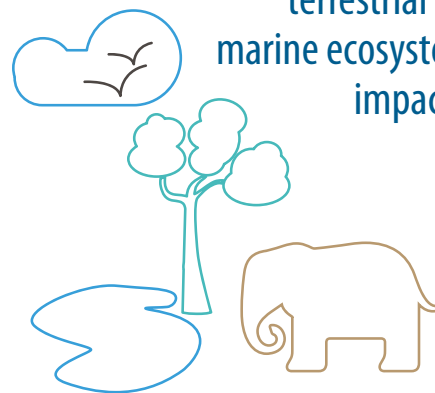
Global Results at a Glance



38% projects working with indigenous communities
(in large part in partnership with the GEF Small Grants Programme)

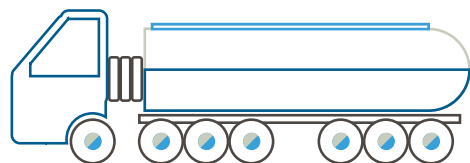


436 million ha of protected terrestrial and marine ecosystems impacted



337,000 tonnes

contaminated waste safeguarded
(equivalent in weight to 7,660 large oil delivery tanks)



15,000 tonnes

of POPs have been safely disposed
(equivalent in weight to 340 large oil delivery tanks)

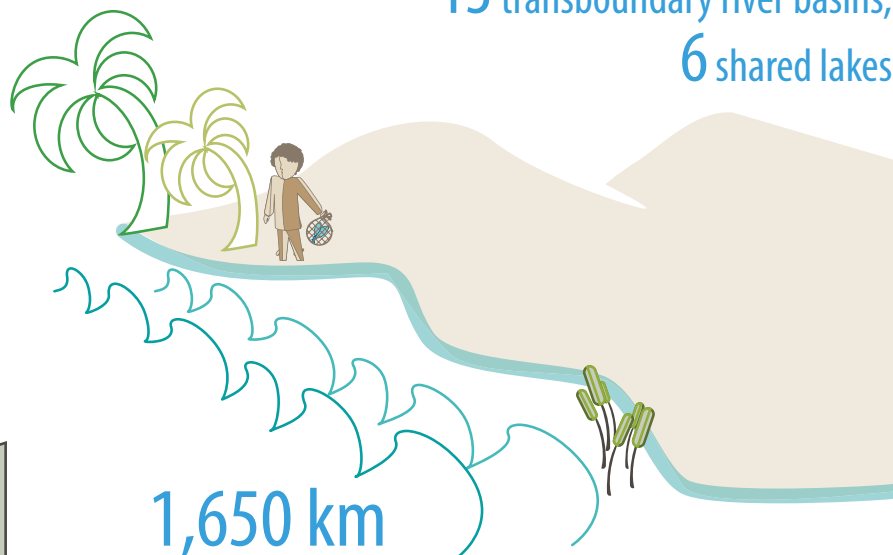


Integrated Water Resources Management

measures underway in **13** Large Marine Ecosystems,

13 transboundary river basins,

6 shared lakes



522.7 million tonnes
CO₂ emissions avoided



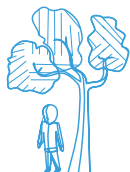
1,650 km

of coastline protected via climate change adaptation measures

AFRICA

Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Strengthening Livelihoods & Improving Food and Water Security

14 countries
adopting
sustainable
forestry practices



5 countries
adopting
sustainable
fisheries practices



4 countries
adopting
sustainable
tourism practices



8 countries
adopting
sustainable water
management practices



20 developing
and strengthening
Early Warning
Systems



24 adopting
sustainable
agriculture and
livestock practices



11 reducing
CO₂ emissions
by improving
energy efficiency



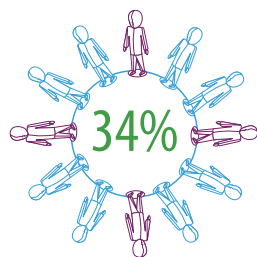
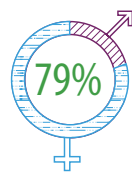
6 reducing CO₂
emissions through
renewable energy
programmes



54 million ha
of protected terrestrial and
marine ecosystems impacted



79% projects
mainstreaming
gender



34%

projects working
with indigenous
communities

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

190

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES

43

TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT

\$621 million

Africa, home to over one billion people, holds a huge proportion of the world's natural resources, both renewable and non-renewable. Most economies in the region depend on climate-sensitive ecosystems; disruption in food and water supplies therefore pose a serious risk not only for African livelihoods and economies, but also for political stability. The SDGs emphasize that addressing food insecurity is not just about increasing farm yields; a sustainable food system spreads beyond farm and table to touch almost every aspect of life and can help fight poverty, disease, and malnutrition; create businesses and jobs; and boost economies.



This chapter focuses on interventions in Africa that are strengthening livelihoods and also improving food and water security. Inexorably linked, food security depends on the water sector – indeed water cannot be secured if overexploited for short-term food production gains. The interventions described below recognize this interdependence, and demonstrate that sustainable land management, ecosystem restoration, climate-resilient practices, and other such approaches can result in increased income and food and water security. In the long term, these practices will improve resilience to the effects of climate change, protect livelihoods, and much more.

The adoption of sustainable land management practices can bring about transformative changes in food and water availability. Communities in **Tanzania**, for example, have witnessed the number of food insecure days plummet from 122 to 65 days after farmers in the targeted regions began using drip irrigation and other sustainable land management practices, such as terracing for soil and water conservation. Consequently, the regional average crop yields have improved for main crops such as banana from 24.3 to 38 tonnes/ha, maize from 4.2 to 9.5 tonnes/ha, and coffee from 0.5 to 1.1 tonnes/ha. These practices have been upscaled across more than 25,000 hectares in seven districts, and integrated into local government policy through revised District Development Plans. In **Malawi**, approximately 115,000 people (75,000 women and 40,000 men) are directly benefitting from similar sustainable land management practices—including the management of bush fires, the planting of grasses and fruit trees, and creation of swales

(ditches that collect runoff and replenish groundwater)—that have reduced the loss of topsoil, which has increased water security and produced larger and higher quality crop yields. At the national level, these practices have been incorporated into three policies: Water Resources Policy, Fisheries Policy, and Forestry Policy.

Sustainable land management practices can also be key to protecting important ecosystems and, through them, securing food and water. Communities living in and around **Zambia's** forest protected areas are reducing pressures on those forests through alternative livelihoods based on sustainable land management

approaches; these efforts have increased annual maize productivity from less than two tonnes per hectare to more than eight tonnes per hectare. The average household of six people will consume up to three tonnes in a year, leaving at least five tonnes to be sold for US\$1,000. Similar interventions are underway in more than 20 countries in Africa, where the protection of ecosystems through the adoption of alternative livelihoods based on sustainable land management practices reap multiple development benefits.

Pressures on forests are also being lifted in **Uganda**, where the newly launched National Biomass Energy Strategy is catalyzing the



Climate resilient maize varieties have diversified livelihood options in Benin. Photo by UNDP Benin.



In Mali, solar water-pumping systems were established to promote dry-season gardening activities in the Massantola community. Photo by Imen Meliane.

creation of new local businesses based on low-carbon charcoal production technologies. By taking pressure off the forests and thus improving the ecosystem services they provide, these changes will improve water security across the watersheds, while also creating livelihood opportunities for the communities. To scale-up these impacts, information on the technologies are being broadcast through radio talk shows,

reaching nearly half a million people to date. Communities in **Swaziland** have also been working to restore their lands for greater food and water security in the face of climate change; they constructed contour trenches to recharge groundwater, sand dams to harvest and store flood water, and rainwater harvesting systems. These measures have directly increased water security for 13,716 people, while at the national level climate change issues are being integrated into the water sector through a number of policies including the National Water Policy.

Restoration approaches have also been applied by Amidou Sawadogo from Tanguiéma, **Burkina Faso**, who experienced firsthand the resulting benefits. “I was called a fool when I started building the stony belts and other bunds to reclaim a bare land for farming,” he laughed. “Today I am not regretting my boldness because as a man who could not harvest more than a cartful of grains, I am now harvesting five or six carts on the same site by applying these best practices.” A new project in **Benin** will also work on restoring land in four districts across the country. Degraded lands covering 14,000 hectares will be restored through reforestation and sustainable agricultural land and forest management in partnership with communities, local leaders, local NGOs and other partners; the rehabilitation of this land and adoption of these practices are expected to increase crop yields by at least 20 percent, while providing clean and affordable energy through new power plants fueled by renewable biomass – and sequestering more than 500,000 tCO₂ over 20 years. At the national level, policies for biomass electricity generation will be developed,

bringing these benefits to the entire country. Restoration work along the coastline of **Guinea** has contributed to both adaptation to climate change and enhanced food security. Over 44,000 meters of bunds now protect highly vulnerable areas against the impacts of sea level rise, while at the same time allowing for the rehabilitation of 2,460 hectares of rice plains degraded by salt water intrusion; these efforts will lead to increased food production. The integration of climate change adaptation measures into 38 local development plans will ensure sustainability—and expand the impacts—of this work.

Innovative approaches to building climate resilience can also secure food and water. In **Guinea-Bissau** farmers have adopted new climate-resilient techniques—such as crop rotation, use of climate information, collection of rainwater, and construction of storage hangers for livestock feed to use during the dry season—which have significantly increased yields of rice, corn, black maize, and peanuts; alternative livestock practices have more than doubled milk production, while the creation of new and improved water points managed by village committees has greatly improved access to clean drinking water for both people and livestock. At the national level, the National Institute of Meteorology is improving its data processing and dissemination of meteorological information, and creating a basis for a national early warning system. In **Mali**, similar climate-resilient practices and technologies—including solar-powered multi-functional platforms (for grain milling and other purposes), wells and water tanks with solar pumps, and a micro-dam—have resulted in increases in

water security, food production, and income generation. More than five-fold increases over the community average crop yield have been witnessed in some sites; these results will help to inform and guide future national and local strategies on adaptation that will be financed through the newly established *Mali National Climate Funds*.

The adoption of new practices and construction of new infrastructure in **Comoros** are also solving many water-related issues and enhanced the country's resilience; drip irrigation kits, for example, are expected to produce higher crop yields. In addition, over 20,000 meters of new water pipes have reduced water loss from 60% to less than 5% and thus increased

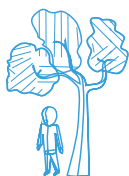
water security – a vital issue for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Water user groups and water management agreements have been established to help secure the sustainability of these achievements, while climate change impacts are being integrated into the new national Water Act.



ARAB STATES

Adapting to Climate Change

4 countries
adopting
sustainable
forestry practices



3 countries
adopting
sustainable
fisheries practices



3 countries
adopting
sustainable
tourism practices



2 countries
adopting
sustainable water
management practices



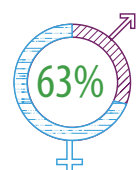
2 reducing CO₂
emissions through
renewable energy
programmes



5 adopting
sustainable
agriculture and
livestock practices



106 million ha
of protected terrestrial
and marine ecosystems
impacted



63% projects
mainstreaming
gender

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

64

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES

12

TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT

\$138 million

The Arab States region has a population of about 350 million people, with approximately half living in rural areas. Countries in the region are facing a period of political transition, humanitarian crises, and numerous development challenges. The region also continues to face many environmental challenges that will only be intensified with climate change. Less water may be available for irrigation putting the region's poor, most of whom reside in rural areas, at risk. Measures to increase resilience and reduce vulnerability of these communities are critical.



The Arab States region is now seeing some of the world's fastest rates of energy intensity growth, with an annual electricity consumption growth rate at over 7 percent, relative to the region's GDP growth rate at about 4 percent. Sustainable energy and energy efficiency have become important priorities and could become a key solution to addressing the many inter-linked and complex changes the region is facing.

This chapter focuses on adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. UNDP is working with countries in the Arab region to protect people's lives and livelihoods from the impacts of climate change and also to mitigate the drivers of climate change through more sustainable energy pathways.

Djibouti and Somalia are focusing on increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems through a range of interventions. In **Djibouti**, new adaptation measures are addressing water scarcity that is a limiting factor for agricultural productivity and livelihood security. Climate resilient agro-pastoral practices, such as using date palm trees to protect gardens from extreme heat, have been introduced. The sale of resulting agricultural products has diversified communities' incomes. In addition, communities now benefit from more secure water infrastructure, including boreholes and solar pumps, which has increased water availability while decreasing time spent searching for water. At the national level, four community adaptation plans have been finalized for integration into the National Programme for Food Security and



Awareness raising campaign for energy efficient lighting in Egypt. Photo by Mohamed Bayoumi/UNDP Egypt.

the National Microfinance policy. Farmers in **Somalia** are also working to address climate-related challenges, including increased rainfall variability, and recurring floods and droughts. A new initiative has introduced measures to support ministries, districts, NGOs and Community-Based Organizations to integrate climate change risks in natural resource management and disaster preparedness. Climate risk management will be institutionalized from national to local levels. In communities, water will be captured using small-scale infrastructure and flood impacts will be reduced with water diversion techniques and reforestation.

Another approach to adapting to the effects of climate change is through the effective management of protected areas. In **Algeria**, for example, two contiguous parks—Tassili N'Ajjer National Park and Ahaggar Cultural Park—cover more than 50 million hectares of central Saharan ecosystems that are uniquely adapted to extreme arid conditions. As worsening climatic conditions in North Africa lead to droughts, water scarcity, and increases in temperature, the improved management of and scientific research on these Saharan ecosystems are expected to inform and advance adaptation efforts in the region and beyond. To this end, a new ecosystem

assessment program is being developed and applied to understand climatic fluctuations in the Sahara region and prepare for future adaptations to climate change; this work includes the codification and capitalization of traditional ecological knowledge associated with adaptation to climate change, such as the mobility of herds, pasture management, water management, and medicinal plants. This knowledge will be captured and implemented

through collaborative management agreements among all key sectors and stakeholders, and are already reducing pressures on these important ecosystems. At the national level, the establishment of a framework to assist planning and policy decisions for the national cultural park system is complementing this work.

While adaptation interventions are key to building resilience, mitigation actions must

also be implemented to effectively address the impacts of climate change. In terms of mitigating the effects of climate change, energy efficiency measures have the potential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and are also highly cost-effective. **Morocco** and **Egypt** are working to transform markets to include more energy efficient electric appliances, and to catalyse changes across the residential, hospitality and health sectors. In **Egypt**, the Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy launched a national initiative for disseminating 13 million energy efficient light-emitting diode (LED) lamps to the residential sector, which will lower electricity bills for families across the country. The Government is also installing energy efficient lighting in government buildings, hotels, libraries, shops, and banks around the country, including one of the largest banks in Egypt, where energy efficient lighting is now being rolled out in all 160 branches nationwide. In the hotels sector, a well-known chain is now retrofitting all their hotels in the country with energy efficient lighting. Likewise, **Morocco** is improving energy efficiency in commercial buildings and hospitals to reduce energy costs by 24 percent across the country by 2030; all told, these efforts are expected to reduce emissions by 3.5 million tCO₂ over 15 years. In order to ensure sustainability of these energy efficient measures, an Energy Efficient Building Code Unit has been established within the Agence Nationale pour le Développement des Energies Renouvelables et de l'Efficacité Energétique (ADEREE). This unit will benefit from an increased expertise in terms of regulations on efficient buildings construction, and on lighting ventilation and heating equipment.

South-South Cooperation

Nearly half of all active projects in the global 2015 portfolio reported involvement in South-South activities. These exchanges collectively engaged more than 80 countries with additional countries involved through seven regional and three global projects. For example, a collection of projects in **Ghana**, **Nigeria** and **Rwanda** have been supporting the safe management and disposal of dangerous persistent organic pollutants (POPs), including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In **Ghana**, the National PCB Environmental Sound Management Plan, which includes internal procedures for the safe handling of suspected PCB contaminated materials, has been approved. After refining and updating the country's inventory of PCBs – which involved the collection and testing of 10,000 samples – 159 tonnes of waste were safely disposed. Ghana is now free of pure PCBs and highly contaminated PCB oil and equipment. To share the learning from this impressive intervention, a training workshop was held for local stakeholders and representatives from Angola, Ethiopia, and Kenya. **Algeria** and **Jordan** are discussing the establishment of a cooperation framework for the exchange of information and experiences related to the management of protected areas. **Jordan** is collaborating with colleagues in **Kazakhstan** on the management of PCBs, drafting new national regulations based on the national guidelines of Kazakhstan. Farmers in the neighboring countries of **Lao PDR** and **Cambodia** face similar challenges, such as the frequent occurrence of floods and droughts. In order to help address these issues, 25 representatives from Lao PDR traveled to Cambodia on a four-day study tour during which they visited several climate change adaptation projects and learned about organic farming techniques and the benefits of solar water pumps, among other adaptation interventions. The exchange of knowledge and best practices will help strengthen the livelihoods of farmers in both countries.



Farmers tending to their field in Foja. Photo by UNDP Sudan.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Building Resilient Communities and Coasts

12 countries
adopting
sustainable
forestry practices



9 countries
adopting
sustainable
fisheries practices



10 countries
adopting
sustainable
tourism practices



14 countries
adopting
sustainable water
management practices



4 adopting
sustainable waste
management and
industrial practices



17 adopting
sustainable
agriculture and
livestock practices



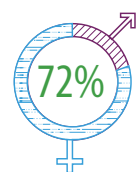
8 reducing
CO₂ emissions
by improving
energy efficiency



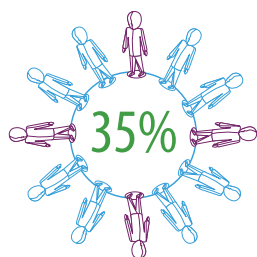
10 reducing CO₂
emissions through
renewable energy
programmes



95 million ha
of protected terrestrial and
marine ecosystems impacted



72% projects
mainstreaming
gender



35% projects working
with indigenous
communities

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

208

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES

33

TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT

\$760 million

Development challenges in the Asia Pacific region are as diverse and complex as the region itself, which accounts for 60 percent of the world's population and 26 percent of the world's extreme poor. The region is home to some of the youngest democracies and some of the world's most dynamic economies as well as the two most populous countries on Earth (China and India) and many of the smallest and most remote (e.g. Niue, Tuvalu, Nauru and Palau). Significant economic and human development progress has been made. However, country needs vary widely because of the mix of middle-income countries, Least Developed Countries, and small island developing states (SIDS).



This chapter focuses on resilience, particularly that of coastal communities; many coastal communities and SIDS in the region disproportionately bear the brunt of climate change effects such as sea level rise and extreme weather events. This regional portfolio addresses these challenges through a variety of interventions, each targeted at maximizing development benefits.

Coasts are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change because tidal surges and storms can cause fast-onset and large-scale damages in vulnerable communities. Twenty-seven countries in Asia and the Pacific are building resilience through climate change adaptation interventions. For example, **Bangladesh** has developed an innovative coastal reforestation model to secure land rights and increase income for vulnerable communities living along the country's coastline. This approach, called "Forest, Fish, and Fruit" (or "Triple F"), is a model for coastal communities to build mounds and ditches where fruit and timber trees can be grown and fish can be cultivated. Because the entire "garden" is raised above ground-level, it is protected from tidal surges and storms. This initiative has directly benefitted more than 30,000 people, increasing incomes by more than 230 percent, and helping to establish 9,650 hectares of forests that are absorbing 965,000 tCO₂ a year. At the national level, existing policies that are highly relevant to the management of coasts—including the National Coastal Zone Management Policy—have been analyzed in terms of climate resilience and are now being reformed accordingly. The approach has been shared in **Lao PDR** for replication and scale-up in a similar initiative.

UNDP is supporting nine countries in the Asia Pacific region—**Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, India, China, Samoa, and Thailand**—to build their resilience by targeting critical ecosystems, including coastal areas and wetlands. **China**, for example, has recently launched a series of projects targeting 48.6 million hectares of protected wetlands, including vital coastal wetlands. Across these landscapes, the projects will transform park management practices by, for example, improving planning and strengthening enforcement, with an additional 1.7 million hectares to be newly protected. This work will increase the resilience of the sub-system

to climate change by addressing threats to ecosystem resilience, while also integrating wetland conservation into development planning. In the island province of Hainan, for example, coastal wetland conservation concerns will be embedded into cross-sectoral plans and inter-sectoral coordination will be improved, so as to capture and protect the value of wetland protected areas into the 13th Five-Year Plan of the province.

In **Thailand**, communities living close to the mangroves in Ranong and Phang Nga depend on coastal fisheries for their livelihoods. These communities have been working to conserve



Rehabilitated land using the FFF (Forest-Fish-Fruit) model in the Barguna coastal district of Bangladesh has increased incomes for vulnerable communities. Photo by UNDP Bangladesh.

and rehabilitate these important ecosystems through mangrove reforestation, pollution monitoring and patrols that prevent illegal fishing and mangrove deforestation. They have also established their own rules for the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources. At the national level, a new National Biodiversity Policy has been included in the 2015-2012 *Integrated Biodiversity Master Plan* of the Ministry of National Resources and Environment, which has been endorsed by the Cabinet and is now implemented nationally.

Many coastal communities also depend on tourism. Nine countries in the region are working in the tourism sector to build the climate resilience of communities. For instance, **Maldives** is increasing its resilience to climate shocks through building capacity

in tourism-reliant communities. In the Maldives tourism makes up 30 percent of the country's GDP but is threatened by sea level rise, beach erosion, and other climate-related impacts that affect this low-lying island nation. Maldivian tourism operators and local communities are teaming up to conserve and protect fresh water sources, improve solid waste management, develop community rainwater harvesting systems and other efforts. At the national level, a new draft regulation will form the basis for climate risk resilient planning on any coastal developments; this regulation, combined with a review of land use planning guidelines, will ensure that measures undertaken through this project are embedded into regulations under the Environment Protection Agency. By strengthening the adaptive capacity

of the tourism industry and dependent communities, long-term economic benefits and increased economic resilience are expected.

Likewise, **Samoa** is engaging communities and businesses to formulate their local tourism destination management plans. Through Participatory Three-Dimensional modeling exercises, communities have learned the geographical key features of their villages and businesses are now diversifying their activities by providing tours to cultural and natural sites, improving on the key aspects that are working well in their businesses and villages. At the same time, climate change adaptation is being integrated into tourism-related policy instruments; tourism development areas management plans, for example, are being developed to identify key tourism features, vulnerable locations and possible alternative tourism products, and provide recommendations for adaptation action on the ground. Efforts are also underway in Samoa to rehabilitate degraded lands across the nation's four main inhabited islands, including those in the Apia watershed, which provides water to the coastal capital city and surrounding areas, by promoting sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock production in community-owned forests. This work is expected to make the region more resilient to events like the severe flooding of 2012, which directly resulted from the removal of forests for agriculture and housing. More than 85,000 people will benefit from this work – nearly half of the national population. At the same time, national policies and plans are under review and will be updated to ensure that sustainable land management is incorporated and strengthened across all levels.

Resilience Through Energy Savings in the Pacific

Frequent fluctuations in weather patterns means more extreme temperatures during winters, increasing energy demand for communities across Asia Pacific. The promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies leads not only to lower energy, but also to increased resiliency among end-users. Twenty-seven countries in Asia and the Pacific are working in energy sectors to build resilience. **Tonga** is part of a regional initiative aimed at increasing energy savings and reducing GHG emissions from fossil fuel use in 11 Pacific Island countries, including **Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu**. Tonga has benefited from the introduction of solar power to 13 remote villages in the Ha'apai District. Following the installation of solar powered water pumps, fuel and electricity use in these villages has reduced by more than half. Not only has this reduced use of diesel fuel, which had to be transported to each village, but it has also increased access to well water and job opportunities for local community members.



Wildlife tourism can support sustainable livelihoods while reducing poaching and boosting local economies. Photo by Erin Charles.

The Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention

The illegal wildlife trade is a multifaceted global threat, with dire implications for biodiversity, local livelihoods and national economies. A new global wildlife programme, spearheaded and financed by the GEF alongside partners including UNDP and the World Bank, is supporting activities focused on creating incentives for conservation, like new conservancies, better managed protected areas and enabling new economic opportunities, while also strengthening disincentives: tackling poaching through more investments in law enforcement, improved capacity of the judiciary system and more stringent wildlife laws and policies. Building on our expertise in protected area management and governance, more than a dozen projects within this global programme are currently under development in countries across Africa and Asia Pacific—including Afghanistan, Botswana, Congo Republic, Indonesia, Mozambique, Philippines, South Africa and Thailand—with a total grant value of nearly US\$90 million.

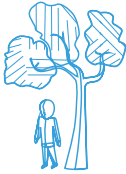
“At UNDP, with financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and in collaboration with other partners such as the World Bank, we are responding to the poaching crisis with a three-pronged approach focused on: creating economic opportunities for communities; strengthening governance and law enforcement; and reducing the demand for illegal wildlife products. We look forward to working with all partners to make the new global and national initiatives which are taking shape across affected areas a success.”

Helen Clark, UNDP Administrator, “Wildlife and Forest Crime” event, 27 September 2015

EUROPE AND CIS

Building Partnerships with the Private Sector to Improve Energy Efficiency

6 countries
adopting
sustainable
forestry practices



3 countries
adopting
sustainable
fisheries practices



3 countries adopting
sustainable
practices in
extractive industries



4 countries
adopting
sustainable water
management practices



3 implementing
sustainable and
alternative
transportation practices



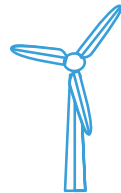
5 adopting
sustainable
agriculture and
livestock practices



9 reducing
CO₂ emissions
by improving
energy efficiency



8 reducing CO₂
emissions through
renewable energy
programmes



37 million ha
of protected terrestrial and
marine ecosystems impacted



2 countries
adopting
sustainable
tourism practices



NUMBER OF PROJECTS

125

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES

22

TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT

\$296 million

The diverse countries in this region have made great progress since the 1990s, with human development indicators continuing to show improvements in the region. The *2015 Human Development Report* notes, however, that the region's steady progress in human development is being challenged by the ongoing refugee crisis, large migration flows, changing demographics, and environmental degradation. In coming decades, Central Asia, for example, will find itself confronting hard choices between two critical needs – water for agriculture or water for energy. Given its high dependence on irrigation, Central Asia's agricultural sector will be significantly impacted by climate change.



Becoming less vulnerable to climate change and improving energy efficiency remain high priorities for this region. The promotion of green jobs and more competitive and transparent domestic industries, including extractive sectors, would strengthen human development and make the region's economies more sustainable.

This chapter focuses on partnerships with the private sector. By collaborating with the private sector, countries are identifying opportunities to reduce inequalities, improve economic growth and sustainably manage the environment. Sixteen countries—nearly all of those supported by UNDP in the region—are engaging with private sector partners to reduce carbon emissions, land and forest degradation, and poverty.

Poor insulation in residential buildings constructed during the Soviet era have resulted in increased energy costs and higher GHG emissions. Energy efficient measures in buildings in 9 countries have therefore been implemented to address this issue via various partnerships including with local and international private sector companies. The city of Yerevan, [Armenia](#) is undertaking the first-ever large-scale energy efficient retrofitting exercise of a multi-apartment residential building. The testing and certification of energy efficient materials was carried out in partnership with private certification and construction companies, among others. As a result, energy performance improved by 2.5 times. The GHG reduction potential following the upgrade will be about 250,000 tons CO₂ per year. Residents now turn on their heating appliances less frequently and

for shorter amounts of time, resulting in annual energy savings of approximately US\$15,000. At the national level, new amendments to relevant legislations will set mandatory energy performance targets that are comparable with EU standards. Residential buildings in [Belarus](#) have also benefited from solar collectors and smart meters. Energy consumption in these buildings is expected to be reduced by at least 40 percent. These efforts, supported by advanced regulations and standards, will also help further replication and scaling-up of this experience in the national construction industry,

enabling the local construction sector to move away from fossil fuels, and will result in savings of almost US\$150 million per year, with Belarusian households seeing significant reductions in their energy bills. Dozens of private sector companies were involved in these efforts; for example, several local companies served as the designers and developers for pilot buildings in Grodno, Minsk, and Mogilev. This work is being further advanced by efforts at the national level to revise the national law pertaining to the minimum energy performance standards for newly constructed buildings.



Field data collection informs the development of sustainable management tools in the rangelands and forests of Uzbekistan. Photo by UNPD Uzbekistan.

Partnerships with the private sector can also be catalytic when integrated into efforts to conserve biodiversity; in **Tajikistan**, such efforts have made transformative impacts in the agriculture sector, including the creation of strong interest in creating new businesses and building value chains to process local agrobiodiversity products. A number of enterprises have been established to support this work including: two medium-sized manufacturers of mulberry bars and canned products, four small factories producing solar fruit dryers, and two plant nurseries, all of which generate larger and sustainable incomes: 25 percent increase in incomes from canning, 150 percent increase from the nurseries, and even up to 1,000 percent increase from mulberry

processing. At the national level, climate change adaptation and agrobiodiversity conservation have been integrated into the broader context of agricultural development, including through the National Development Strategy of the Republic of Tajikistan until 2030, the Medium-Term Development Program for 2016-2020, the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change, and the Methodology for District Development Planning, which is now followed by all 63 districts across the country.

Lake Baikal Basin—which straddles **Russia** and **Mongolia**—contains one-fifth of the world's accessible fresh water. On the Russian side of the Lake, tourism is a priority industry for future economic development of the Baikal

basin; according to some estimates, the annual growth rate is as high as 30 percent, with almost 1.5 million people expected to visit Lake Baikal annually by 2020. A regional project has prepared eight eco-tourism plans for a network of sites known as the 'Precious Necklace of Baikal'; these plans include limitations on industrial activity within the area while fostering the development of other types of economic activities that are compatible with biodiversity conservation. These areas therefore serve as centres for both biodiversity conservation and ecotourism development, providing viable economic alternatives to local communities. Further, the transboundary Baikal Basin Strategic Action Programme, which includes mitigation strategies to address climate change and other threats, was endorsed by the Governments of Russia and Mongolia in October 2015.

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative

The Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) is now active in 30 countries to strengthen policies and institutions in the development and implementation of finance solutions. This global partnership addresses the biodiversity finance challenge in a comprehensive manner through an innovative methodology that enables countries to measure their current biodiversity expenditures, assess their financial needs in the medium term, and identify and develop the most suitable finance solutions to bridge their national biodiversity finance gaps. The countries involved in piloting this methodology are **Belize, Brazil, Botswana, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam** and **Zambia**. Ten countries have now completed baseline measurements of biodiversity expenditures and mapped existing finance solutions. Early policy results include the adoption of biodiversity investment guidelines in Peru; the integration of biodiversity finance solutions into Malaysia's next National Development Plan; and, in South Africa, Kazakhstan and Seychelles, the enrichment of National Biodiversity Plans with baseline information and actions on biodiversity finance.

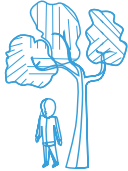
Partnerships with the private sector also arise through work to safely manage hazardous pollutants. In **Georgia**, the Ministry of Environmental Protection & Natural Resources, in partnership with a private waste exportation company in Greece, excavated, repackaged and transported approximately 230 tonnes of POPs and contaminated soil to private certified disposal facilities. The health of 137,000 people and their livestock has been safeguarded, while national capacity developed for dumpsite investigation, risk assessment, and export of hazardous waste will ensure that the Government can effectively manage hazardous wastes in future. A new law, which covers chemicals and hazardous waste, and will soon be adopted into national legislation, will further enable the safe and effective management of hazardous waste throughout the country.



LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Strengthening Governance through Engagement with Indigenous and Local Communities

8 countries
adopting
sustainable
forestry practices



8 countries
adopting
sustainable
fisheries practices



5 countries
adopting
sustainable
tourism practices



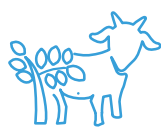
6 countries
adopting
sustainable water
management practices



7 adopting
sustainable waste
management and
industrial practices



9 adopting
sustainable
agriculture and
livestock practices



5 adopting
sustainable
practices in
extractive industries



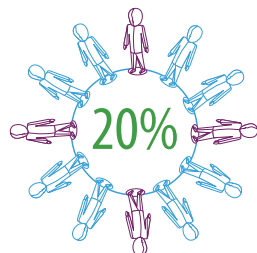
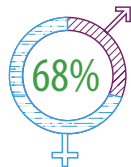
4 reducing CO₂
emissions through
renewable energy
programmes



60 million ha
of protected terrestrial and
marine ecosystems impacted



68%
projects
mainstreaming
gender



20%

projects working
with indigenous
communities

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

199

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES

31

TOTAL GRANT AMOUNT

\$550 million

The region has made enormous development strides in recent decades, in terms of health, poverty and democracy. However, more than 220 million people are still considered vulnerable: living slightly above the poverty line and likely to fall beneath it in the face of economic or other shocks. Women and youth, particularly those of indigenous descent and those living in poor or rural communities, are considered among the most vulnerable. At the same time, lower economic growth rates are hindering poverty reduction efforts.



In this region, there is great potential to accelerate poverty reduction by linking environmental action to employment and livelihood creation, as well as to increase strengthen sectoral policy and regulatory frameworks, and institutions to implement and enforce green economy options.

This chapter focuses on efforts that strengthen governance through engagement with indigenous and local communities. More than 16 countries are engaging with indigenous communities during the implementation of 25 projects, targeting issues that include energy access, water availability, sustainable product certification, forest management and protected areas.

Access to energy and water can often be hindered by weak governance, while the unsustainable use of those resources can further degrade the environment and threaten livelihoods, particularly those of vulnerable communities. A regional initiative involving **Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua** and **Panama** is working to accelerate investments in small- and medium-scale renewable energy projects to improve energy access. At the local level in Honduras, the initiative is exploring options for renewable energy generation that meet the energy needs of the Pech Community of Pueblo Nuevo Subiriana; this will identify how providing electricity to the community can contribute to economic development while preserving their way of life. To date, the collective efforts of this six-country initiative have prevented emissions of more than 180,000 tCO₂ per



Improved governance of water resources is critical for sustainable land management in Honduras. Photo by Christian Rossi.

year and catalyzed investments of more than US\$150 million in renewable energy. Haiti and Brazil are also working to advance the adoption of clean energy, including small-scale hydropower and sugarcane-generated power.

Access to fresh water is also a challenge in **Honduras**, which—like other countries in the region—will see the problem exacerbated by increasing climate variability; improved governance of water resources is thus a critical tool for adapting to the effects of climate change. A multi-pronged approach is improving local and national governance of water resources in the country. Local governments are now working

with water management boards on concrete measures for water collection and distribution systems; the adoption of these measures by local communities has brought multiple development benefits to them, including improved health as water-borne diseases are now less prevalent. At the national level, the National Plan Law recently identified Land Use Plans as the primary planning tool for addressing climate risks; now five new Regional Development Plans include climate change considerations. Over 8,000 families have benefited from intensive climate change adaptation measures, such as harvesting rainwater and reforestation, in the capital city of Tegucigalpa and surrounding areas – laying the

foundation for similar impacts across the entire Choluteca basin, home to approximately one million people.

Another approach to better managing resources and improving governance is the certification of sustainably produced goods. In **Chile** and **Peru**, a transboundary project targeting the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem, a highly productive area that hosts the world's biggest single fishery and contributes 15 percent of global marine fish yields, is working with a wide range of stakeholders, including indigenous groups that have migrated from the highlands to the coastal areas in search of better livelihoods. Through these partnerships, the countries are seeking certification of fisheries, which will help to secure fishing-based jobs and economies for the future; recently, the Juan Fernandez Rock Lobster Fishery became the first artisanal fishery in the southeast Pacific to be Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certified. At the national level, the Governments of Chile and Peru have jointly approved the important Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), which—paired with the Strategic Action Programme (SAP)—will serve as a framework for coordination of interventions to address the main issues of overfishing and habitat destruction; this work will further secure and improve livelihoods.

Certifications efforts are also underway in the forests of **Mexico**, where indigenous and local communities, including the Mayan, Mixtec, Nahuatl, Tarahumara (Rarámuri) and Zapotec, have joined more than 20 Community Forest Enterprises. These local companies, totaling 37 across the country, are adopting new forest

management practices and working towards international and national certification standards for the sustainable production of wood; these practices represent biodiversity-friendly and profitable livelihoods that improve the local and national governance of forest resources. Rosendo Galván, who lives in the *ejido* of Chinatú in the state of Chihuahua, noted that "... we have successfully integrated some of the best practices for conservation. The most important thing is that we have successfully integrated the resource owners and holders, the Tarahumara people... With this, we are going to cross boundaries that are going to lead us to become stronger as responsible foresters." To date, approximately 1.7 million hectares have achieved certification of good management, with another 1.4 million hectares now under consideration. At the national level, forest certification and biodiversity conservation have been established as priorities in the National Forest Program.

In **Colombia**, **Guatemala**, **Panama** and **Paraguay** indigenous peoples' organizations and communities are also adopting practices and policies to more sustainably manage forests and other ecosystems. In **Paraguay**, for example, the National Indigenous Institute and other partners are working to conserve and restore the Upper Paraná Atlantic Forest. Both small-scale farmers and large-scale producers in this area are adopting sustainable practices, while at the national level a review and revision of the environmental legal frameworks will improve the governance of natural resources; these changes are expected to reduce poverty, improve livelihoods, and conserve biodiversity. At the same time, the Government is leading

a dialogue among production and soy and beef trade sectors on sustainable practices, while integrating the interests of social and indigenous groups. In **Colombia** similar efforts are focusing on the mining sector. Cocomacia, an ethnic-territorial council that unites and represents 124 afro-Colombian communities, is working to strengthen processes and tools for territorial planning so as to address the impact of mining on biodiversity, culture and governance in their communities. The Common Agenda—*Agenda Común for governance in the ancestral lands of the Pacific and the interandean valleys*, an organization comprising more than 150 community councils and ethnic organizations—is also involved in the development of environmental standards for artisanal mining.

Another approach to biodiversity conservation is being taken in **Bolivia**, **Brazil**, **Colombia**, **Ecuador**, **Guatemala**, **Jamaica** and **Venezuela**, where indigenous communities are making significant contributions to improved governance of protected areas; a total of 18.4 million hectares are strengthened by these projects. In **Guatemala**, the targeted protected areas reside in indigenous regions, and most contain sacred places for indigenous groups. The Government is designing and implementing new protected area Management Plans and Public Use Plans—which will govern tourist activities in protected areas—with full consultation of indigenous and local communities; this ensures that the improved governance of these protected areas compliments and respects the spiritual and cultural aspects of these sacred places.



GENDER IN ACTION

Gender equality and the empowerment of women are vital for advancing sustainable development and are central to UNDP's development mandate. UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy⁷ outlines the organization's commitments to ensuring that these priorities are integrated into every aspect of its work. Gender equality is also affirmed as an essential human right and as a driver of progress across all the SDGs.

The gender results included in this section were reported in the 2015 portfolio of GEF PIRs. Most of these projects work upstream, supporting partners to integrate environment and sustainable development priorities into national policies, strategies and planning. Projects also often have site-level components working with local communities. Gender equality impacts can arise at both levels of intervention. Some of this work is highlighted here, particularly focusing on the ways that projects are also empowering women through economic opportunities and reducing the burden of unpaid work. Internal performance on gender mainstreaming—the strategy prioritized by UNDP to achieve gender equality—is also outlined below, including trends across the UNDP-GEF portfolio of GEF-financed projects since 2011.

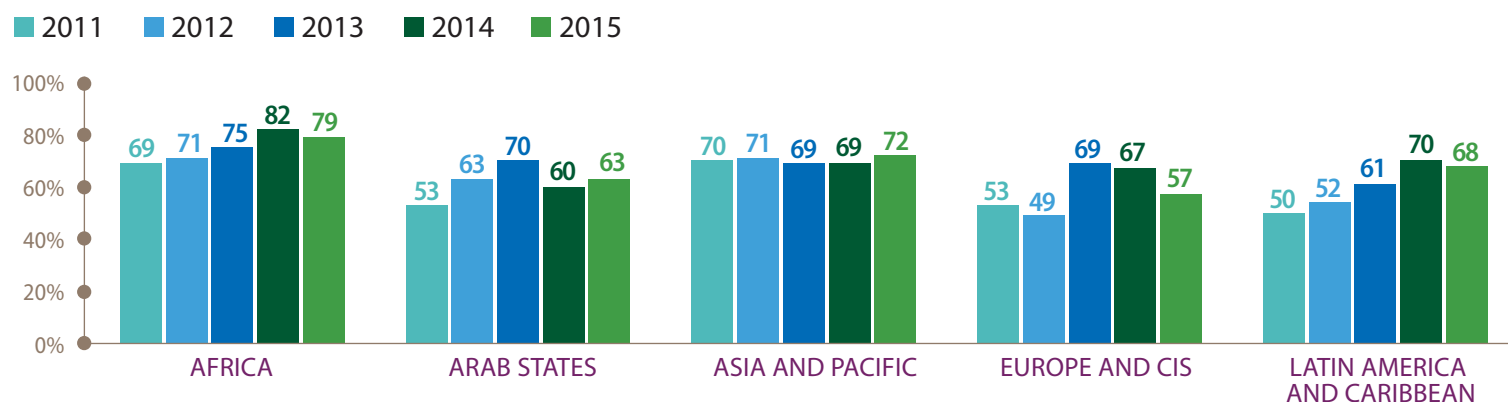
One such example of upstream policy work involves the integration of gender into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). UNDP is a host of the NBSAP Forum⁸, a global partnership to support NBSAP revisions, a reporting requirement of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). In 2015, the NBSAP Forum supported the CBD with the development of its 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, setting the stage for integration of gender issues into national-level biodiversity strategies. In **Ecuador**, UNDP supported the development of a methodology to integrate gender equality and inter-culturalism into the country's 2015-2030 NBSAP revision process. As a result, an action plan for the first NBSAP period (2015-2020) includes concrete actions to strengthen gender equality and non-discrimination policies.

Gender Mainstreaming

Since 2011, the share of GEF-financed projects mainstreaming gender considerations—including collecting sex-disaggregated data; carrying out gender or social needs assessments; specific project work that targeted women or girls—has increased steadily from 61 percent to 69 percent in 2015. There are regional variations in gender mainstreaming efforts, though the trends toward increased gender mainstreaming have been positive in all regions since the data were first collected in 2011. Some regions, notably Africa (10 percent increase since 2011) and Latin America and the Caribbean (18 percent increase since 2011) have steadily improved their gender mainstreaming efforts, while Asia and the Pacific has shown strong gender mainstreaming work every year (average of 71 percent of the portfolio since 2011).

Gender Mainstreaming and Women's Empowerment:

Since 2011 the share of projects in this area has increased steadily from 61% to 69%



⁷ UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017: <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-equality-strategy-2014-2017.html>

⁸ <http://nbsapforum.net/#>



Young student in Mushga, Sudan, expressing her needs at a local meeting.
Photo by UNDP Canada Adaptation Facility, CCAF.

One area that could be improved is the number of projects that are carrying out a gender analysis or assessment. Since 2011, an average of 16 percent of medium and full sized projects under implementation reported completing a gender analysis, despite there not being a requirement to carry out such an analysis. In the GEF-6 replenishment period (1 July 2014-30 June 2018), all approved projects are expected to fully integrate gender concerns during project design and to carry out a gender analysis. Projects already under implementation are encouraged to undertake such an assessment even if not originally planned in the project design. For example, the mid-term review is a strategic opportunity to carry out a gender analysis and make corrective actions to meaningfully integrate gender considerations in the project.

Women's Economic Empowerment and Reducing the Burden of Unpaid Work

Inequalities in paid and unpaid work, and the low value placed on unpaid care work, are major factors influencing progress on gender equality. All over the world women not only do more work than men, but that work is more likely than men's to be unpaid, lower paid or in vulnerable employment situations⁹. But work can lead to empowerment, increased decision-making authority within the home and community, and multiplying positive impacts for women, children, families, health, climate and ecosystems.

For GEF-financed projects, many of the results supporting women's empowerment and gender equality relate to women's work, both in providing income-generating opportunities for women and reducing the daily unpaid workload burden for women.

In 2015, 67 projects in 53 countries reported supporting economic opportunities for women. Over 75 percent of the interventions are focused on 'alternative livelihoods' work – opportunities to earn income without contributing to environmental degradation, such as deforestation and soil erosion, and often to improve the environment. This kind of work includes areas such as small-scale fisheries, plant nurseries, bee keeping, mushroom cultivation, and poultry farming. 39 percent (26 projects) of projects working on alternative livelihoods are in Asia and the Pacific; and 36 percent (24 projects) are in Africa.

“There continue to be significant inequalities between women and men in many societies, including in levels of formal participation in the labor market, income, entrepreneurship, access to credit, and inheritance rights and land ownership... In all countries, women are “time poor”, as they carry a disproportionate burden of unpaid care work. Women in developing countries work 73 more minutes per day than men; in developed countries women work 33 minutes more”

Helen Clark, Keynote speech on Women's Economic Empowerment for Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, 2016

⁹ IBID

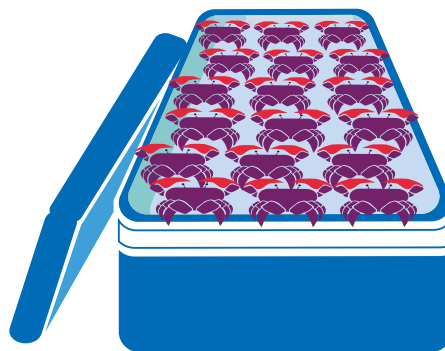
Along the Shire River in **Malawi** where 95 percent of target households live in extreme poverty, unsustainable use of natural resources has led to seriously degraded land, deforestation and erosion. Annual income for 12,000 local women has increased by 40 percent thanks to newly introduced alternative livelihoods options including bee keeping, mushroom cultivation and honey harvesting. The deforestation rate has been reduced by 50 percent and 150,000 hectares of land are now under SLM practices. Moreover, the increased income for women has led to more food secure households in the target areas.

In **Morocco**, UNDP is supporting the sustainable collection, processing and sale of wild medicinal aromatic plants (MAPs), a fast growing export sector with annual revenue of over US\$55 million nationally. Seven new cooperatives, which include 1,630 women, are now their selling sustainably-sourced MAP products directly to companies instead of middlemen, with a 75 percent price increase as compared to the prices before the project began. This is promoting both economic independence for women and sound management of valuable natural resources.

In **Kazakhstan**, the new “Eco-Damu” Program is creating a sustainable financial basis for alternative livelihoods that are compatible with biodiversity conservation for over 40,000 people living in rural areas within and around protected areas; the annual interest rate for microcredit loans to rural communities is 4 percent—the lowest rate on the microcredit

market of Kazakhstan—and the Program has special terms that include the preferential treatment of applications from rural women.

In Pará, **Brazil**, where the Amazon River meets the ocean, the direct conservation of mangroves—one the most productive ecosystems on the planet—has raised the income of thousands of local women. Half of Brazil’s mangroves are located in this area, providing a vital buffer for vulnerable communities against disasters intensified by climate change and serving as the main income source for thousands of people living in nearly 320 communities in the area, largely through fishing and crab collection. Half of the registered fishers and 40 percent of crab collectors in the areas are women. The project has pioneered an innovative method of storing live crabs during transport to markets; previously 50 percent of all crabs died while being transported, but with the new storage containers now 98.5 percent of crabs survive the journey and can be safely stored for up to five days, thus directly increasing many women’s income and well-being, and greatly reducing pressure on the crab populations.



In Brazil, a small box of crabs has helped solve big problems.

*“According to time use surveys in developing countries, **women are typically responsible for more than 75% of the time their household dedicates to unpaid care.**”*

2015 Human Development Report

UNDP Gender Mainstreaming Basics

UNDP prioritizes gender mainstreaming as its main **strategy** to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment. Gender mainstreaming is the **process** of assessing any planned action in all areas and levels to determine the implications for women and men. Gender mainstreaming aims to transform unequal social and institutional structures in order to make them profoundly responsive to gender, and, when realized, it ensures that both women and men benefit equally from the development process.

It involves more than simply adding women’s participation to existing strategies and programmes. Often, special attention and action may be required to compensate for the existing gaps and inequalities that women currently face.

All over the world women carry out the majority of unpaid work, the majority of it care work – the invisible, unpaid work of raising children, maintaining the home, feeding the family and caring for the elderly. In many developing countries, women's unpaid work also include collecting water, often from long distances, and gathering fuel and firewood for household use. In Africa alone, women collectively spend an average of 200 million hours a day collecting water.

Reducing this burden can make a significant impact on women's lives, providing them with more time for education, paid work

and other activities that can transform their lives. For GEF-financed projects, reducing this workload is not only making a positive impact on women's lives, but it is also increasing and making sustainable their environmental benefits.

In 2015, 19 projects in 16 countries reported supporting women with energy efficient cook stoves. These interventions mean less time needed to collect fuel and firewood, less exposure to harmful cook fire smoke, and significant reductions in carbon emissions. Sixty-three percent of these projects (12 total) are in Africa.

In **Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Uganda, India, Kenya** and **Guinea Bissau**, six projects have supported women with 21,066 energy efficient cook stoves. In Uganda, women in drylands areas have greatly reduced the time spent collecting firewood thanks to 845 energy efficient stoves constructed by local community-based organizations. 'Wood saving' stoves have been distributed to 12,000 households along with five stoves for institutional settings. These efforts, along with other SLM techniques supported by the project, have resulted in a total of 700,000 tonnes of CO₂ sequestered thus far.

Climate Change Adaption Projects Transforming Gender Relations

Lutfra, from Noakhali, **Bangladesh**, knows the value of having her own income. Women in her community are considered "economically dependent" due to a lack of social acceptance to earn a living and few job opportunities. Women in the area do not have the same rights to own land as men and land rights are normally passed to males.

A model to make barren coastal land productive, secure land rights and increase income for vulnerable communities living along the country's coastline has directly impacted more than 30,000 people—over one third of them poor women like Lutfra—increasing incomes by more than 230 percent, and helping to establish 9,650 hectares of forests that are absorbing 965,000 tonnes of CO₂ a year. The interventions have particularly focused on empowering women through land ownership and economic independence. For example, 17 cooperative groups were formed where women have learned about their rights to own land, to access resources, to earn their own income, to educate themselves, and to express opinions on policies and actions. The money the women

earn from selling food and produce from their land has transformed lives. Women report that now that they are earning their own income—thus they are no longer economically dependent on their husbands—and their decision-making authority within their families has increased.

Lutfra is now a leader of her cooperative group, helping other women benefit from these transformational opportunities. "My husband was the only breadwinner of the family and I was bound to take money from him. But now I do not need to stretch my hand to my husband for money. We [women] grow vegetables on the dyke, we use a portion of the vegetables for family consumption, and rest for selling in the market. I can now maintain my children's educational expenses."

This project is one of 221 climate change adaptation projects in 93 countries underway or being developed; 81 percent reported gender targeted, responsive or transformational results in their 2015 GEF project implementation reports.

Women's Economic Empowerment and Reducing the Burden of Unpaid Work



**19 PROJECTS IN
16 COUNTRIES**
supporting women
with energy efficient
cook stoves

AFRICA

12 PROJECTS IN 10 COUNTRIES

Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya,
Liberia, Mali, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda

ARAB STATES

1 PROJECT IN 1 COUNTRY

Egypt

ASIA AND PACIFIC

6 PROJECTS IN 5 COUNTRIES

Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Marshall Islands, Thailand



**67 PROJECTS IN
53 COUNTRIES**
empowering women
through alternative
livelihoods

AFRICA

25 PROJECTS IN 25 COUNTRIES

Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde,
Comoros, Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya,
Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius,
Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe,
Seychelles, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania,
Uganda, Zambia

ARAB STATES

6 PROJECTS IN 4 COUNTRIES

Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Yemen

ASIA AND PACIFIC

26 PROJECTS IN 14 COUNTRIES

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China,
India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives,
Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka

EUROPE AND CIS

4 PROJECTS IN 3 COUNTRIES

Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

6 PROJECTS IN 7 COUNTRIES

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic,
Guatemala, Haiti, Peru

ANNEX: PROJECTS ACTIVE IN 2015

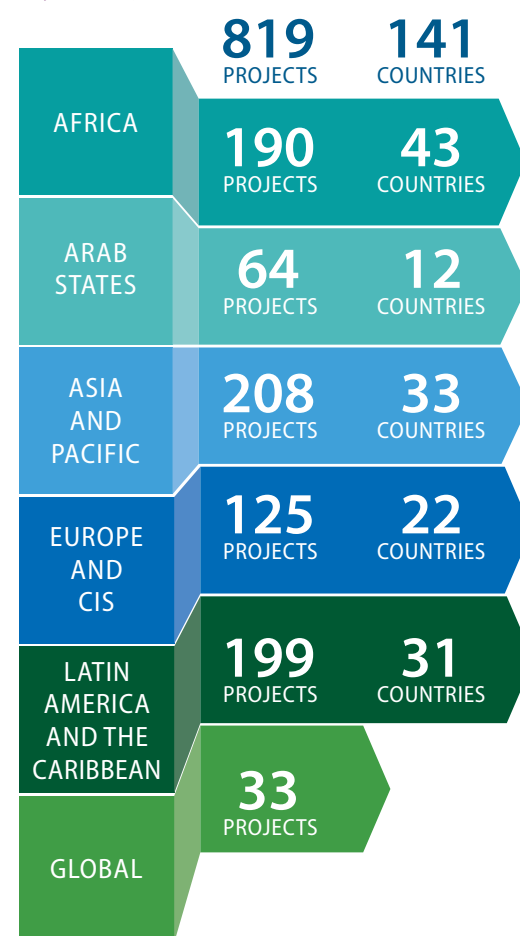


The development and environmental impacts discussed in this report are the result of 819 active projects financed by the GEF family of funds (GEF, LDCF, NPIF, and SCCF), the AF, and cost-sharing sources of funds. This annex lists these projects and indicators of their performance in 2015.

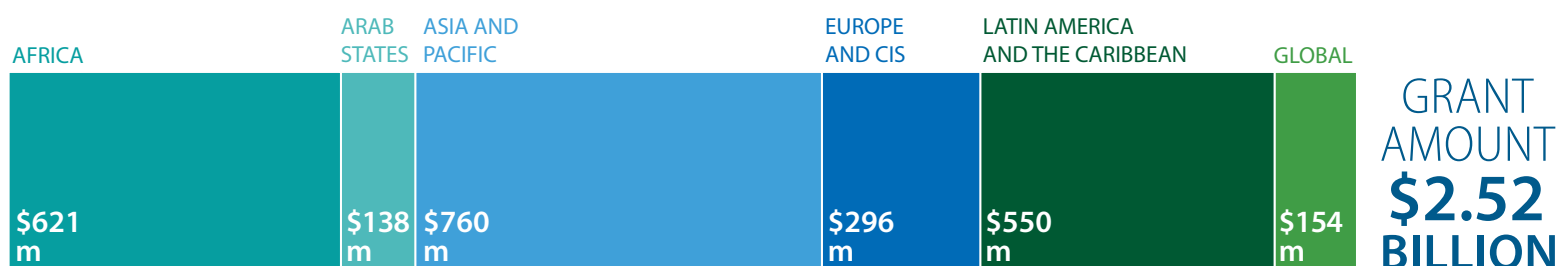
How to read the table in this annex:

- **Disbursement:** Data are cumulative as of 31 December 2015.
- **Grant Amount:** Both the project grant and the project preparation grant amounts are listed in this column.
- **Development Objective (DO) rating:** Projects that completed a GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) in 2015 are rated on their cumulative progress toward achieving their end-of-project objectives and outcomes. Ratings are on a six-point scale ranging from Highly Satisfactory (HS) to Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).
- **Terminal Evaluation (TE) outcome rating:** Independent evaluators rated the project outcome results of 70 GEF funded projects that submitted a Terminal Evaluation in 2015. Ratings were then validated by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). If the ratings were changed by the IEO, then that rating is provided. Ratings are on a six-point scale and listed within the same column as the DO ratings.
- **Implementation Progress (IP) rating:** Annual implementation progress on delivering outputs is tracked for those projects that completed a GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR) in 2015. Ratings are on a six-point scale.
- **Terminal Evaluation (TE) quality rating:** The quality of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) reports of all 70 projects that submitted a TE in 2015 were assessed by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). This rating is not linked to the performance of the project, but rather assesses the quality of the Terminal Evaluation report. Ratings are on a six-point scale and listed within the same column as the IP rating.
- **Project Performance Report (PPR):** Adaptation Fund projects are rated annually on their progress towards achieving their results framework. The most recent PPR ratings are included in this Annex. Ratings are on a six-point scale.

Projects and Countries by Region



Portfolio by Region (In US\$ million)



PROJECTS ACTIVE IN 2015

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

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
AFRICA TOTAL GRANT = \$621,034,939							
Angola \$10,350,000							
Preparatory Assistance: National Biodiversity Project – “Iona Conservation”	GEF	639,248	2,000,000	6,000,000	2013-2018	MS	MS
Promoting climate-resilient development and enhanced adaptive capacity to withstand disaster risks in Angola’s Cuvelai River Basin	LDCF	295,203	8,350,000	46,473,004	2016-2019	–	–
Benin \$9,471,255							
Integrated Adaptation Programme to Combat the adverse Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security	LDCF	3,474,808	3,490,000	7,510,000	2010-2015	S	S
Incorporation of Sacred Forests into the Protected Areas System of Benin	GEF	932,987	950,000	4,070,000	2011-2015	S	S
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	3,132,214	4,100,000	14,511,549	2013-2017	S	S
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	Germany–BMUB	–	931,255	–	2014-2016	–	–
Botswana \$10,140,724							
Improved Management Effectiveness of the Chobe-Kwando-Linyanti Matrix of Protected Areas	GEF	833,227	1,909,092	6,994,239	2013-2017	MS	MS
Mainstreaming SLM in rangeland areas of Ngamiland district productive landscapes for improved livelihoods	GEF	661,193	3,181,800	28,599,000	2014-2018	MS	MU
Using SLM to improve the integrity of the Makgadikgadi ecosystem and to secure the livelihoods of rangeland dependent communities	GEF	254,436	792,832	6,795,000	2014-2017	–	–
Botswana’s Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)	GEF	–	952,000	103,000	○	–	–
Renewable Energy-Based Rural Electrification Programme	GEF	2,687,960	3,305,000	60,000	2002-2015	–	–
Burkina Faso \$22,704,680							
National subprogram for Coordination and Institutional Development on Sustainable Land Management	GEF	953,079	1,000,000	–	2009-2015	S	S
Promotion of Jatropha Curcas as a resource of Bioenergy	GEF	48,253	1,363,636	4,455,000	2014-2018	–	–
Burkina Faso CPP-Mouhoun Region Sub-Program for Sustainable Land Management	GEF	1,406,209	2,502,450	-	2012-2017	S	S
Protected Area Buffer Zone Management	GEF	228,732	909,000	3,090,000	2013-2017	U	U
Sustainable Land Management subprogram for Centre-West region	GEF	1,191,855	2,219,594	–	2013-2018	S	S
Generating Global Environmental Benefits from Improved Local Planning and Decision-making Systems	GEF	184,204	990,000	2,015,610	2014-2016	S	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	452,346	7,120,000	–	2015-2021	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	LDCF	1,417,473	3,700,000	61,090,525	2014-2017	S	S
Strengthening Adaptation Capacities and Reducing the Vulnerability to Climate Change	LDCF	2,781,295	2,900,000	6,300,000	2009-2015	–	–
Burundi \$9,694,090							
Improving effectiveness of Protected Areas to conserve biodiversity in Burundi	GEF	533,127	909,090	2,375,571	2011-2016	MS	MS
Community disaster risk management in Burundi	LDCF	–	8,785,000	27,000,000	○	–	–
Cape Verde \$7,671,000							
Consolidation of Cape Verde’s Protected Areas System	GEF	3,199,416	3,200,000	14,395,000	2010-2015	S	MS
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	204,178	500,000	–	2013-2017	–	–
Removing Barriers to Energy-Efficiency in the Cape Verdean Built Environment and for Appliances	GEF	129,397	1,991,000	10,036,998	2015-2019	–	–
Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector	Canada	1,369,409	1,980,000	13,570,000	2009-2015	–	–

○ Project will begin implementation in 2016
* Cumulative Disbursement as of 31 December, 2015.

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Chad \$200,425							
Chad: Enabling Chad to prepare its 1NC in response to its commitment to the UNFCCC	GEF	165,943	200,425	–	2000-2015	–	–
Comoros \$17,001,534							
Adapting water resource management in the Comoros to expected climate change	Flanders	198,939	200,204	–	2011-2015	S	S
	LDCF	2,735,494	2,790,000	5,000,000	2011-2014	–	–
Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector	LDCF	3,751,231	9,090,890	38,309,621	2014-2018	S	S
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	138,939	4,345,440	21,630,314	2015-2021	–	–
Capacity Development and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management	GEF	545,446	575,000	23,250	2007-2015	–	–
Congo DR \$13,380,000							
Building the resilience and ability to adapt of women and children to changing climate	LDCF	772,483	4,825,000	15,500,000	2015-2020	–	–
Resilience of Muanda's communities from coastal erosion	LDCF	–	5,455,000	11,500,000	○	–	–
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 (or PANA-ASA project)	LDCF	3,000,000	3,100,000	4,000,000	2009-2015	TE: S	TE: MU
Cote d'Ivoire \$575,000							
Strengthened Environmental Management Information System for Coastal Development to meet Rio Convention Objectives	GEF	257,669	575,000	700,000	2014-2017	S	S
Equatorial Guinea \$5,471,150							
Strengthening Equatorial Guinea Protected Areas System	GEF	693,136	1,818,182	4,500,000	2010-2017	S	S
Sustainable Energy for All: Promoting small scale hydropower in Bioko and other clean energy solutions for remote islands	GEF	–	3,652,968	40,000,000	○	–	–
Eritrea \$13,858,000							
SLM in Highlands Catchment Management	GEF	1,771,000	1,820,000	4,680,000	2009-2015	MU	MS
Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation	GEF	299,012	6,028,000	10,450,000	2014-2020	U	HU
Climate Change Adaptation Programme in water and agriculture in Anseba Region	AF	3,504,045	6,010,000	–	2012-2016	–	PPR:S
Ethiopia \$13,858,000							
Sustainable Development of the Protected Area System	GEF	7,680,141	9,317,821	200,000	2008-2016	HU	HU
Mainstreaming Agro-Biodiversity Conservation into the Farming Systems	GEF	3,870,886	4,013,600	5,150,000	2011-2016	HS	HS
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	496,230	500,000	750,000	2013-2017	–	–
Promoting autonomous adaptation at the community level	LDCF	4,142,921	5,409,385	24,721,020	2012-2016	HS	MS
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2,895,656	4,600,000	33,336,410	2013-2017	S	S
Promoting Sustainable Rural Energy Technologies (RETs) for Household and Productive Uses	GEF	83,016	4,191,781	69,045,899	○	–	–
Mainstreaming Incentives for Biodiversity Conservation in the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE)	GEF	235,660	3,406,392	16,000,000	2015-2019	–	–
Gabon \$1,389,090							
Sustainable Management of the Mbe River Forested Watershed through the Development of a Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) Mechanism	GEF	502,516	909,090	3,000,000	2012-2017	MS	MS
Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	GEF	124,515	480,000	–	2014-2018	–	–
Gambia \$13,141,810							
Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change	LDCF	3,040,923	9,050,000	39,560,000	2013-2017	HS	HS
Strengthening climate services and early warning systems in Western and Central Africa for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change – 2nd Phase	LDCF	564,709	2,737,500	29,210,000	2015-2020	–	–
Gambia Protected Areas Network and Community Livelihood Project	GEF	125,858	1,354,310	4,690,909	2015-2019	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Ghana \$7,825,289							
Integrating Climate Change Into the Management of Priority Health Risks	SCCF	1,679,235	1,818,182	3,750,000	2011-2015	S	S
Building for PCB Elimination	GEF	1,366,076	3,295,700	14,170,000	2009-2015	TE: S	TE: MS
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	Germany–BMUB	113,431	938,680	–	2014-2017	–	–
Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the Refrigerating Appliances Market	GEF	1,744,886	1,772,727	3,950,000	2011-2015	HS	HS
Guinea \$12,677,764							
Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	LDCF	2,920,637	3,070,000	5,150,000	2010-2015	HS	S
Strengthening farmers communities livelihoods resilience against climate changes in the Guinean Prefectures of Gaoual, Koundara and Mali	LDCF	1,735,007	3,816,364	58,640,000	2013-2019	S	S
Review and updating the National Strategy and Action Plan on the Biodiversity and development of national report to the CBD	GEF	293,264	296,091	313,000	2012-2016	–	–
Strengthening decentralized management of the environment to meet Rio Convention objectives	GEF	77,974	550,000	625,000	2015-2018	–	–
Developing a market for Biogas Resource Development and Utilization	GEF	56,951	2,707,706	11,000,000	○	–	–
Guinea: Conservation of biodiversity through integrated participatory management in the Nimba mountains	GEF	2,186,923	2,237,603	67,000	2005-2015	–	–
Guinea-Bissau \$7,454,429							
Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change in Guinea-Bissau's agrarian and water sectors	LDCF	3,532,491	4,130,000	12,710,000	2011-2015	S	S
Support for the Consolidation of a Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau's Forest Belt	GEF	677,887	950,000	3,450,000	2010-2016	S	S
Strengthening the financial and operational framework of the national PA system	GEF	68,620	2,374,429	16,685,248	○	–	–
Kenya \$21,071,847							
Development and Implementation of a Standards and Labelling Programme	GEF	2,113,704	2,350,000	150,000	2009-2014	TE: MU	TE: MS
Using Farmer Field Schools Approaches to Overcome Land Degradation in Agropastoral areas	FAO	377,970	400,000	5,500,000	2011-2015	HS	HS
	GEF	3,228,051	3,380,734	5,500,000	2011-2015	–	–
Adapting to Climate Change in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (KACCAL)	Flanders	52,159	200,204	1,350,000	2009-2014	TE: MS	TE: MU
	SCCF	921,070	1,000,000	1,350,000	2009-2014	–	–
Strengthening the Protected Area Network of the Eastern Montane Forest Hotspot	GEF	4,597,901	4,650,000	1,550,000	2010-2015	S	S
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	4,616,928	5,000,000	5,500,000	2012-2016	–	–
Enhancing Wildlife Conservation in the Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a landscape approach	GEF	166,574	4,090,909	24,820,000	2015-2021	–	–
Lesotho \$12,942,672							
SIP: Capacity Building and Knowledge Management for SLM	GEF	1,721,990	1,724,500	2,690,000	2009-2014	TE: MS	TE: S
Reducing vulnerability from climate change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the lower Senqu River Basin	LDCF	135,050	8,398,172	27,600,000	2015-2020	–	–
Promoting solar energy technologies by capacity building and market creation	GEF	2,494,620	2,820,000	27,000	2001-2015	TE: MU	TE: MS
Liberia \$11,626,400							
Coastal Defense System	LDCF	2,749,253	3,000,000	2,900,000	2010-2015	S	MS
Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development	LDCF	2,406,211	2,456,400	6,125,000	2012-2016	MS	MS
Strengthening Liberia's capability to provide climate information and services to enhance climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change.	LDCF	614,386	6,170,000	11,859,700	2013-2017	MS	MU
Madagascar \$7,082,240							
Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas	GEF	4,142,530	6,150,000	9,075,000	2011-2015	S	S
Stabilizing Rural Populations through the Identification of Systems for Sustainable Management and Local Governance of Lands in Southern Madagascar	GEF	902,011	932,240	5,000,000	2010-2015	TE: MS	TE: U

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Malawi \$17,766,140							
SIP: Private Public Sector Partnership on Capacity Building for SLM in the Shire River Basin-part of SIP	GEF	2,172,483	2,172,940	5,200,000	2010-2015	S	S
Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts	LDCF	344,597	5,468,200	36,000,000	2015-2020	–	–
Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans	LDCF	256,755	4,600,000	6,561,341	2014-2019	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2,028,501	3,700,000	11,294,907	2013-2017	MS	MS
Increasing access to clean and affordable decentralized energy services in selected vulnerable areas	GEF	69,492	1,825,000	22,785,000	2015-2020	–	–
Mali \$29,086,891							
Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in Mali's Agriculture Sector	Canada	1,214,057	2,145,000	–	2010-2015	S	S
	LDCF	2,166,854	2,440,000	6,865,000	2010-2014	–	–
Expansion and strengthening of Mali's PA system	GEF	1,564,932	1,832,500	10,650,000	2010-2015	MS	MS
Promotion of Agrofuel use	GEF	930,527	1,000,000	4,455,000	2012-2016	S	S
SIP: Fostering Agricultural Productivity	GEF	126,061	1,900,000	5,420,000	2014-2017	–	–
Strengthening the resilience of Women producer group's and vulnerable communities	Germany–BMUB	–	5,492,553	–	2015-2020	–	–
	LDCF	445,647	5,560,000	–	2015-2020	–	–
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	330,052	500,000	77,149	2014-2018	–	–
Programme Support for Climate Change Adaptation in the vulnerable regions of Mopti and Timbuktu	AF	–	7,864,838	10,000,000	2015-2018	–	–
MALI First Biennial Update Report	GEF	–	352,000	71,000	○	–	–
Mauritania \$2,288,142							
Partnership to Mainstream Biodiversity into Oil and Gas Sector Development	GEF	833,000	950,000	3,450,000	2010-2015	MS	MS
Promoting Sustainable Mini-grids in Mauritanian provinces through hybrid technologies	GEF	40,096	1,338,142	7,700,000	○	–	–
Mauritius \$16,874,240							
Expanding Coverage and Strengthening Management Effectiveness of the Terrestrial Protected Area Network	GEF	2,278,074	4,150,000	6,000,000	2010-2018	MS	MS
Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation in Buildings	GEF	910,099	912,411	6,659,220	2007-2014	TE: S	TE: HS
Sustainable Management of POPs	GEF	898,349	902,250	–	2008-2015	TE: S	TE: MS
Removal of Barriers to Solar PV Power Generation in Mauritius, Rodrigues and the Outer Islands	GEF	754,845	2,085,000	11,058,000	2011-2015	MS	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	66,068	220,000	142,000	2013-2017	–	–
Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.	GEF	3,466	199,749	125,000	2015-2019	–	–
Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Coastal Zone	AF	1,257,411	8,404,830	–	2012-2016	–	PPR: S
Mozambique \$9,524,000							
Sustainable Financing of the Protected Area System	GEF	3,046,316	5,000,000	14,900,000	2011-2016	MS	MS
Adaptation in the coastal zones	LDCF	2,106,239	4,524,000	8,866,000	2012-2016	MS	MS

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Multi-country/Regional Projects \$41,204,055							
Conservation of Transboundary Biodiversity in the Minkébé-Odzala-Dja Inter-zone in Gabon, Congo and Cameroon (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon)	GEF	10,226,041	10,463,338	261,992	2007-2015	TE: MS	TE: MU
Sustainable management of globally significant endemic ruminant livestock of West Africa (Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal)	GEF	10,215,636	10,470,000	49,200	2007-2015	TE: MS	TE: MU
Implementing Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in Atlantic and Indian Ocean SIDS (Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles)	GEF	3,420,439	4,500,000	38,816,383	2012-2016	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	6,983,583	7,000,000	32,065,500	2009-2015	—	—
Regional: Adaptation to Climate Change - Responding to Shoreline Change and its human dimensions in West Africa through integrated coastal area management	GEF	1,398,390	1,407,200	160,000	2008-2016	TE: MS	TE: MU
Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from the Health Sector in Africa (Ghana, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zambia)	GEF	156,463	4,190,791	28,936,164	2015-2019	—	—
Catalyzing Sustainable Forest Management in the Lake Tele/Lake Tumba (LTLT) Transboundary Wetland Landscape	GEF	136,326	3,172,726	5,000,000	2012-2016	MU	MU
Namibia \$28,538,000							
NAMIBIA Protected Landscape Conservation Areas Initiative (NAM-PLACE)	GEF	4,366,550	4,600,000	10,000,000	2011-2016	S	S
Concentrating Solar Power Technology Transfer for Electricity Generation in Namibia (NAM CSP TT)	GEF	1,086,730	1,768,000	870,000	2013-2016	MS	MS
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	482,297	500,000	—	2012-2016	—	—
Strengthening the Capacity of the Protected Area System to Address New Management Challenges	GEF	2,306,349	4,100,000	14,500,000	2014-2017	S	S
Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands	GEF	1,261,846	4,546,000	20,000,000	2014-2019	—	—
SIP: Improving policy and practice integration through civil society capacity building	GEF	1,773,867	1,820,000	2,400,000	2012-2015	S	MS
PGRFA Namibia: Developing a Community Based Adaptation Programme for Small Farmers to conserve Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture on-farm	FAO	183,715	300,000	—	2015-2019	—	—
	SCCF	537,499	3,200,000	—	2015-2019	—	—
Namibia's First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to the UNFCCC	GEF	351,720	352,000	50,000	2013-2017	—	—
Namibia's Second Biennial Update Report	GEF	2,578	352,000	50,000	2015-2019	—	—
CPP Namibia: Sustainable Land Management Support and Adaptive Management (CPP NAM SLM SAM)	GEF	6,994,270	7,000,000	34,350,252	2007-2015	—	—
Niger \$16,965,364							
Oasis Micro-Basin Sand Invasion Control in the Gouré and Mané Regions	GEF	2,360,067	2,370,000	10,100,000	2010-2015	S	S
SPWA - Integrating the Sustainable Management of Faunal Corridors into Niger's Protected Area System	GEF	1,709,368	1,837,182	4,815,000	2011-2015	S	S
Integration of Greenhouse Gas emission reductions in Niger's Rural Energy Service Access program	GEF	1,265,077	1,818,182	2,000,000	2012-2016	S	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	356,977	500,000	—	2012-2016	—	—
Scaling up Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)	LDCF	583,451	3,800,000	14,126,000	2014-2018	—	—
Implementing NAPA priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change	Canada	2,638,111	2,640,000	14,450,000	2009-2013	—	—
Sustainable Co-Management of the Natural Resources of the Air-Ténéré Complex	GEF	3,997,882	4,000,000	232,214	2006-2015	—	—
Nigeria \$15,593,546							
Less burnt for a clean Earth: Minimization of dioxin emission from open burning sources	GEF	4,071,784	4,280,000	11,150,000	2010-2015	S	S
SPWA - Niger Delta Biodiversity Project	GEF	1,492,991	3,757,000	6,150,000	2012-2017	S	S
Preparation of Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change	GEF	—	1,850,000	15,868,882	○	—	—
Nigeria's First Biennial Update Report	GEF	—	352,000	482,250	○	—	—
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector	GEF	2,704,147	5,354,546	5,000,000	2011-2015	S	S

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Rwanda \$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	2,053,738	2,141,000	3,400,000	2010-2015	–	–
Management of PCBs stockpiles and equipment containing PCBs	GEF	757,660	936,700	1,050,000	2012-2015	S	MS
Sao Tome & Principe \$13,569,544							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	419,891	420,000	–	2007-2016	–	–
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	567,844	4,075,000	16,276,281	2015-2019	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2,489,738	3,700,000	40,295,000	2013-2017	S	S
Promotion of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient grid-based hydroelectric electricity through an integrated approach in Sao Tome and Principe	GEF	87,135	5,374,544	10,890,000	○	–	–
Senegal \$11,267,431							
Technology Transfer: Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production	GEF	1,207,358	2,100,000	2,000,000	2013-2017	S	S
SPWA- Participatory Biodiversity Conservation and Low Carbon Development in Pilot Ecovillages	GEF	2,489,110	3,000,000	13,176,900	2011-2016	S	S
SIP: Innovations in Micro Irrigation for Dryland Farmers	GEF	917,966	917,431	795,000	2010-2016	TE: S	TE: MU
National Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program through energy efficiency in the built environment	GEF	610,240	1,000,000	3,000,000	2013-2016	MS	MS
Strengthening land & ecosystem management under conditions of climate change in the Niayes and Casamance regions	LDCF	105,832	4,250,000	14,000,000	○	–	–
Seychelles \$22,000,091							
Mainstreaming Prevention and Control Measures for Invasive Alien Species into Trade, Transport and Travel across the Production Landscape	GEF	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,430,000	2007-2015	TE: MS	TE: MS
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Production Sector Activities	GEF	3,896,709	3,900,000	76,428	2007-2015	–	–
Strengthening Seychelles' Protected Area System through NGO Management modalities	GEF	2,153,332	2,154,545	2,590,000	2011-2016	–	–
Technology Transfer for Grid-Connected Rooftop Photovoltaic Systems	GEF	1,132,765	1,227,000	4,885,000	2012-2016	HS	S
Expansion and Strengthening of the Protected Area Subsystem of the Outer Islands of Seychelles and its Integration into the broader land and seascape	GEF	688,924	1,872,546	8,483,841	2014-2018	–	–
Promotion and up-scaling of climate-resilient, resource efficient technologies in a Tropical Island Context	GEF	384,716	1,820,000	8,775,000	2014-2017	MU	MU
Seychelles' Protected Areas Finance Project	GEF	97,649	2,876,900	15,013,654	○	–	–
Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions	GEF	40,711	199,100	25,000	2014-2018	–	–
Ecosystem Based Adaptation to Climate Change	AF	551,013	5,950,000	–	2014-2016	–	PPR: MU
Sierra Leone \$16,874,240							
Building adaptive capacity to catalyze active public and private sector participation to manage the exposure and sensitivity of water supply services to climate change	LDCF	156,762	3,010,000	10,150,000	2014-2018	–	–
Energy Efficient Production and Utilization of Charcoal through Innovative Technologies and Private Sector Involvement	GEF	124,547	1,818,182	9,000,000	2015-2020	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	446,598	3,700,000	20,347,310	2013-2017	–	–
South Africa \$33,246,240							
Market Transformation through Energy Efficiency Standards & Labeling of Appliances	GEF	637,228	4,470,000	13,500,000	2011-2017	MS	MS
Reducing Disaster Risks from Wildfire Hazards Associated with Climate Change	SCCF	3,235,013	3,636,360	31,800,000	2012-2015	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	95,145	220,000	356,000	2013-2017	–	–
Improving Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area Network	GEF	160,117	8,650,000	49,359,113	2015-2020	–	–
Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Regulation and Management at the Municipal Scale	GEF	308,017	8,277,730	50,653,616	2015-2021	–	–
Securing multiple ecosystems benefit through SLM in the productive but degraded landscapes	GEF	96,469	4,337,900	40,521,790	○	–	–
South Africa Wind Energy Project (SAWEP) – Phase II	GEF	75,256	3,654,250	35,667,936	○	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
South Sudan \$3,920,000							
Launching Protected Area Network Management and Building Capacity in Post-Conflict Southern Sudan	GEF	3,011,088	3,920,000	4,500,000	2011-2015	S	S
Swaziland \$7,261,500							
Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage the expected impacts of climate change	SCCF	1,647,638	1,721,500	6,100,000	2012-2016	S	S
Strengthening the National Protected Areas System	GEF	400,855	5,540,000	23,600,000	2014-2020	–	–
Tanzania \$22,757,358							
Sustainable Land Management for Mount Kilimanjaro and Associated Mountains	GEF	2,690,103	2,730,000	3,750,000	2010-2015	TE: S	TE: HS
Strengthening the Protected Area Network in Southern Tanzania: Improving the Effectiveness of National Parks in Addressing Threats to Biodiversity	GEF	3,952,156	5,453,500	7,500,000	2011-2016	S	S
Sustainable Management of the Miombo Woodland Resources of Western Tanzania	GEF	2,160,239	2,895,000	13,766,666	2012-2017	S	S
Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation	GEF	547,525	4,230,000	19,600,000	2015-2020	–	–
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	2,775,092	3,700,000	23,165,000	2013-2017	S	S
Securing watershed services through SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments (Eastern Arc Region).	GEF	74,059	3,748,858	24,000,000	○	–	–
Togo \$2,919,727							
SPWA- Rationalising and strengthening the conservation role of Togo's national System of Protected Areas (PA) System	GEF	742,138	1,272,727	3,000,000	2011-2017	–	–
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	447,982	500,000	–	2012-2016	S	MS
Strengthening National and Decentralized Management for Global Environmental Benefits	GEF	288,005	795,000	950,000	2014-2016	–	–
Togo's First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)	GEF	3,387	352,000	60,000	2015-2019	–	–
Uganda \$16,094,602							
Enabling Environment for SLM to overcome land degradation in the Uganda cattle corridor Districts	GEF	1,626,569	1,830,730	5,470,000	2010-2015	S	S
Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Threatened Savanna Woodland in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in North Eastern Uganda	GEF	963,524	3,181,819	10,684,700	2013-2017	U	MU
Addressing barriers to the adoption of improved charcoal production technologies and Sustainable Land Management practices through an integrated approach	GEF	861,047	3,580,000	14,662,108	2014-2017	MS	MS
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems to support climate resilient development	LDCF	1,400,976	4,100,000	26,270,000	2014-2017	S	S
Integrated Landscape Management for Improved Livelihoods and Ecosystem Resilience in Mount Elgon	GEF	35,169	1,670,320	8,831,384	○	–	–
Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems	Germany–BMUB	1,403,370	1,731,733	–	2011-2016	–	–
Zambia \$25,079,068							
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Zambia to support climate resilient development	LDCF	1,762,203	3,700,000	12,563,907	2014-2017	S	S
Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Regions I and II	LDCF	3,739,918	3,895,000	7,000,000	2010-2015	TE: S	TE: MU
Developing a People-Centred Wildlife Policy: Sharing Revenue with Communities in game management areas	Flanders	150,821	200,204	–	2014-2018	S	MS
	GEF	1,489,744	13,298,864	–	2014-2018	–	–
Promoting climate resilient community-based regeneration of indigenous forests in Zambia's Central Province	LDCF	222,722	3,985,000	29,030,090	2015-2020	–	–
Zimbabwe \$4,300,000							
Scaling up adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a focus on rural livelihoods, by strengthening integrated planning systems	SCCF	813,335	4,080,000	12,700,000	2014-2018	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011–2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	220,000	220,000	334,000	2012-2015	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
ARAB STATES TOTAL GRANT = \$138,757,775							
Algeria \$8,332,142							
Algeria: Strengthening the capacities of NGOs to improve biodiversity conservation and fight against soil erosion and degradation	GEF	710,707	725,000	–	2002-2016	TE: S	TE: MS
Conservation of globally significant biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystem services in Algeria's Cultural Parks – Phase 2	GEF	1,524,952	5,387,142	10,022,858	2012-2019	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	119,392	220,000	321,600	2013-2017	–	–
Developing a national strategy and legal and institutional framework on access to genetic resources and related benefit sharing and traditional knowledge in line with the CBD and its Nagoya Protocol	GEF	54,306	2,000,000	5,284,320	○	–	–
Djibouti \$11,732,552							
Establishing Effectively Managed Marine Protected Areas	GEF	970,751	1,000,000	1,170,000	2010-2016	MS	MS
Supporting rural community adaptation to climate change in mountain regions	LDCF	546,142	5,479,452	28,630,000	2015-2021	–	–
Developing agro-pastoral shade gardens as an adaptation strategy for poor rural communities	AF	1,819,076	4,293,600	–	2012-2017	PPR: S	–
PROMES GDT - SIP - Harmonizing support: A national program integrating water harvesting schemes and sustainable land management	GEF	959,170	959,500	10,055,000	2011-2015	TE: MS	TE: MS
Egypt \$35,061,702							
Bioenergy for Sustainable Rural Development	GEF	1,616,946	3,000,000	–	2008-2015	HS	MS
Sustainable Transport	GEF	4,086,934	7,175,000	70,000	2008-2015	S	S
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	SCCF	912,763	4,100,000	12,838,060	2009-2015	S	S
Mainstreaming Groundwater Considerations into the Integrated Management of the Nile River Basin	GEF	799,620	1,000,000	4,822,300	2008-2015	MS	MS
Strengthening protected area financing and management systems	GEF	1,182,692	3,674,000	13,800,000	2010-2015	MS	MS
Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Building Appliances	GEF	1,421,521	4,550,000	13,200,000	2011-2015	S	MS
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	466,872	500,000	–	2011-2015	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	203,729	220,000	310,000	2012-2016	–	–
Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs originating from incineration and open burning of health care- and electronic-waste	GEF	130,265	4,240,000	16,781,000	2015-2020	–	–
Mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into tourism development and operations in threatened ecosystems	GEF	57,105	2,634,338	10,440,000	○	–	–
Grid-Connected Small-Scale Photovoltaic Systems	GEF	–	3,616,364	30,260,000	○	–	–
Egypt's First Biennial Update Report	GEF	–	352,000	30,000	○	–	–
Iraq \$2,307,273							
Catalysing the Use of Solar Photovoltaic Energy	GEF	306,264	2,307,273	32,965,200	2014-2018	–	–
Jordan \$7,868,000							
Mainstreaming marine biodiversity conservation into coastal management in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone	GEF	964,929	965,000	1,150,000	2010-2015	TE: MS	TE: MS
	GEF	1,003,937	1,005,000	7,300,000	2011-2015	TE: MS	TE: MS
Implementation of Phase I of a comprehensive PCB management system	GEF	915,474	1,000,000	1,860,000	2011-2015	TE: S	TE: S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	500,000	500,000	-	2011-2015	–	–
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in tourism sector development	GEF	789,174	2,800,000	8,710,000	2014-2017	MS	S
Mainstreaming Rio Convention Provisions into National Sectoral Policies	GEF	95,100	1,046,000	1,132,485	2015-2018	–	–
Jordan's First Biennial Update Report	GEF	65,000	352,000	98,000	2015-2019	–	–
Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions	GEF	–	200,000	–	○	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Lebanon \$8,569,132							
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	431,186	500,000	—	2012-2016	—	—
Small Decentralized Renewable Energy Power Generation	GEF	920,750	1,500,000	11,616,000	2014-2017	S	S
Lebanon's First Biennial Update Reporting	GEF	321,381	321,461	20,000	2013-2016	—	—
Safeguarding and Restoring Lebanon's Woodland Resources	GEF	975,709	980,000	1,275,000	2008-2015	TE: MU	TE: S
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Production Processes	GEF	969,458	980,000	1,135,000	2008-2015	—	—
Sustainable Land Management in the Qaroun Watershed	GEF	—	3,287,671	18,050,000	○	—	—
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	983,509	1,000,000	80,000	2008-2015	HS	S
Morocco \$14,867,731							
Energy Efficiency Codes in Residential Buildings and Energy Efficiency Improvement in Commercial and Hospital Buildings	GEF	3,272,462	3,275,000	50,000	2009-2014	TE: MS	TE: S
Safe PCB Management Programme	GEF	2,531,630	2,532,900	5,173,200	2009-2015	—	—
Restoring the environmental functions, ecological integrity and socioeconomic services of forest landscapes in the Middle Atlas	GEF	859,899	965,345	10,950	2006-2015	—	—
Mainstreaming biodiversity into value chains for Mediterranean medicinal and aromatic plants	GEF	992,400	1,000,000	1,225,000	2011-2015	MS	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	492,724	500,000	—	2012-2016	—	—
Mainstreaming Global Environmental Aspects in the planning and monitoring processes of the National Human Development Initiative (NHDI)	GEF	436,200	460,000	560,000	2011-2015	TE: S	TE: S
A circular economy approach to agro-biodiversity conservation in the Souss-Massa Drâa Region of Morocco	GEF	422,525	2,727,272	7,500,000	2014-2019	MS	MU
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	217,639	220,000	150,000	2013-2017	—	—
Mainstreaming climate change in the National Logistics Strategy and Roll-Out of Integrated Logistics Platforms	GEF	94,100	2,374,429	121,282,532	○	—	—
Developing a national framework on access to and benefit-sharing of genetic resources and traditional knowledge as a strategy to contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	GEF	—	812,785	1,250,000	○	—	—
Multi-country/Regional Projects \$6,718,243							
Mainstreaming conservation of migratory soaring birds into key productive sectors along the Rift Valley/Red Sea flyway (Tranchell); (Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Authority, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen)	GEF	6,615,228	6,718,243	80,000	2008-2015	S	S
Somalia \$8,400,000							
Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems	LDCF	1,887,530	8,200,000	64,820,000	2014-2018	—	—
National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management	GEF	23,144	200,000	70,000	2015-2019	—	—
Sudan \$16,988,364							
Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to build resilience in the Agriculture and Water sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change	Canada	1,813,765	3,080,000	3,000,000	2009-2014	TE: MU	TE: S
	LDCF	3,394,697	3,400,000	3,000,000	2009-2014	—	—
Promoting Utility-Scale Power Generation from Wind Energy	GEF	310,878	3,636,364	213,950,000	2014-2019	—	—
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	219,760	220,000	100,000	2012-2016	—	—
Climate risk finance for sustainable and climate resilient rainfed farming and pastoral systems	LDCF	876,278	5,800,000	18,800,000	2014-2018	—	—
Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)	GEF	—	852,000	500,000	○	—	—
Syria \$3,485,850							
Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management	GEF	3,287,123	3,485,850	27,000	2000-2015	TE: MS	TE: U

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Tunisia \$12,379,786							
Private Sector Led Development of On-Grid Wind Power	GEF	1,896,154	2,000,000	735,000	2009-2015	TE: MS	TE: S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	31,344	500,000	–	2014-2018	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	87,236	220,000	100,400	2013-2017	–	–
Addressing climate change vulnerabilities and risks in vulnerable coastal areas	SCCF	135,136	5,600,000	73,930,000	2014-2019	–	–
NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan	GEF	137,281	3,652,968	65,382,640	2015-2019	–	–
Tunisia's First Biennial Update Report	GEF	186,418	406,818	184,000	2014-2018	–	–
Yemen \$2,047,000							
Strengthening Socotra's Policy and Regulatory Framework for Mainstreaming Biodiversity	GEF	540,723	975,000	1,000,000	2008-2015	U	MU
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	219,900	220,000	78,000	2012-2016	–	–
Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	GEF	191,292	852,000	40,000	2014-2018	–	–
ASIA AND PACIFIC TOTAL GRANT = \$760,436,827							
Afghanistan \$2,047,000							
Establishing integrated models for protected areas and their co-management	GEF	1,830,998	6,581,819	53,300,000	2014-2018	MS	S
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	489,949	9,100,000	103,000,000	2014-2017	MS	MS
Bangladesh \$19,533,787							
Improving Kiln Efficiency for the Brick Industry	GEF	2,979,052	3,348,000	200,000	2010-2015	MS	MU
Community-based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation	LDCF	2,997,125	3,400,000	6,080,000	2009-2015	HS	S
Development of Sustainable Grid-Connected Wind Electricity Generation	GEF	195,929	4,227,272	49,600,000	2013-2018	MS	MU
Third National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	167,990	456,621	–	2013-2017	–	–
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	LDCF	–	5,700,000	47,000,000	○	–	–
National Capacity Development for implementing Rio Conventions through Environmental Governance	GEF	–	685,000	772,700	○	–	–
Bhutan \$14,414,200							
Promoting Sustainable Rural Biomass Energy	GEF	1,658,146	1,778,000	2,360,000	2012-2015	S	MS
Addressing the risk of climate-induced disasters through enhanced national and local capacity for effective actions	LDCF	2,605,001	11,591,200	54,539,829	2014-2018	S	S
Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	NPIF	355,704	1,045,000	3,003,668	2014-2018	–	–
Cambodia \$15,398,846							
Strengthening sustainable forest management and the development of bio-energy markets to promote environmental sustainability, reduce rural poverty and CO ₂ emissions	GEF	2,181,891	2,363,635	6,300,000	2011-2015	S	S
Strengthening climate information and early warning systems in Cambodia to support climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change	LDCF	194,856	5,060,285	21,884,540	2014-2018	–	–
Generating, Accessing and Using Information and Knowledge Related to the Three Rio Conventions	GEF	61,479	1,015,000	1,300,000	2015-2021	–	–
Reducing the vulnerability of Cambodian rural livelihoods through enhanced sub-national climate change planning and execution of priority actions	LDCF	111,718	4,717,500	15,860,000	○	–	–
Promoting Climate-Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia	Canada	2,193,892	2,242,426	1,950,000	2009-2013	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
China \$93,618,417							
Priority Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development to Implement the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action	GEF	4,082,525	4,858,182	15,100,000	2010-2016	—	—
Alternative to DDT usage for anti-fouling paint production	GEF	10,660,000	10,660,000	70,000	2007-2015	—	—
Market Transformation of Energy-Efficient Bricks and Rural Buildings (MTEBRB)	GEF	6,566,378	7,138,900	28,196,000	2010-2016	S	S
Phasing-out Incandescent Lamps & Energy Saving Lamps Promotion (PILESAMP - Greenlights II)	GEF	14,249,577	14,250,000	70,000,000	2009-2015	TE: S	TE: S
Promoting Energy Efficient Room Air Conditioners (PEERAC)	GEF	5,748,908	6,363,600	20,094,500	2010-2015	S	S
Strengthening globally important biodiversity conservation through protected area strengthening in Gansu Province	GEF	1,810,624	1,818,000	7,280,000	2011-2015	—	—
Strengthening the effectiveness of the protected area system in Qinghai Province, China, in conserving globally important biodiversity	GEF	3,167,936	5,454,545	10,750,000	2012-2017	S	S
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Sub-System of Wetland Protected Areas for Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity.	GEF	867,035	2,724,771	16,800,000	2013-2018	S	S
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the protected area landscape in Altai Mountains and Wetlands	GEF	1,331,258	3,614,679	22,000,000	2014-2018	MS	MS
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the wetland protected area system in Hainan for conservation of globally significant biodiversity	GEF	974,981	2,752,294	18,000,000	2013-2018	S	S
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the protected area network in the Daxing'anling Landscape	GEF	1,092,407	3,669,725	24,500,000	2013-2018	S	S
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the wetland protected area system in Hubei Province	GEF	1,052,397	2,752,294	18,158,634	2014-2018	S	S
CBPF-MSL: Strengthening the management effectiveness of the wetland protected area system in Anhui Province	GEF	870,350	2,752,294	18,147,255	2013-2018	S	S
Reduction of POPs and PTS release by environmentally sound management throughout the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment and associated wastes	GEF	3,397,358	11,870,000	47,000,000	2014-2018	S	S
Payment for Watershed Services in the Chishui River Basin for the Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity	GEF	453,469	2,009,133	16,000,000	2015-2018	—	—
Promoting Energy Efficient Electric Motors in Chinese Industries	GEF	142,744	3,650,000	17,700,000	○	—	—
Enabling China to Prepare Its Third National Communication (3NC) to the UNFCCC	GEF	1,792,912	7,280,000	900,000	2015-2021	—	—
Cook Islands \$10,556,335							
Conserving biodiversity and enhancing ecosystem functions through a “Ridge to Reef” approach	GEF	183,113	4,417,431	9,950,000	2015-2019	—	—
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	4,493	220,000	270,000	2014-2018	—	—
Strengthening the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	NPIF	44,684	958,904	1,499,535	2015-2018	—	—
Strengthening the Resilience of our Islands and our Communities to Climate Change (SRIC - CC)	AF	2,040,843	4,960,000	—	2012-2017	PPR: S	—
Fiji \$11,020,548							
Fiji Renewable Energy Power Project (FREPP)	GEF	547,240	1,000,000	1,500,000	2011-2016	S	S
Discovering nature-based products and building capacities for the application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing	NPIF	92,054	1,000,000	2,712,778	2014-2016	—	—
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	203,640	220,000	220,000	2013-2017	—	—
Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods	GEF	223,712	7,637,614	11,337,437	○	—	—
Capacity building for mainstreaming MEA objectives into inter-ministerial structures and mechanisms	GEF	24,877	636,364	1,175,000	2015-2021	—	—
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	Germany—BMUB	61,196	526,570	—	2014-2017	—	—

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
India \$79,634,671							
Mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants in three Indian states	GEF	5,255,153	5,280,000	25,000	2008-2015	–	–
Sustainable Urban Transport Program	GEF	3,337,843	4,275,000	331,000,000	2010-2015	S	S
Integrated Land and Ecosystem Management to Combat Land Degradation and Deforestation in Madhya Pradesh	GEF	5,979,206	6,103,000	95,523,750	2010-2015	MU	MS
Removal of Barriers to Biomass Power Generation in India, Phase I	GEF	3,876,785	5,650,000	33,500,000	2006-2016	MU	MS
Energy Efficiency Improvements in the Indian Brick Industry	GEF	546,174	696,448	1,999,000	2009-2015	MS	MS
Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railways System	GEF	4,105,142	5,300,000	29,850,000	2011-2015	S	S
Energy Efficiency Improvements in Commercial Buildings	GEF	2,252,249	5,290,000	11,910,000	2011-2015	MS	MS
Sustainable Land Management in Shifting Cultivation Areas of Nagaland for Ecological and Livelihood Security	GEF	3,600,000	3,600,000	20,000,000	2009-2015	S	MS
Market Development and Promotion of Solar Concentrators Based Process Heat Application	GEF	2,692,324	4,500,000	19,350,000	2012-2016	HS	S
Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity into Production Sectors in the Godavari River Estuary, Andhra Pradesh	GEF	3,662,828	6,123,636	17,700,000	2011-2016	S	S
Mainstreaming Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation into Production Sectors in the Sindhudurg (Malvan) Coast, Maharashtra State	GEF	2,398,218	3,438,294	10,200,000	2011-2016	MS	S
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	2,905,079	5,000,000	6,000,000	2012-2016	S	S
Developing an effective multiple use management framework for conserving biodiversity in the mountain landscapes of the High Ranges, Western Ghats	GEF	923,487	6,363,600	30,000,000	2014-2019	U	MS
Preparation of Third National Communication (3NC) to the UNFCCC and strengthening institutional and analytical capacities on climate change	GEF	1,086,412	9,010,604	26,240,000	2013-2018	S	MS
Scale Up of Access to Clean Energy for Rural Productive and Domestic Uses	GEF	150,095	4,109,589	19,033,767	2015-2021	–	–
Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State Level Climate Change Action Plans	GEF	135,954	3,894,500	25,000,000	○	–	–
Improve Mercury Management	GEF	–	1,000,000	–	○	–	–
Indonesia \$43,723,500							
Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management	GEF	7,083,618	7,095,000	41,000,000	2009-2015	TE: MS	TE: MS
Wind Hybrid Power Generation (WHyPGen) Market Development Initiatives	GEF	2,103,371	2,256,200	9,999,000	2012-2015	MS	MS
Strategic Planning and Action to Strengthen Climate Resilience of Rural Communities in Nusa Tenggara Timor Province (SPARC)	SCCF	3,315,098	5,090,000	54,800,000	2013-2015	S	S
Enhancing the Protected Area System in Sulawesi (E-PASS) for Biodiversity Conservation	GEF	426,388	6,365,000	43,700,000	2015-2020	–	–
Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	GEF	2,032,580	4,570,000	21,022,040	2014-2016	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the Implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	370,070	450,000	991,000	2013-2017	–	–
Transforming effectiveness of biodiversity conservation in priority Sumatran landscapes	GEF	97,143	9,100,000	–	○	–	–
Capacity Development for Implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management	GEF	73,063	1,980,000	5,600,000	○	–	–
Reducing Releases of PBDEs and UPOPs originating from unsound waste management and recycling practices and the manufacturing of plastics	GEF	–	4,090,000	18,731,594	○	–	–
Microturbine Cogeneration Technology Application Project (MCTAP)	GEF	2,584,231	2,727,300	12,381,000	2007-2015	TE: MU	TE: MS
Iran \$10,916,000							
Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Zagros Landscape Conservation Zone	GEF	3,538,818	3,996,000	128,000	2005-2016	MS	S
Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	GEF	3,310,117	4,420,000	14,600,000	2010-2016	S	S
Third National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	366,886	500,000	–	2011-2015	–	–
Building a multiple-use forest Management to conserve biodiversity in the Caspian forests landscape	GEF	955,525	2,000,000	5,175,000	2013-2018	S	MS

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Kiribati \$5,090,210							
Integrating global environmental priorities into national policies and programmes	GEF	38,275	524,000	530,000	2015-2021	–	–
Enhancing national food security in the context of global climate change	LDCF	111,352	4,566,210	8,390,000	○	–	–
Laos \$11,902,643							
Improving the Resilience of the Agriculture Sector in Lao PDR to Climate Change Impacts	LDCF	4,489,941	4,545,450	4,445,450	2011-2015	HS	HS
Mainstreaming biodiversity in Lao PDR's agricultural and land management policies, plans and programmes	GEF	1,899,537	2,354,545	4,900,000	2011-2016	MS	S
Effective Governance for small-scale rural infrastructure and disaster preparedness in a changing climate	LDCF	2,440,899	4,820,000	25,927,478	2013-2016	S	S
Lao PDR Intended National Contributions (Lao INDC)	GEF	–	182,648	51,551	○	–	–
Malaysia \$35,270,794							
Buildings Sector Energy Efficiency Project (BSEEP)	GEF	2,134,337	5,000,000	21,466,000	2010-2016	MU	MS
Biodiversity Conservation in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes in Sabah	GEF	808,312	4,500,000	8,800,000	2012-2018	MS	MS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	218,064	220,000	1,100,000	2012-2016	–	–
Enhancing the effectiveness and financial sustainability of Protected Areas	GEF	1,271,670	5,600,000	9,800,000	2012-2019	S	S
Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine (CFS) Landscape - IC-CFS	GEF	326,526	10,960,000	36,500,000	2014-2019	MS	MU
Green Technology Application for the Development of Low Carbon Cities (GTALCC)	GEF	97,982	4,454,794	55,612,266	○	–	–
Developing and Implementing a National Access and Benefit Sharing Framework	GEF	402,682	1,970,000	5,833,000	2014-2017	S	MU
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC and Biennial Update Reporting (BUR)	GEF	290,250	852,000	804,000	2014-2018	–	–
Mainstreaming of Biodiversity Conservation into River Management	GEF	58,732	1,464,000	7,580,000	○	–	–
Minamata Convention Initial Assessment	GEF	–	250,000	250,000	○	–	–
Maldives \$14,480,438							
Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning	LDCF	4,496,958	4,545,000	4,210,000	2009-2015	MS	MS
Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Maldives through Adaptation in the Tourism Sector	LDCF	1,021,497	1,650,438	1,650,438	2011-2015	MS	MS
Increasing climate resilience through an Integrated Water Resource Management Programme in HA. Ihavandhoo, ADh. Mahibadhoo and GDh. Gadhdhoo Island	AF	8,058,843	8,285,000	8,211,700	2011-2015	PPR: MS	–
Marshall Islands \$1,395,000							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	419,348	420,000	–	2007-2016	–	–
Action for the Development of Marshall Islands Renewable Energies (ADMIRE)	GEF	919,866	975,000	1,650,000	2008-2015	MU	MU
Micronesia \$5,479,815							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	419,031	420,000	–	2006-2016	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	32,950	220,000	304,724	2013-2017	–	–
Implementing an integrated “Ridge to Reef” approach to enhance ecosystem services, to conserve globally important biodiversity and to sustain local livelihoods	GEF	137,416	4,839,815	10,793,311	○	○	–
Mongolia \$9,166,253							
Strengthening of the Protected Area Networking system (SPAN)	GEF	1,342,621	1,363,630	4,800,000	2010-2015	TE: S	TE: S
Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas	GEF	642,982	1,363,636	3,700,000	2013-2018	HS	HS
SLM Offset in Western Mongolia	GEF	72,358	1,369,863	5,280,000	○	–	–
Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach to Maintaining Water Security in Critical Water Catchments	AF	3,631,949	5,069,124	5,500,000	2011-2018	PPR: S	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Multi-country/Regional Projects \$87,612,631							
Barrier Removal to Cost Effective Development and Implementation of Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling (BRESL) (Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam)	GEF	6,569,032	6,630,000	5,883,000	2010-2016	TE: S	TE: MS
Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management (China)	GEF	252,676	7,562,430	225,481,766	2014-2018	–	–
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	7,425,491	7,425,841	57,390,764	2009-2015	–	–
Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA)	GEF	11,544,866	11,576,336	33,374,400	2007-2016	–	–
Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam)	GEF	462,901	2,293,578	19,859,525	2014-2017	–	–
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	1,942,324	10,643,992	157,265,467	2014-2018	–	–
Reducing Environmental and Health Risks to Vulnerable Communities from Lead Contamination from Lead Paint and Recycling of Used Lead Acid Batteries (Indonesia, Philippines)	GEF	78,450	838,000	2,471,000	2014-2016	MS	MS
Pacific Islands Adaptation to Climate Change (PACC) (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	SCCF	12,843,065	13,125,000	44,503,799	2009-2014	TE: MS	TE: MU
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	5,144,884	5,225,000	27,983,000	2007-2015	MS	MS
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, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	GEF	204,723	1,000,000	1,914,502	2015-2016	–	–
Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (Australia, Indonesia, Timor-Leste)	GEF	2,499,043	2,500,000	6,248,047	2010-2015	–	–
Ridge to Reef: Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries	GEF	–	10,617,454	87,708,160	○	–	–
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	○	–	–
Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS SFM)	GEF	2,851,371	2,975,000	3,420,000	2009-2015	TE: MS	TE: HS
Myanmar \$87,612,631							
Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management	GEF	363,398	6,127,854	17,896,300	2015-2020	–	–
Addressing Climate Change Risks On Water Resources And Food Security In The Dry Zone Of Myanmar	AF	336,988	7,289,425	–	2014-2016	–	–
Nauru \$2,729,358							
Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” approach to protecting biodiversity and ecosystem functions (R2R Nauru)	GEF	104,678	2,729,358	2,128,000	2015-2019	–	–
Nepal \$11,845,733							
Community Based Flood and Glacial Lake Outburst Risk Reduction	LDCF	2,344,173	6,363,500	20,352,510	2013-2017	S	S
Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood (RERL)	GEF	945,009	3,063,000	32,312,500	2014-2019	–	–
Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems	Germany–BMUB	1,611,499	1,731,733	–	2011-2016	–	–
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	Germany–BMUB	–	687,500	–	2014-2017	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Pakistan \$35,193,810							
Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project	GEF	3,437,104	4,950,000	35,000,000	2011-2016	MS	MS
Mountains and Markets: Biodiversity and Business in Northern Pakistan	GEF	888,806	1,818,182	6,185,000	2012-2017	MS	S
5th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	2,777,443	2,777,778	3,565,000	2012-2016	–	–
Comprehensive reduction and elimination of Persistent Organic Pollutants	GEF	220,073	5,225,000	20,060,000	2015-2021	–	–
Pakistan - NAP Alignment and Strengthening National Reporting Processes	GEF	39,450	135,000	230,000	2014-2018	–	–
Sustainable Land Management Programme to Combat Desertification	GEF	75,354	3,791,000	16,630,000	2015-2019	–	–
Sustainable forest management to secure multiple benefits in Pakistan's high conservation value forests	GEF	106,673	8,538,000	9,011,800	○	–	–
Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from Glacier Lake Outburst Floods in Northern Pakistan	AF	3,598,698	3,600,000	4,000,000	2011-2015	PPR: HS	–
Generating Global Benefits from Improved Decision Making and Local Planning	GEF	–	1,025,500	940,050	○	–	–
Protection and Management of Pakistan Wetlands Project	GEF	2,988,284	3,333,350	25,000	2000-2015	TE: MS	TE: S
Palau \$1,580,000							
Buildings Sector Energy Efficiency Project (BSEEP)	GEF	2,134,337	5,000,000	21,466,000	2010-2016	MU	MS
Biodiversity Conservation in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes in Sabah	GEF	808,312	4,500,000	8,800,000	2012-2018	MS	MS
Papua New Guinea \$16,604,814							
Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management	GEF	2,130,249	7,122,000	11,600,000	2012-2018	MS	MS
Strengthen Capacities to Measure, Report and Verify Indicators of Global Environment Benefits	GEF	95,363	525,000	650,000	2014-2017	–	–
Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the National System of Protected Areas	GEF	261,211	2,939,037	37,662,000	2015-2019	–	–
Enhancing adaptive capacity of communities to climate change-related floods in the North Coast and Islands Region	AF	2,610,148	6,018,777	–	2012-2016	PPR: S	–
Philippines \$32,222,517							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	418,027	420,000	-	2006-2016	–	–
Philippines: Building Capacities through continuing education and training on the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (CETMEA)	GEF	469,030	475,000	555,000	2009-2015	–	–
Expanding and diversifying the national system of terrestrial protected areas	GEF	3,416,189	3,500,000	7,536,094	2010-2015	S	S
Partnerships for Biodiversity Conservation: Mainstreaming in Local Agricultural Landscapes	FAO	273,785	300,000	-	2010-2016	S	S
	GEF	4,097,732	4,593,200	9,100,000	2010-2016	–	–
Scaling up Risk Transfer Mechanisms for Climate Vulnerable Farming Communities in Southern Philippines	SCCF	399,582	1,100,000	16,250,000	2014-2017	S	MS
5 th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	713,290	4,583,333	5,102,907	2013-2017	MS	MS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	215,865	220,000	506,200	2012-2016	–	–
Community-based coastal & marine conservation	GEF	1,294,265	8,160,600	25,833,490	2014-2020	–	–
Addressing Land Degradation and Drought through the Implementation of Sustainable Land Management	GEF	29,283	900,900	5,803,154	○	–	–
Strengthening National Systems to Improve Governance and Management of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas and Territories	GEF	57,664	1,826,484	5,025,239	○	–	–
Philippines: Capacity Building to Remove Barriers to Renewable Energy Development (CBRED)	GEF	6,133,745	6,143,000	105,000	2003-2015	–	–
Samoa \$32,468,913							
Integrating Climate Change Risks into the Agriculture and Health Sectors	LDCF	1,900,467	2,050,000	2,100,000	2009-2013	–	–
Integration of Climate Change Risk and Resilience into Forestry Management (ICCRIFS)	LDCF	2,210,259	2,450,000	2,400,000	2011-2016	HS	HS
Strengthening Multi-Sectoral Management Of Critical Landscapes (SMSMCL)	GEF	805,057	4,872,727	24,217,000	2013-2018	MS	MS
Enhancing the Resilience of Tourism-reliant Communities to Climate Change Risks	LDCF	437,272	2,000,000	17,288,500	2013-2015	S	MS
Capacity for Implementing Rio Conventions	GEF	97,151	525,000	500,000	2014-2017	–	–
Economy-wide integration of CC Adaptation and DRM/DRR to reduce climate vulnerability of communities	LDCF	430,715	12,522,936	90,000,000	2014-2020	–	–
Enhancing resilience of coastal communities of Samoa to climate change	AF	2,651,287	8,048,250	–	2012-2016	PPR: MS/U	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Solomon Islands \$13,395,000							
Solomon Islands Water Sector Adaptation Project (SIWSAP)	LDCF	834,388	7,000,000	43,622,462	2014-2018	S	S
Integrating global environment commitments in investment and development decision-making	GEF	68,854	875,000	400,000	2014-2017	–	–
Enhancing resilience of communities in Solomon Islands to the adverse effects of climate change in agriculture and food security	AF	4,419,039	5,100,000	–	2011-2015	PPR: S	–
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	364,841	420,000	–	2007-2015	–	–
Sri Lanka \$12,372,169							
Strengthening capacity to control the introduction and spread of alien invasive species	GEF	906,733	1,930,000	2,000,000	2011-2016	MU	MS
Promoting Sustainable Biomass Energy Production and Modern Bio-Energy Technologies	GEF	362,945	1,120,250	6,460,000	2013-2017	MS	U
Strengthening the Resilience of Post Conflict Recovery and Development to Climate Change Risks	SCCF	1,381,678	3,181,818	57,095,000	2014-2017	MS	MS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	104,955	200,000	271,000	2013-2017	–	–
Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustenance of Ecosystem services in Environmentally Sensitive Areas	GEF	100,868	2,726,690	16,650,000	2015-2019	–	–
Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors	GEF	128,837	1,890,411	25,880,000	2015-2019	–	–
Preparation of Sri Lanka's Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	–	500,000	187,000	○	–	–
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	○	–	–
Thailand \$29,196,518							
Promoting Renewable Energy in Mae Hong Son Province	GEF	1,825,308	2,802,700	4,000,000	2010-2016	MU	MU
Catalyzing the Sustainability of Thailand's Protected Area System	GEF	2,257,526	3,454,545	8,980,000	2010-2015	MU	MU
Sustainable Management of Biodiversity in Thailand's Production Landscape	GEF	1,814,816	2,005,000	4,550,000	2011-2015	MS	S
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Commercial Buildings in Thailand (PEECB)	GEF	2,103,911	3,727,273	12,000,000	2012-2017	MS	MS
Integrated community-based forest and catchment management through an ecosystem service approach (CBFCM)	GEF	999,432	1,818,182	10,760,000	2012-2016	MU	MU
Maximizing carbon sink capacity and conserving biodiversity through sustainable conservation, restoration, and management of peat-swamp ecosystems	GEF	226,858	3,344,400	7,961,903	2014-2019	–	–
Conserving Habitats for Globally Important Flora and Fauna in Production Landscapes	GEF	76,154	1,826,484	9,140,000	2015-2020	–	–
Thailand's Domestic Preparation for Post-2020 Contributions	GEF	166,003	200,000	–	2014-2018	–	–
Third National Communication and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	GEF	305,949	852,000	700,000	2014-2018	–	–
Sustainable Management Models for Local Government Organisations to Enhance Biodiversity Protection and Utilization in Selected Eco-regions of Thailand	GEF	55,796	1,826,484	7,560,000	○	–	–
Strengthening Capacity and Incentives for Wildlife Conservation in the Western Forest Complex	GEF	15,394	7,339,450	24,234,427	2015-2020	–	–
Timor Leste \$12,888,000							
Strengthening the Resilience of Small Scale Rural Infrastructure and Local Government Systems to Climatic Variability and Risk	LDCF	2,161,823	4,720,000	52,265,399	2013-2017	S	S
Promoting Sustainable Bio-energy Production from Biomass	GEF	76,536	1,798,000	6,650,000	2014-2018	–	–
Strengthening Community Resilience to Climate Induced Natural Disasters in Rural Timor Lester	LDCF	731,592	5,370,000	37,366,780	2014-2018	–	–
Second Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	51,984	1,000,000	190,000	2015-2019	–	–
Tonga \$2,256,880							
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	341,160	500,000	–	2012-2016	–	–
Integrated Environmental Management of the Fanga'uta Lagoon Catchment	GEF	599,978	1,756,880	2,775,000	2014-2017	–	–
Tuvalu \$12,017,844							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	414,362	420,000	–	2007-2016	–	–
Increasing Resilience of Coastal Areas and Community Settlements to Climate Change	LDCF	3,108,958	3,360,000	3,080,000	2009-2015	MS	MS
Effective and responsive island-level governance to secure and diversify climate resilient marine-based coastal livelihoods and enhance climate hazard response capacity	LDCF	1,874,865	4,325,000	19,601,596	2013-2017	MS	MS
Implementing a 'Ridge to Reef' approach to protect biodiversity and ecosystem functions (R2R Tuvalu)	GEF	196,234	3,912,844	15,680,591	2015-2019	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Vanuatu \$9,280,000							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	418,896	420,000	–	2006-2016	–	–
Adaptation to Climate Change in the Coastal Zone	LDCF	546,057	8,280,000	30,897,253	2014-2019	–	–
Mainstreaming global environmental priorities into national policies and programmes	GEF	–	580,000	2,652,947	○	–	–
Vietnam \$32,312,615							
Building capacity to eliminate POPs pesticides stockpiles	GEF	4,977,000	4,977,000	25,350,000	2010-2015	TE: S	TE: MS
	GEF	4,178,841	4,307,580	6,540,109	2009-2015	S	S
Removing barriers hindering PA management effectiveness	GEF	3,602,736	3,636,360	15,150,000	2010-2015	S	S
Promoting Climate Resilient Infrastructure in Northern Mountain Provinces of Vietnam	SCCF	603,573	1,450,000	175,675,000	2012-2016	MS	MS
Developing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Provincial Planning	GEF	880,959	909,091	4,550,000	2012-2016	–	–
Conservation of critical wetland PAs and linked landscapes	GEF	208,300	3,280,287	14,891,600	2015-2019	–	–
Promotion of Non-fired Brick (NFB) Production and Utilization	GEF	304,477	2,895,000	36,080,000	2014-2019	–	–
Updating Viet Nam's National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	GEF	182,262	225,000	155,000	2014-2018	–	–
Capacity for implementing Rio Conventions	GEF	45,626	1,000,000	1,604,646	2015-2018	–	–
Energy Efficiency Improvement in Commercial and High-Rise Residential Buildings	GEF	98,893	3,297,991	21,498,550	○	–	–
Local Development and Promotion of LED Technologies for Advanced General Lighting	GEF	130,543	1,607,306	6,629,394	2015-2019	–	–
Capacity Building for the Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	GEF	71,979	2,077,000	7,690,000	○	–	–
Vietnam POPs and Sound Harmful Chemicals Management Project	GEF	–	2,650,000	11,050,000	○	–	–
EUROPE AND CIS TOTAL GRANT = \$296,530,550							
Albania \$4,450,000							
Improving coverage and management effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas	GEF	783,075	1,000,000	1,927,500	2010-2016	HS	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	388,673	500,000	–	2012-2016	–	–
Establishing Albania's Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System aligned with the global environmental reporting	GEF	31,644	1,000,000	5,429,700	2015-2019	–	–
Minamata Initial Assessment	GEF	–	200,000	–	○	–	–
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	1,477,350	1,750,000	–	2008-2015	HS	HS
Armenia \$14,690,553							
Catalyzing Financial Sustainability of Armenia's Protected Areas System	GEF	937,703	1,000,000	4,535,000	2010-2017	S	S
Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	GEF	1,010,462	1,090,450	2,350,000	2010-2015	S	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	490,434	500,000	–	2011-2015	–	–
Green Urban Lighting	GEF	766,497	1,650,000	8,495,000	2013-2017	S	S
Elimination of Obsolete Pesticide Stockpiles and addressing POPs Contaminated Sites within a Sound Chemicals Management Framework	GEF	161,623	4,840,000	19,284,384	2015-2019	–	–
Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes of Northeastern Armenia	GEF	87,972	3,068,493	2,075,892	○	–	–
Armenia's First Biennial Update Report 2014 to the UNFCCC	GEF	282,743	352,000	66,000	2014-2018	–	–
Generate global environmental benefits through environmental education and raising awareness of stakeholders	GEF	47,503	800,000	723,735	○	–	–
Clima East: Promotion of biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through rehabilitation of mountain rangeland and forest ecosystems	EC	583,742	1,389,610	–	2012-2016	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Azerbaijan \$16,234,707							
SCCF Integrating climate change risks into water and flood management by vulnerable mountainous communities in the Greater Caucasus region	SCCF	1,997,219	2,800,000	7,260,000	2012-2017	S	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	499,990	500,000	–	2012-2016	–	–
Sustainable Land And Forest Management In The Greater Caucasus Landscape	EC	903,701	1,389,610	–	2013-2017	S	S
	GEF	1,918,325	5,780,000	11,400,000	2013-2017	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	195,302	210,000	276,000	2012-2016	–	–
Increasing representation of effectively managed marine ecosystems in Protected Area systems	GEF	475,490	1,363,636	6,491,069	2014-2018	MS	S
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for low-carbon end-use sectors	GEF	199,715	3,670,000	31,900,000	2015-2021	–	–
Azerbaijan's First Biennial Update Report	GEF	321,460	321,461	71,000	2013-2017	–	–
Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions	GEF	–	200,000	–	○	–	–
Belarus \$15,713,719							
Improving Energy Efficiency in New Residential Buildings	GEF	1,243,589	4,560,000	13,700,000	2012-2016	MS	MS
Landscape approach to management of peatlands aiming at multiple ecological benefits	GEF	1,836,275	2,775,900	10,484,400	2012-2017	S	S
Removing Barriers to Wind Power Development	GEF	107,321	3,125,000	40,900,000	2014-2019	–	–
Support NAP Alignment and UNCCD Reporting	GEF	136,046	136,364	370,000	2012-2016	–	–
Belarus Green Cities : Supporting Green Urban Development in Small and Medium Sized Cities	GEF	79,999	3,171,000	12,435,420	○	–	–
Clima East: Conservation and sustainable management of peatlands in Belarus to minimize carbon emissions and help ecosystems to adapt to climate change, while contributing to the overall mitigation and adaptation effort	EC	865,598	1,945,455	–	2012-2016	–	–
Bosnia & Herzegovina \$7,168,850							
First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)	GEF	352,000	352,000	46,000	2013-2015	–	–
Technology transfer for climate resilient flood management in Vrbas River Basin	SCCF	621,648	5,150,000	77,260,000	2015-2020	–	–
Third National Communication (TNC)	GEF	297,801	500,000	131,000	2014-2018	–	–
Strengthen Bosnia and Herzegovina decision making towards becoming a Party to the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.	GEF	–	200,000	–	○	–	–
Bosnia-Herzegovina: Biomass Energy for Employment and Energy Security Project	GEF	966,850	966,850	1,842,000	2009-2015	TE: MS	TE: MU
Croatia \$5,081,818							
Strengthening the Institutional and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System	GEF	1,507,619	5,081,818	18,011,116	2014-2018	S	S
Georgia \$13,858,246							
Ensuring sufficiency and predictability of revenues for the Georgia's protected areas system	GEF	940,218	1,000,000	4,635,000	2010-2017	S	S
Promotion of Biomass Production and Utilization	GEF	627,535	1,000,000	955,000	2013-2017	MU	U
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	496,370	500,000	–	2012-2016	–	–
Disposal of POPs Pesticides and Initial Steps for Containment of Dumped POPs Pesticides	GEF	999,884	1,000,000	1,348,433	2012-2016	TE: S	TE: MU
Expansion and Improved Management Effectiveness of the Achara Region's Protected Areas	GEF	478,745	1,363,636	13,715,142	2014-2017	S	S
Green Cities : Integrated Sustainable Transport in the City of Batumi and the Ajara Region	GEF	65,756	903,000	10,664,000	2015-2019	–	–
Harmonization of information management for improved knowledge and monitoring of the global environment	GEF	68,414	1,250,000	1,314,000	2015-2019	–	–
First Biennial Update Report	GEF	251,559	352,000	64,000	2014-2018	–	–
Clima East: Sustainable management of pastures in Georgia to demonstrate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits and dividends for local communities	EC	1,166,263	1,389,610	–	2012-2016	–	–
Developing Climate Resilient Flood and Flash Flood Management Practices to Protect Vulnerable Communities	AF	3,714,734	4,900,000	–	2012-2016	PPR: S	–
Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions.	GEF	–	200,000	–	○	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Global \$4,500,000							
Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin	GEF	57,388	4,500,000	221,829,721	2015-2019	–	–
Kazakhstan \$34,159,350							
Design and Execution of a Comprehensive PCB Management Plan	GEF	3,385,016	3,395,000	10,600,000	2010-2015	TE: MS	TE: HS
Energy Efficient Design and Construction of Residential Buildings	GEF	4,664,941	4,668,500	13,250,000	2010-2015	S	S
Sustainable Transport In The City Of Almaty	GEF	3,212,736	5,022,364	29,350,000	2011-2016	S	S
Promotion of energy efficient lighting	GEF	2,381,733	3,470,000	28,622,338	2012-2017	S	S
Improving sustainability of PA system in desert ecosystems through promotion of biodiversity-compatible livelihoods in and around PAs	GEF	2,421,675	4,484,500	3,735,474	2013-2018	S	S
NIP update, integration of POPs into National planning and promoting sound healthcare waste management	GEF	1,158,591	3,525,000	35,012,758	2013-2017	HS	S
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low-carbon Urban Development	GEF	358,185	6,080,000	65,389,094	2015-2020	–	–
Mobilizing Support to the NAP Alignment and UNCCD Reporting and Review Process	GEF	136,913	136,986	474,000	2013-2017	–	–
Improvement of the decision-making process in Kazakhstan through introduction of mechanisms of economic assessment of fulfilling national obligations under global environmental agreements	GEF	139,345	525,000	650,000	2014-2017	–	–
Supporting sustainable land management in steppe and semi-arid zones through integrated territorial planning and agro-environmental incentives	GEF	156,246	2,000,000	9,499,459	2015-2019	–	–
Development of Kazakhstan's National communication to the UNFCCC and Biennial Report	GEF	164,398	852,000	856,768	2014-2018	–	–
Kosovo \$1,000,000							
Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the White Drin and the extended Drin Basin.	GEF	–	1,000,000	7,853,373	○	–	–
Kyrgyzstan \$5,490,000							
Management and Disposal of PCBs	GEF	809,731	990,000	1,150,000	2010-2014	TE: U	TE: S
Small Hydro Power Development	GEF	829,643	1,000,000	22,180,000	2010-2015	MU	MU
Improving the coverage and management effectiveness of PAs in the Central Tian Shan Mountains	GEF	438,813	1,000,000	4,966,666	2013-2017	S	S
Protect human health and the environment from unintentional releases of POPs and mercury from the unsound disposal of healthcare waste	GEF	264,752	1,500,000	7,032,109	2014-2017	–	–
Strengthening of institutional and legal capacities to enable improvement of the national monitoring system and management of environmental information	GEF	39,110	1,000,000	1,210,000	○	–	–
Macedonia \$321,461							
First Biennial Update Report	GEF	321,256	321,461	106,000	2013-2017	–	–
Moldova \$3,594,821							
Strengthening Environmental Fiscal Reform For National And Global Environment Management	GEF	535,252	535,450	475,000	2011-2015	S	S
Moldova Green Cities: Promoting Low Carbon Growth in the City of Chisinau	GEF	1,088,209	1,360,000	7,615,000	2014-2018	–	–
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into Moldova's Territorial Planning Policies and Land-Use Practices	GEF	359,249	1,004,566	4,850,000	2015-2019	–	–
Clima East: Sustainable management of pastures and community forests in Moldova's first National Park Orhei	EC	614,750	694,805	–	2012-2016	–	–
Montenegro \$6,479,700							
Strengthening the sustainability of the Protected Areas System	GEF	999,921	1,000,000	3,567,000	2009-2015	TE: MS	TE: S
Catalyzing financial sustainability of the PA system	GEF	999,924	1,000,000	3,200,000	2010-2015	TE: MS	TE: S
Capacity building for environmental policy institutions for integration of global environment commitments in the investment and development decisions/projects	GEF	521,265	527,700	23,000	2011-2015	HS	HS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	209,576	210,000	235,000	2012-2015	–	–
Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism	GEF	593,209	3,190,000	121,907,362	2014-2019	–	–
First Biennial Update Report	GEF	351,997	352,000	81,000	2014-2016	–	–
Minamata Initial Assessment	GEF	–	200,000	20,000	○	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Multi-country/Regional Projects \$25,744,348							
Accelerated HCFC Phase Out (Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan)	GEF	3,443,064	9,250,000	12,300,000	2013-2016	MS	MS
Reducing Transboundary Degradation in the Kura-Aras basin ((Lead: Georgia) Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)	GEF	2,900,000	2,900,000	11,599,427	2011-2015	–	–
Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the Chu and Talas River Basins (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan)	GEF	108,221	1,050,000	6,173,970	2015-2021	–	–
Integrated natural resource management in the Baikal Basin transboundary ecosystem (Mongolia, Russian Federation)	GEF	3,887,523	3,958,000	10,810,000	2011-2015	HS	HS
Protection and Sustainable Use of the Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer System (DIKTAS) (Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, Slovak Republic)	GEF	2,347,727	2,360,000	3,050,000	2010-2015	–	–
Strengthening Environmental Governance by Building the Capacity Of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	EC	2,499,324	3,725,049	–	2012-2016	–	–
Clima East: Climate change mitigation and adaptation in Russia and Eastern neighbourhood Countries through Pilot Projects	EC	2,056,563	2,501,299	–	2012-2016	–	–
Romania \$3,072,840							
Improving Energy Efficiency in Low-Income Households and Communities	GEF	2,354,358	3,072,840	40,270,000	2011-2015	MS	MS
Russia \$53,563,895							
Strengthening Protected Area System of the Komi Republic to Conserve Virgin Forest Biodiversity in the Pechora River Headwaters Region	EC	2,030,492	3,474,026	–	2008-2014	TE: HS	TE: S
	GEF	4,498,800	4,500,000	15,903,460	2008-2014	–	–
Strengthening the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of Russia	GEF	4,067,137	4,070,000	8,500,000	2009-2014	TE: MS	TE: S
Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency	GEF	5,648,343	7,935,000	32,000,000	2010-2017	MS	MS
Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	GEF	4,427,295	7,160,000	20,500,000	2010-2017	MS	MU
Improving the coverage and management efficiency of protected areas in the steppe biome	EC	566,485	1,111,688	–	2010-2015	S	S
	GEF	4,452,931	5,454,545	12,420,000	2010-2015	–	–
Building energy efficiency in the North West of Russia	GEF	3,403,174	5,980,000	23,200,000	2010-2016	MU	MS
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into Russia's energy sector policies and operations	GEF	3,650,973	7,373,636	33,700,000	2011-2016	S	S
Greening 2014 Sochi Olympics: A Strategy and Action Plan for the Greening Legacy	GEF	942,981	955,000	2,000,000	2010-2015	–	–
Reducing GHG Emissions from Road Transport in Russia's Medium-sized Cities	GEF	2,699,139	5,550,000	35,200,000	2012-2017	S	S
Serbia \$8,397,000							
Ensuring financial sustainability of the protected area system	GEF	999,991	1,000,000	2,970,000	2010-2015	S	S
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	499,999	500,000	77,149	2012-2015	–	–
Reducing Barriers to Accelerate the Development of Biomass Markets	GEF	804,658	2,925,000	27,630,000	2014-2018	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in the Republic	GEF	114,849	220,000	50,000	2013-2017	–	–
First Biennial Update Report	GEF	351,999	352,000	49,827	2014-2015	–	–
Removing Barriers to Promote and Support Energy Management Systems in Municipalities (EMIS) throughout Serbia	GEF	108,535	2,400,000	19,600,000	2015-2019	–	–
Support to sustainable transportation system in the City of Belgrade	GEF	950,000	1,000,000	4,620,000	2009-2015	TE: MU	TE: S
Slovakia \$930,000							
Sustainable Mobility in the city of Bratislava	GEF	904,606	930,000	3,110,000	2009-2015	–	–
Tajikistan \$5,715,200							
Sustaining agricultural biodiversity in the face of climate change	GEF	1,993,083	2,000,000	–	2009-2015	TE: S	TE: MS
Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe	GEF	835,886	970,000	5,861,000	2010-2015	MS	MS
Technology Transfer and Market Development for Small Hydropower	GEF	1,295,213	2,025,000	6,200,000	2012-2016	S	MS
Strengthening Capacity for an Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System	GEF	137,575	720,200	750,000	2014-2017	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Turkmenistan \$11,856,280							
Improving Energy Efficiency in the Residential Buildings Sector	GEF	1,745,778	2,601,280	15,500,000	2011-2015	MS	MS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	216,879	220,000	220,000	2013-2017	—	—
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management	GEF	318,951	6,335,000	403,317,143	2015-2019	—	—
Addressing climate change risks on water resources for farming systems at national and community level	AF	1,870,285	2,700,000	—	2011-2015	PPR: S	—
Ukraine \$12,315,000							
Transforming the Market for Efficient Lighting	GEF	5,480,330	6,600,000	18,500,000	2011-2016	MS	MS
Development and Commercialization of Bioenergy Technologies in the Municipal Sector	GEF	1,352,089	4,790,000	30,057,500	2014-2018	MU	MS
Integrating Rio Convention provisions into Ukraine's national environmental policy framework	GEF	450,356	925,000	1,030,000	2013-2016	S	S
Uzbekistan \$12,613,363							
Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	GEF	3,031,735	3,063,885	10,470,880	2009-2015	TE: S	TE: S
Mainstreaming biodiversity into Uzbekistan's oil-and-gas sector policies and operations	GEF	958,831	1,000,000	2,180,000	2010-2015	S	S
Reducing pressures on natural resources from competing land use in non-irrigated arid mountain, semi-desert and desert landscapes	GEF	533,683	2,363,600	9,880,000	2014-2018	S	MS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	216,884	220,000	300,000	2012-2016	—	—
Developing climate resilience of farming communities in the drought prone parts	AF	206,783	4,990,878	200,000	2014-2016	PPR: MS	—
Uzbekistan: Enhancement of national strict nature reserves effectiveness by demonstrating new conservation management approaches in Surkhan Strict Nature Reserve	GEF	975,000	975,000	1,240,000	2008-2015	—	—
GLOBAL TOTAL GRANT = \$154,160,417							
Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin	GEF	100,000	100,000	—	2015-2019	—	—
Global: Demonstrating and Promoting Best Techniques and Practices for Reducing Health Care Waste to Avoid Environmental Releases of Dioxins and Mercury	GEF	6,359,517	6,668,250	2,010,000	2009-2015	—	—
Nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC	GEF	150,000	150,000	—	2014-2018	—	—
Nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC	GEF	533,465	600,000	—	2014-2018	—	—
Nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC	GEF	97,003	150,000	—	2015-2019	—	—
Supporting Early Action on the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas	GEF	9,425,507	9,465,000	—	2007-2015	HS	S
Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports for non Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC	GEF	117,793	3,575,000	1,800,000	2014-2020	—	—
Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries to Reduce the Transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms in Ship's Ballast Water (GloBallast Partnerships)	GEF	5,509,808	6,387,840	16,143,599	2007-2016	HS	HS
Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health (Barbados, Bhutan, China, Fiji, Jordan, Kenya, United States of America, Uzbekistan)	SCCF	4,939,900	4,969,685	16,300,000	2010-2015	TE: MS	TE: MU
BIOFIN: Building Transformative Policy and Financing Frameworks to increase Investment in Biodiversity Management	EC	2,857,919	5,377,024	—	2008-2016	—	—
	Flanders	—	129,068	—	2008-2016	—	—
	Switzerland	318,135	923,583	735,450	2008-2018	—	—
	GEF	1,798,866	1,865,000	735,450	2008-2016	—	—
	Germany—BMUB	2,453,414	22,172,064	735,450	2008-2018	—	—
	Norway	1,866	701,899	—	2008-2017	—	—
SGP Operational Phase IV	Australia	1,699,612	6,169,974	5,172,701	2009-2016	—	—
5 th Operation Phase of GEF Small Grants Programme	Australia	2,735,638	6,331,483	223,537,056	2011-2016	—	—

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Global continuation							
UNEP-UNDP: Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)	Germany—BMUB	324,388	17,886,079	—	2013-2015	S	S
	Germany—GIZ	191,582	281,602	—	2013-2015	—	—
	LDCF	971,658	999,000	—	2013-2015	—	—
Strengthening Global Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and Their Coasts through enhanced sharing and application of LME/ICM/MPA knowledge and information tools.	GEF	74,999	2,575,000	13,799,726	2015-2019	—	—
	USDOC	—	100,000	—	2015-2019	—	—
Transforming the global aviation sector: Emissions Reductions from International Aviation	GEF	61,942	2,000,000	13,050,000	2015-2018	—	—
Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Africa	LDCF	1,997,277	3,760,000	—	2014-2017	—	—
Support to GEF Eligible Countries for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 through a globally guided NBSAPs update process	Flanders	152,655	202,425	2,000,000	2014-2016	—	—
	GEF	234,091	850,000	—	2014-2016	—	—
Building capacity for LDCs from Africa and the Caribbean to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes	LDCF	683,637	2,075,000	19,671,396	2014-2016	—	—
Transforming the Global Maritime Transport Industry towards a Low Carbon Future through Improved Energy Efficiency	GEF	100,000	2,000,000	8,805,600	○	—	—
Assisting non- LDC developing countries with country-driven processes to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPS)	SCCF	185,034	2,325,000	44,600,000	2015-2018	—	—
Parks, People, Planet: Protected areas as solutions to global challenges	GEF	1,467,840	1,826,484	4,500,000	2014-2016	S	S
GEF International Waters: Learning Exchange And Resources Network (IW:LEARN) (UNDP, UNEP)	GEF	126,865	4,127,500	12,269,312	○	—	—
Rhino Impact Bonds: An Innovative Financing Mechanism for Site-Based Rhinoceros Conservation	GEF	100,000	1,821,500	6,414,000	○	—	—
Nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC	GEF	50,542	100,000	—	2014-2018	—	—
Global indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCA) Support Initiative	Germany—BMUB	1,003,385	16,304,348	—	2011-2019	—	—
Community-based Adaptation (CBA)	Switzerland	989,616	1,324,308	130,000	2009-2016	—	—
Shared Waters Partnership	USDOS [†]	1,628,970	2,017,780	300,000	2012-2016	—	—
Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative Project (COMDEKS 1)	Japan	6,164,972	8,000,000	—	2012-2016	—	—
Canada-UNDP Climate Change Adaptation Facility	Canada	618,025	1,166,763	—	2013-2016	—	—
Scaled-up Carbon Finance For Sustainable Development	Australia	2,285,937	2,606,882	—	2013-2016	—	—
Technical Dialogue on nationally determined contributions toward a 2015 agreement under the UNFCCC	Austria	606,875	645,528	—	2014-2015	—	—
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	Germany—BMUB	209,197	1,169,348	—	2014-2017	—	—
Strengthen national decision making towards ratification of the Minamata Convention and build capacity towards implementation of future provisions (Bangladesh, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Mozambique, Samoa)	GEF	—	1,000,000	—	○	—	—
Nationally determined contributions to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC (Azerbaijan, Cote D'Ivoire, Iraq, Yemen)	GEF	—	1,000,000	—	○	—	—
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	150,229	260,000	—	2008-2015	HS	HS
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN TOTAL GRANT = \$550,186,839							
Antigua & Barbuda \$3,132,916							
Support NAP Alignment and UNCCD Reporting	GEF	134,726	136,986	280,000	2014-2018	—	—
Implementation of a Sustainable Island Resource Management Mechanism	GEF	2,995,930	2,995,930	—	2007-2015	TE: S	TE: MS

[†] United States Department of State

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Argentina \$20,083,748							
Establishment of incentives for the conservation of ecosystem services of global significance	GEF	1,176,925	2,012,876	8,959,024	2011-2015	S	MS
Inter-jurisdictional System of Coastal-Marine Protected Areas (ISCOMPA)	GEF	2,265,445	2,272,727	10,730,000	2010-2015	TE: MU	TE: U
Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs	GEF	2,742,542	3,500,000	5,000,000	2011-2015	MU	MS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	280,453	300,000	303,260	2012-2015	—	—
Sustainable land use management in the drylands of North-west Argentina	GEF	256,321	3,609,091	20,805,854	2014-2019	—	—
Mainstreaming sustainable use of biodiversity in production practices of small producers to protect the biodiversity of high value conservation forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco	GEF	369,895	4,770,000	23,687,400	2015-2019	—	—
Argentine Republic First Biennial Update Report	GEF	36,943	300,854	—	2015-2019	—	—
Strengthening fisheries governance to protect freshwater and wetland biodiversity	GEF	2,355,000	2,355,000	4,843,000	2010-2015	—	—
In-situ Conservation of Andean Crops and Their Wild Relatives in the Humahuaca Valley, the Southernmost Extension of the Central Andes (An Ancient Center of Crop Origin and Domestication)	GEF	927,738	963,200	—	2005-2015	TE: S	TE: S
Barbados \$2,746,484							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	338,162	420,000	—	2007-2016	—	—
Promoting Solar Photovoltaic Systems in Public Buildings for Clean Energy Access, Increased Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management	GEF	97,091	1,826,484	30,900,000	○	—	—
Capacity building for Sustainable Land Management	GEF	401,575	500,000	—	2008-2015	—	—
Belize \$3,569,000							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	338,162	420,000	—	2007-2016	—	—
Promoting Solar Photovoltaic Systems in Public Buildings for Clean Energy Access, Increased Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management	GEF	97,091	1,826,484	30,900,000	○	—	—
Capacity building for Sustainable Land Management	GEF	401,575	500,000	—	2008-2015	—	—
Belize Chemicals and Waste Management Programme	GEF	636,455	1,090,000	6,366,151	2014-2017	—	—
Strengthening National Capacities for the Consolidation, Operationalization and Sustainability of Belize's Protected Areas System	GEF	974,174	975,000	1,031,000	2010-2015	—	—
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	498,312	500,000	—	2011-2015	—	—
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	185,225	220,000	102,000	2012-2016	—	—
Capacity-building for the strategic planning and management of natural resources	GEF	138,592	784,000	643,000	2015-2021	—	—
Bolivia \$10,266,667							
Biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Forest Management by local communities	GEF	1,404,771	5,600,000	10,885,000	2012-2016	MS	MU
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	424,570	500,000	—	2011-2015	—	—
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	3,969,464	4,166,667	4,500,000	2012-2015	—	—
Brazil \$62,510,854							
Environmental Strategy for Electrolytic Hydrogen as a Mass Transit Fuel for Brazil	GEF	11,146,705	12,274,000	—	2001-2015	MS	MS
Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems (SNUC)	GEF	3,770,831	5,330,000	15,345,692	2008-2015	S	S
Sugarcane Renewable Electricity (SUCRE)	GEF	648,984	8,000,000	62,800,000	2010-2015	S	S
Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (EE) in Buildings	GEF	1,012,499	3,305,000	122,774,000	2010-2016	MS	S
Establishment of PCB Management and Disposal Program	GEF	1,661,653	4,862,000	11,553,000	2009-2015	MS	MS
Catalyzing the contribution of Indigenous Lands to the conservation of Brazil's forest ecosystems	GEF	4,765,679	6,100,000	31,700,000	2009-2015	S	S
Third National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	4,352,373	5,720,000	6,500,000	2010-2015	S	MS
Production of sustainable, renewable biomass-based charcoal for the iron and steel industry	GEF	45,619	7,200,000	36,800,000	2015-2020	—	—
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	70,965	249,000	367,290	2013-2017	—	—
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into NTFP and AFS production practices in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes of High Conservation Value	GEF	92,207	5,570,776	27,800,000	2015-2020	—	—
Sustainable land use management in the semi-arid region of North-east Brazil (Sergipe)	GEF	172,315	3,900,078	17,333,016	2015-2020	—	—

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Chile \$15,246,396							
Building a Comprehensive National Protected Areas System for Chile: a financial and operational framework	GEF	5,094,887	5,312,000	21,950,000	2008-2015	MS	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	341,857	500,000	–	2012-2016	–	–
Strengthening National Frameworks for I.A.S. Governance: Piloting In Juan Fernandez Archipelago	GEF	2,437,107	4,200,000	6,900,000	2012-2016	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	271,600	271,600	339,160	2012-2016	–	–
Supporting civil society and community initiatives to generate global environmental benefits using grants and micro loans in the Mediterranean ecoregion	GEF	367,535	3,462,796	–	2014-2019	–	–
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	1,499,754	1,500,000	–	2008-2015	S	MS
Colombia \$46,108,972							
Energy Efficient Standards and Labels	GEF	1,487,403	2,985,000	7,500,000	2012-2016	MS	MS
Mainstreaming traditional knowledge associated with agrobiodiversity in Colombian agroecosystems	GEF	2,756,562	2,800,000	5,030,000	2010-2015	–	–
Designing and Implementing a National Sub-System of Marine Protected Areas (SMPA)	GEF	3,831,684	5,000,000	5,456,864	2011-2016	S	S
Institutional and policy strengthening to increase biodiversity conservation on production lands (PL)	GEF	996,763	997,454	3,000,000	2011-2015	–	–
Developing national capacity for environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs	GEF	1,470,395	3,500,000	16,205,093	2013-2017	HS	HS
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	2,938,656	8,887,819	13,721,385	2014-2020	S	S
Conservation of biodiversity in landscapes impacted by mining in the Chocó Biogeographic Region	GEF	1,016,214	6,000,000	40,237,393	2014-2018	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	348,589	445,000	181,998	2013-2017	–	–
The development and production of natural dyes in the Chocó Region of Colombia for the food, cosmetics and personal care industries under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol	NPIF	681,043	1,000,091	2,017,102	2013-2016	S	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	589,403	2,000,000	1,682,000	2013-2016	S	S
Colombia's First Biennial Update Report	GEF	235,101	352,000	6,857	2014-2018	–	–
Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	GEF	27,608	250,000	–	2015-2019	–	–
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	Germany–BMUB	152,509	810,634	–	2014-2017	–	–
Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina	AF	1,923,386	7,850,974	–	2012-2017	PPR: MS	–
CO-Efficiency, Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Colombia through synergies between Environmental Conventions	GEF	952,693	1,000,000	4,445,000	2008-2015	TE: MS	TE: HS
Mainstreaming biodiversity in the coffee sector	GEF	1,990,822	2,230,000	6,037,055	2009-2015	TE: S	TE: U
Costa Rica \$19,417,714							
Overcoming Barriers to Sustainability of Costa Rica's Protected Areas System	GEF	4,686,459	4,703,000	20,309,783	2008-2015	–	–
Consolidating Costa Rica's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	GEF	929,416	1,292,027	17,862,676	2011-2015	S	S
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	4,368,041	4,398,148	4,625,000	2012-2016	–	–
Integrated PCB Management	GEF	535,935	2,000,000	8,709,274	2013-2017	S	S
Conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and maintenance of ecosystem services of internationally important protected wetlands	GEF	729,288	3,817,973	17,188,318	2014-2019	S	S
Capacity Building for Mainstreaming MEA Objectives into Inter-ministerial Structures and Mechanisms	GEF	306,154	1,000,000	1,000,000	2014-2016	MS	MS
Promoting the application of the Nagoya Protocol through the development of nature-based products, benefit-sharing and biodiversity conservation in Costa Rica	NPIF	170,619	1,004,566	4,619,309	2015-2021	–	–
Costa Rica's First Biennial Update Report	GEF	351,308	352,000	434,000	2014-2015	–	–
Minamata Initial Assessment	GEF	103,552	200,000	–	2015-2019	–	–
Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations" (ASADAS) Adaptation to Climate Change in Northern Costa Rica	SCCF	144,657	150,000	–	2015-2019	–	–
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	500,000	500,000	–	2012-2015	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Cuba \$36,081,750							
Mainstreaming and Sustaining Biodiversity Conservation in three Productive Sectors of the Sabana Camagüey Ecosystem	GEF	4,284,672	4,319,498	207,420	2008-2015	HS	HS
Cuba CPP Project 1: Capacity Building for Planning, Decision Making and Regulatory Systems & Awareness Building/ Sustainable Land Management in Severely Degraded Ecosystems	GEF	3,500,000	3,500,000	25,764,924	2008-2014	TE: S	TE: MS
Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Cuba Country Pilot Partnership on Sustainable Land Management (CPP Project 5)	GEF	671,553	800,000	2,826,929	2008-2018	HS	HS
Application of a regional approach to the management of marine and coastal protected areas in Cuba's Southern Archipelagos	GEF	5,770,000	5,770,000	14,000,000	2009-2015	S	S
Enhancing the prevention, control, and management of Invasive Alien Species in vulnerable ecosystems	GEF	4,721,181	5,090,909	10,000,000	2011-2016	HS	HS
A landscape approach to the conservation of threatened mountain ecosystems	GEF	561,451	7,581,819	58,336,630	2014-2022	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning for Support in Implementing the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020	GEF	150,958	220,000	245,600	2013-2017	–	–
Clean Energy Technologies for the Rural Areas in Cuba (CleanEnergy-Cuba)	GEF	30,087	2,787,524	19,949,107	○	–	–
Reduction of vulnerability to coastal flooding through ecosystem-based adaptation in the south of Artemisa and Mayabeque provinces	AF	684,353	5,592,000	–	2014-2016	PPR: S	–
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	420,000	420,000	–	2008-2015	–	–
Dominica \$2,289,498							
Supporting Sustainable Ecosystems by Strengthening the Effectiveness of Dominica's Protected Areas System	GEF	79,142	1,789,498	7,700,000	○	–	–
Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management	GEF	500,000	500,000	2,000	2008-2015	–	–
Dominican Republic \$2,289,498							
Re-engineering the National Protected Area System in order to achieve financial sustainability	GEF	3,292,140	3,334,000	8,128,000	2010-2016	S	HS
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	304,969	500,000	–	2013-2017	–	–
Conserving Biodiversity in Coastal Areas Threatened by Rapid Tourism and Physical Infrastructure Development	GEF	82,221	2,915,930	16,034,799	2015-2019	–	–
Ecuador \$26,968,410							
Adaptation to Climate Change through Effective Water Governance	SCCF	299,672	350,000	–	2008-2015	TE: MS	TE: S
Sustainable Financing of Ecuador's National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) and associated private and community-managed PA subsystems	GEF	5,432,456	6,500,000	9,000,000	2010-2016	S	HS
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	4,385,675	4,398,145	4,800,000	2012-2015	–	–
Advancing landscape approaches in Ecuador's National Protected Area System to improve conservation of globally endangered wildlife	GEF	1,175,971	4,545,455	19,765,000	2013-2018	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	244,215	251,442	443,558	2012-2016	-	-
Integrated and Environmentally Sound PCBs management	GEF	717,057	2,050,000	9,393,949	2014-2017	S	S
Securing energy efficiency in the Ecuadorian residential and public sectors (SECURE)	GEF	384,856	1,826,484	25,800,000	2014-2017	–	–
Third National Communication (3NC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)	GEF	490,777	852,000	–	2014-2018	–	–
Conservation of Ecuadorian Amphibian Diversity and Sustainable Use of its Genetic Resources	GEF	236,555	2,818,232	14,216,124	2015-2019	–	–
Support to Ecuador for the development of National Action Programs aligned to the UNCCD 10 Year Strategy and Reporting Process under UNCCD	GEF	136,105	136,986	181,100	2014-2018	–	–
Renewable Energy for Electricity Generation - Technical Assistance for Renewable Electrification of the Galapagos Islands	GEF	3,236,619	3,239,666	110,000	2006-2015	TE: MS	TE: MS
El Salvador \$7,755,401							
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Management into Fisheries and Tourism Activities carried out in Coastal/Marine Ecosystems	GEF	2,405,221	2,454,545	5,923,000	2011-2015	HS	HS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	220,000	220,000	205,180	2012-2015	–	–
Third National Communication (TNC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	GEF	65,523	852,000	178,900	2015-2019	–	–
Conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity, and maintenance of ecosystem services in protected wetlands of international importance	GEF	78,575	2,283,106	8,914,666	○	–	–
Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	Germany–BMUB	49,825	970,750	–	2014-2017	–	–
El Salvador: Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (EEPb)	GEF	973,229	975,000	3,115,000	2010-2015	TE: S	TE: S

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Grenada \$6,707,661							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	252,051	420,000	–	2007-2017	–	–
Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” approach to protecting biodiversity and ecosystem functions within and around protected areas	GEF	470,657	3,131,666	11,336,822	2015-2021	–	–
Pilot Programme on Integrated Adaptation Strategies	Germany–BMUB	1,109,515	3,155,995	–	2013-2017	–	–
Guatemala \$16,959,187							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	398,443	420,000	–	2007-2011	–	–
Promoting ecotourism to strengthen the financial sustainability of the Guatemalan Protected Areas System (SIGAP)	GEF	823,067	1,363,637	7,156,500	2013-2016	S	S
Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits	GEF	783,436	4,509,091	1,518,035	2013-2018	S	S
Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in coastal and marine protected areas (MPAs)	GEF	481,589	5,445,454	16,190,535	2014-2019	S	S
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	135,065	221,005	293,050	2014-2018	–	–
Climate change resilient productive landscapes and socio-economic networks advanced	AF	153,369	5,000,000	–	2014-2016	–	–
Guyana \$1,140,639							
Enhancing Biodiversity Protection through Strengthened Monitoring, Enforcement and Uptake of Environmental Regulations in Guyana's Gold Mining Sector	GEF	177,540	803,653	3,538,617	2014-2017	–	–
Support the Alignment of the National Action Plan (NAP) for Land Degradation with the UNCCD's 10-Year Strategy	GEF	110,411	136,986	90,000	2014-2018	–	–
Minamata Initial Assessment	GEF	34,064	200,000	–	2015-2019	–	–
Haiti \$19,587,341							
Establishing a financially sustainable national protected areas system	GEF	2,474,276	2,727,273	5,850,000	2009-2015	MU	MS
Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities	Canada	2,589,851	2,970,000	9,780,000	2011-2016	S	S
	LDCF	3,183,491	3,600,000	–	2011-2016	–	–
Small Scale Hydropower development	GEF	495,433	975,000	3,660,000	2011-2016	MU	MU
Increasing resilience of ecosystems and vulnerable communities to CC and anthropic threats through a ridge to reef approach to BD conservation and watershed management	GEF & LDCF	–	9,315,068	42,500,000	○	–	–
Honduras \$25,547,284							
Conservation of biodiversity in the indigenous productive landscapes of the Moskitia	GEF	2,059,689	2,159,300	5,740,000	2009-2015	MS	MS
Strengthening National Management Capacities and reduction releases of POPs	GEF	2,624,733	2,750,000	6,650,000	2011-2015	HS	HS
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the management of pine-oak forests	GEF	823,449	829,091	3,295,000	2011-2015	S	S
Delivering multiple global environmental benefits through sustainable management of production landscapes	GEF	274,866	3,145,455	–	2014-2018	U	U
Strengthening the sub-system of coastal and marine protected areas	GEF	578,795	3,136,364	10,915,000	2014-2020	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	193,052	220,000	103,000	2013-2017	–	–
Environmental Sound Management of Mercury and Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes in Artisanal Small-scale Gold Mining and Healthcare	GEF	99,266	1,370,000	6,219,854	2015-2021	–	–
Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Honduran Hotel Industry	GEF	38,366	1,278,538	8,730,000	○	–	–
Honduras Third National Communication (3NC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)	GEF	161,501	852,000	195,000	2015-2019	–	–
Addressing Climate Change Risks on Water Resources in Honduras: Increased Systemic Resilience and Reduced Vulnerability of the Urban Poor	AF	4,447,612	5,180,000	–	2011-2016	PPR: S	–
Promoting Integrated Ecosystem and Natural Resource Management	GEF	4,206,519	4,206,536	183,530	2004-2015	–	–
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	418,716	420,000	–	2006-2015	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Jamaica \$3,962,585							
Strengthening the operational and financial sustainability of the national Protected Area System	GEF	1,404,895	2,890,585	7,489,500	2010-2016	MS	MS
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	86,093	220,000	30,000	2014-2018	—	—
Third National Communication (TNC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	GEF	229,405	852,000	200,000	2014-2018	—	—
Mexico \$51,337,931							
Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs	GEF	4,791,232	4,800,000	14,000,000	2009-2015	—	—
Transforming management of biodiversity rich community production forests through building national capacities for market based instruments	GEF	5,967,556	7,000,000	17,371,500	2010-2015	S	S
Fifth National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	2,740,488	2,745,036	4,440,000	2011-2014	TE: MS	TE: U
Strengthening management effectiveness and resilience of protected areas to protect biodiversity under conditions of climate change	GEF	2,047,528	10,272,727	76,971,960	2014-2018	MS	MS
Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme	GEF	4,619,694	4,662,755	5,900,000	2012-2013	—	—
Enhancing National Capacities to manage Invasive Alien Species (IAS) by implementing the National Strategy on IAS	GEF	763,993	5,454,545	26,050,760	2014-2018	—	—
Sixth national Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	39,085	3,636,364	4,000,000	2015-2018	—	—
Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats	GEF	197,651	5,625,043	31,850,000	2013-2018	—	—
Biennial Update Report 2014 to the UNFCCC	GEF	174,362	321,461	325,000	2013-2017	—	—
Management of POPs containing waste	GEF	99,393	5,820,000	23,100,000	○	—	—
Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening Initiative	GEF	980,464	1,000,000	—	2009-2015	S	S
Mexico \$62,608,642							
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	149,995	150,000	—	2009-2014	TE: MU	TE: MS
SFM: Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco Americano Ecosystem	GEF	2,694,446	3,659,292	—	2011-2016	—	—
Towards Ecosystem Based Management of the Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem (Chile, Peru)	GEF	6,040,571	7,000,000	—	2010-2016	S	S
	USDOC [†]		70,000	—	2010-2016	—	—
Demonstration of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean (Cuba, Jamaica)	GEF	3,779,911	4,038,600	15,999,000	2002-2015	MS	MS
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	3,060,110	3,080,000	—	2009-2015	MS	MS
Integrated Water Resources Management in the Puyango-Tumbes, Catamayo-Chira and Zarumilla Transboundary Aquifers and River Basins (Ecuador, Peru)	GEF	131,541	3,850,000	20,483,600	2015-2019	—	—
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	10,137,681	10,225,000	17,320,000	2006-2015	S	S
CLME+: Catalysing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems	GEF	845,486	12,950,000	134,153,695	2015-2020	—	—
	USDOC	68,086	70,000	—	2015-2020	—	—
Carib SIDS IWRM/ICM - Innovative Solutions Component	GEF	323,274	1,500,000	—	2015-2019	—	—
Strengthening the financial sustainability and operational effectiveness of the Venezuela National Parks System (Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam)	GEF	1,126,658	7,269,266	23,115,000	2009-2014	TE: MU	TE: U
The Ten Island Challenge: Derisking the Transition of the Caribbean from Fossil Fuels to Renewables	GEF	—	1,826,484	304,550,000	○	—	—
Regional: Accelerating renewable energy investments through CABEL in Central America	GEF	6,899,735	6,920,000	82,670,000	2007-2015	HS	S

[†] United States Department of Commerce

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Nicaragua \$15,041,012							
Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Metropolitan Managua	GEF	1,796,105	3,198,500	5,000	2010-2015	MS	MS
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	175,607	500,000	44,000	2014-2018	–	–
Strengthening the resilience of multiple-use protected areas to deliver multiple global environmental benefits	GEF	376,444	6,272,512	19,191,718	2015-2019	–	–
Reduction of risks and vulnerability from floods and droughts in the Estero Real watershed	AF	5,061,716	5,070,000	–	2011-2015	PPR: S	–
Panama \$7,584,551							
Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into the operation of the tourism and fisheries sectors in Panama's Archipelagos	GEF	1,059,787	1,863,636	2,675,000	2011-2015	MU	MU
Promoting the Application of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Panama NPIF	NPIF	935,117	1,000,000	3,422,000	2013-2015	S	S
Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	GEF	24,389	852,000	40,000	2015-2019	–	–
Protection of carbon pool and sinks within wetlands and protected areas	Germany–BMUB	605,506	3,238,915	–	2013-2016	–	–
Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	GEF	–	210,000	–	○	–	–
Minamata Initial Assessment	GEF	–	200,000	–	○	–	–
National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	–	220,000	140,000	○	–	–
Paraguay \$8,954,617							
Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes	GEF	644,896	6,981,817	10,684,316	2014-2018	S	HS
Updating the national biodiversity strategy and developing the action plan to support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	102,464	220,800	350,000	2013-2017	–	–
Third National Communication on Climate Change and First Biennial Update Report	GEF	241,401	852,000	320,000	2014-2018	–	–
Capacity Development for Improved Environmental Management and Governance	GEF	51,537	900,000	1,000,000	2015-2019	–	–
Peru \$23,055,203							
Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Las Bambas	GEF	4,079,269	4,126,575	16,000,000	2010-2015	S	S
Third National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	497,911	500,000	–	2013-2017	–	–
Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels	GEF	1,101,584	2,000,000	5,150,000	2012-2015	MS	MS
Updating the national biodiversity strategy and developing the action plan to support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	319,960	320,000	344,000	2012-2015	–	–
Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience	GEF	124,159	9,090,909	50,712,678	2015-2020	–	–
Peru's First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)	GEF	350,436	352,000	49,200	2014-2018	–	–
Support NAP Alignment and UNCCD Reporting	GEF	60,913	136,986	40,000	2015-2019	–	–
Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems	Germany–BMUB	1,461,198	1,631,733	–	2011-2015	–	–
Peru's Second Biennial Update Report (SBUR)	GEF	–	352,000	50,000	○	–	–
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors	GEF	–	4,545,000	32,010,000	○	–	–
St Kitts & Nevis \$4,031,355							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	214,186	420,000	–	2007-2016	–	–
Conserving Biodiversity and reducing habitat degradation in Protected Areas	GEF	141,506	3,436,355	14,199,101	2014-2017	–	–
NBSAP and Report to the COP	GEF	174,978	175,000	–	2008-2015	–	–
St Vincent & Grenadines \$2,246,484							
Second National Communication to the UNFCCC	GEF	418,580	420,000	–	2006-2016	–	–
Promoting access to clean energy services	GEF	219,896	1,826,484	89,625,000	2014-2020	–	–

Region, Country, Project Title	Source of Funds	Disbursement* (US\$)	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)	Project Period	PIR IP or TE Quality Rating	PIR DO or TE Outcome Rating
Suriname \$2,000,000							
Suriname Coastal Protected Area Management	GEF	995,789	1,000,000	1,716,666	2011-2015	—	—
Mainstreaming global environment commitments for effective national environmental management	GEF	—	1,000,000	1,400,000	○	—	—
Trinidad & Tobago \$2,635,300							
Initial assistance to enable Trinidad and Tobago to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on POPs	GEF	374,499	425,500	400,000	2009-2016	—	—
Capacity Development for improved management of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for global environmental benefits	GEF	46,593	1,257,800	1,200,000	○	—	—
Preparation of Trinidad and Tobago's Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	GEF	—	952,000	140,200	○	—	—
Uruguay \$9,463,150							
Implementation Pilot Climate Change Adaptation measure in Coastal Areas	GEF	969,441	975,000	—	2008-2015	TE: S	TE: U
Development of the National Capacities for the Environmental Sound Management of PCBs	GEF	954,550	954,550	1,098,850	2008-2013	—	—
Fourth National Communications to the UNFCCC	GEF	392,863	500,000	—	2011-2015	—	—
Updating the national biodiversity strategy and developing the action plan to support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan	GEF	206,348	220,800	224,800	2012-2016	—	—
Strengthening the effectiveness of the National Protected Area System by including a landscape approach to management	GEF	758,349	1,720,000	8,873,161	2014-2018	S	S
Environmental Sound Life-Cycle Management of Mercury Containing Products and their Wastes	GEF	240,335	1,272,800	2,947,760	2014-2016	S	S
Uruguay's First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)	GEF	208,280	320,000	60,000	2013-2017	—	—
Catalyzing the implementation of Uruguay's National Protected Area System	GEF	2,500,000	2,500,000	120,000	2007-2015	—	—
Electricity Production from Biomass (PROBIO)	GEF	950,000	1,000,000	5,980,000	2010-2015	TE: MS	TE: MS
Venezuela \$24,396,157							
Strengthening the marine and coastal protected areas system	GEF	1,291,359	7,545,455	16,000,000	2011-2016	MS	MU
Biodiversity Conservation in the Productive Landscape of the Venezuelan Andes	GEF	3,903,446	7,351,900	143,000	2006-2015	—	—
Protection and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Orinoco Delta Wetlands	GEF	6,427,580	9,498,802	23,083,686	2001-2015	MS	U



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