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**THE NATURE AND ROLE OF LOCAL BENEFITS IN GEF PROGRAM
AREAS**

GEF OFFICE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION

STUDY COMPONENT: DESK REVIEW OF GEF PROJECTS

Lee Alexander Risby & David Todd

Sample of Projects Selected for Desk Review

and

Protocol for Examination of Local Livelihood Benefits and Impacts

This report has been prepared for the Office of Monitoring and Evaluation of the Global Environment Facility (GEFME). The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the views of the GEF Secretariat, Implementing and Executing Agencies, donors, or Governments.

Introduction: Study Of The Nature And Role Of Local Benefits In GEF Program Areas

The GEF Office of Monitoring and Evaluation is conducting a study of “The Nature and Role of Local Benefits in GEF Program Areas” as relating to climate change, biodiversity and international waters portfolios. The study will explore the following dimensions of selected projects in the GEF portfolio (see Inception / methodology reports for more details):

- The nature of links between attaining **global environmental benefits and generating local benefits**. This will be based on an analysis of how global environmental benefits can affect benefit streams at the level of project area communities and how the generation of local benefits can affect global environmental goals.
 - The types and scale of **local benefits and of any negative impacts**, intended or unintended, which have resulted from GEF projects, including local perceptions of these impacts.
 - The extent to which project design and the environmental management options selected in the project **can maximize opportunities** to generate greater levels of local benefits, or can **miss** out on or not sufficiently exploit such opportunities. Essentially, this implies taking stock of good project practices and identifying existing constraints, weaknesses and lessons for improving future projects.
3. The reason for examining these issues (**study objective**) is **to assist in increasing the long term sustainability of global benefits in sensitive areas by enhancing the level of direct and tangible gains accruing to local communities and actors in future GEF policy, strategies and programs, within the requirements of the GEF mandate.**

The four components of the study are:

- a desk review of the GEF project portfolio, to explore the types and scale of their local benefits and impacts, according to their design and existing project documents;
- a consultancy review to explore international (non-GEF) experience of local benefits and impacts of environmental programs in fields related to the major GEF portfolio areas;
- an international workshop, at which the results of this review of GEF projects and of the international consultancy review will be presented and discussed, prior to their role as inputs into the design of the fieldwork phase;

- fieldwork in GEF projects in ten countries, distributed across continents and ecological zones.

The Manager of the Office of Monitoring and Evaluation is Jarle Harstad¹. The Task Manager for this study is David Todd.

1. Sample Criteria and Description

The overall GEF project portfolio is too large for all of its projects to be subjected to a detailed desk review. It was therefore necessary to select a sample of projects, which could meet the requirement of accurately representing the total portfolio in a cost-effective manner. In order to obtain such a sample, a two stage sampling process was adopted. In the first stage, a scoping exercise was undertaken (on the basis of an alphabetically-based quasi-random sample² of 220 projects) to assess the range and broad distribution patterns of documented intended local benefits in completed and active projects across all GEF focal areas.

On the basis of this scoping exercise, as a second stage, two additional sets of sampling criteria were established; generic and focal area specific. These were then applied to produce a purposive sample of 125 projects to be included in the detailed desk review³ of local livelihood benefits and impacts⁴. (See Appendix 1).

This section describes the criteria that were applied to the 220 scoped projects to select the sample of 125 projects. Firstly, the generic sampling criteria are examined. Secondly, we present specific criteria relating to Biodiversity, Climate Change and International Waters focal areas.

Generic Sampling Criteria

In order to delineate the sample population, the following criteria and considerations were taken into account:

Implementation Stage: All projects included in the sample have either been completed or have been under implementation for more than one year and are listed in the Project Performance Report (PPR, 2001; 2002). Therefore, the projects have terminal, mid-term evaluation and / or annual project implementation reports available, which may provide information on local livelihood benefits and impacts in addition to that contained in project design documents.

¹ Now Robert Van Den Berg

² See, for example, C.A. Moser and G. Kalton, Survey Methods in Social Investigation, (P83)

³ Based on data available as of July 2002.

⁴ It is acknowledged that defining 'local' is problematic. However, for the purposes of this review a local benefit is defined as any objective and activity that; increases livelihood capabilities (health, education, social belonging, trust and capacity to organize), assets (stores, incomes / employment, resources, claims, access) and activities for a means to a living; whilst an impact is defined as any activity that decreases livelihood capabilities, assets and activities for a means to a living in a location and / or project area.

GEF Financing and 'Additionality': The majority of GEF projects are co-financed by other agencies and governments. In some projects the 'local livelihood benefit and impact' component is not financed by GEF. However, these projects have not been automatically excluded from the sample based on the assumption of 'additionality' – that GEF financing was critical in leveraging additional funds for the project to be planned and implemented.

Geographical Representation: Consideration was given to the regional geographical distribution of GEF projects included in the PPR. Global and regional projects (mostly international waters and biodiversity) have been included in the sample where local scale demonstration activities are also planned (e.g., PLEC). But given the national and international scales at which global and regional projects are implemented the majority were excluded from the sample. The exclusion acknowledges that these projects may generate local livelihood benefits and impacts, but that such effects are not readily measurable and are mainly likely to accrue in the medium to long term, which has not yet been recorded. To prevent over-representation of particular countries and / or regions, some projects that met the general and specific focal area criteria were excluded.

Table 1.

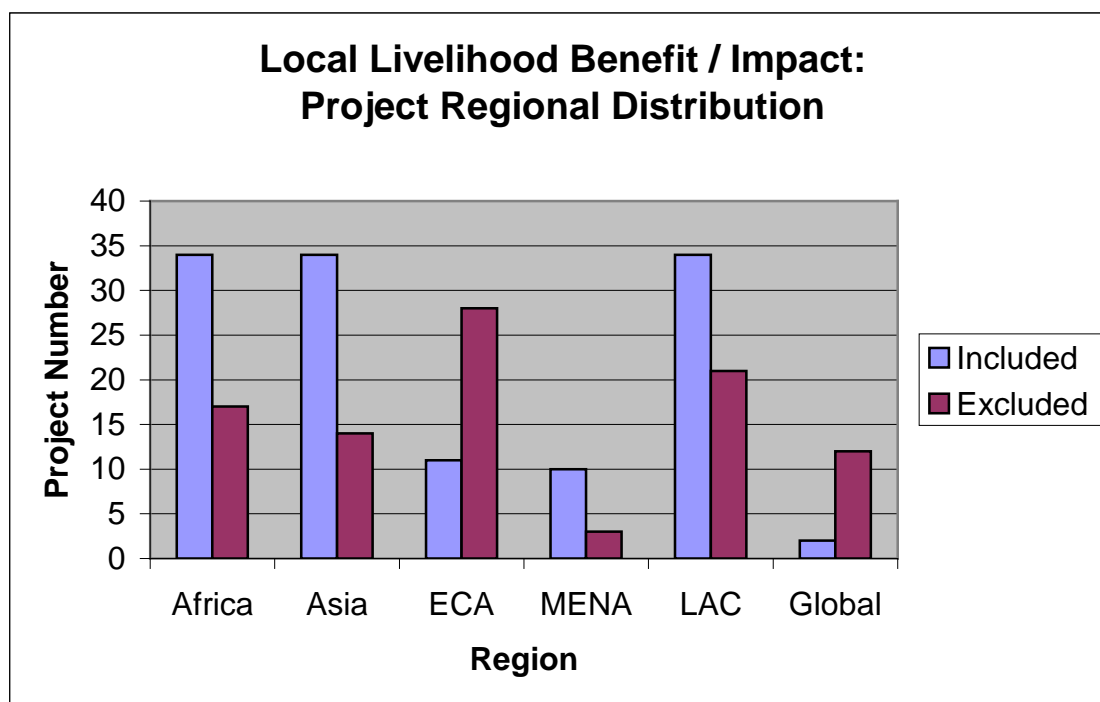


Table 1 shows that the included project sample is distributed among Africa (AFR), Asia and Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) regions and this reflects their dominance within the portfolio of GEF projects under implementation or completed according to the PPR⁵. For Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region and Global more projects are excluded than included. This distribution is due; firstly, to a seventeen excluded ozone projects

⁵ For example, AFR, Asia and LAC projects constituted 63% of the PIR (2001)

concentrated in the ECA region, that did not aim to provide local livelihood benefits; and secondly, the majority of global projects did not address local issues or aim to provide local livelihood benefits.

Project Type: Full Size and Medium Size Projects (MSPs) are included in the sample. Enabling Activities (EAs) for the provision of national and global environmental benefits have been excluded from the sample. In this respect the sample focuses on immediate local livelihood benefits and impacts rather than any potential medium to long-term livelihood benefits associated with GEF activities such as national and regional environmental plans, or strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation. It is considered too early to attempt to assess these longer-term changes. The benefits and impacts arising from the Small Grants Program (SGP) are excluded from this study for several reasons; firstly the program has been subject to a recent evaluation (see Wells et al, 2003) which has commented on livelihood benefits; secondly, this study is focused specifically on MSP and Full Size projects which constitute the majority of GEF funding across the focal areas. SGP projects will only be considered if explicitly linked to either Full Size or MSPs.

Focal Area: Every effort has been made to include projects across the Biodiversity, Climate Change and International Waters portfolios, recognizing that each focal area has potential links to the provision of local livelihood benefits and impacts.

Table 2.

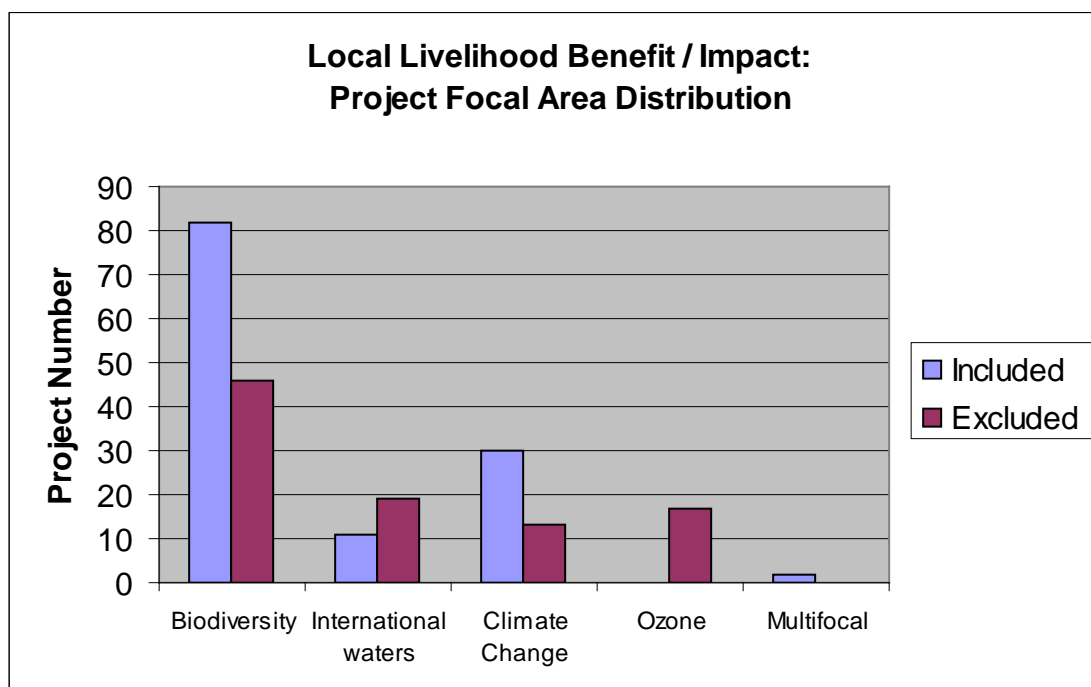


Table 2 shows the sample distribution of included and excluded projects by focal area. Eighty-two biodiversity projects constitute nearly two thirds of the ‘included’ projects. This pre-dominance of the biodiversity focal area is explained by several factors: Firstly,

the number of completed and under implementation biodiversity projects is larger than the number in other focal areas⁶. Secondly, the localized character of projects and their emphases on sustainable use and benefit sharing components reflecting CBD guidance for provision of local benefits, makes them particularly likely to target local livelihood benefits. The Ozone focal area projects were excluded due to the lack of emphasis given in project design to the provision and consideration of immediate local livelihood benefits and / or impacts. However, this exclusion acknowledges that there are medium to long-term health benefits that accrue to the international community. The two included multi-focal projects reflects the lack of maturity of this portfolio, rather than any major exclusion of projects.

Operational Program⁷ (OP): Representation within the sample was dependent, on the maturity of the GEF portfolio and inclusion in the PPR (2001; 2001). In the Biodiversity focal area projects were selected across the major ecosystem types – arid and semi-arid, marine and coastal, forest and mountain reflecting OP1 to 4. For the Climate Change focal area, projects were selected based on mitigation activities – energy efficiency, renewables, sustainable transport and carbon sequestration reflecting OP5, 6 and 11. Attention was also given to ensure selection of climate change projects covering a range of technologies such as micro-hydro, wind, solar photo-voltaic and rangeland management across rural and urban locales. Similarly, for International Waters focal area projects were selected across OP8 to 10. To prevent excessive over-representation of some OPs, some projects that met the general and specific focal area criteria were excluded.

⁶ For example, for the PIR 2001 Biodiversity projects = 103; Climate Change 63; International Waters = 24; Ozone = 11 and Multi-focal = 4

⁷ GEF focal areas of subdivided into Operational Programs: OP1 – Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems; OP2 – Marine and Coastal Ecosystems; OP3 – Forest Ecosystems; OP4 – Mountain Ecosystems; OP5 – Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation; OP6 – Promoting the Adoption of Renewable Energy by Removing Barriers and Reducing Implementation Costs; OP7 Reducing Long-term costs of Greenhouse Gas Emitting Energy Technologies; OP11 Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Transport; OP8 Waterbody-based; OP9 Integrated Land and Water; OP10 Contaminant-based program; OP12 Integrated Ecosystem Management; OP13 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity

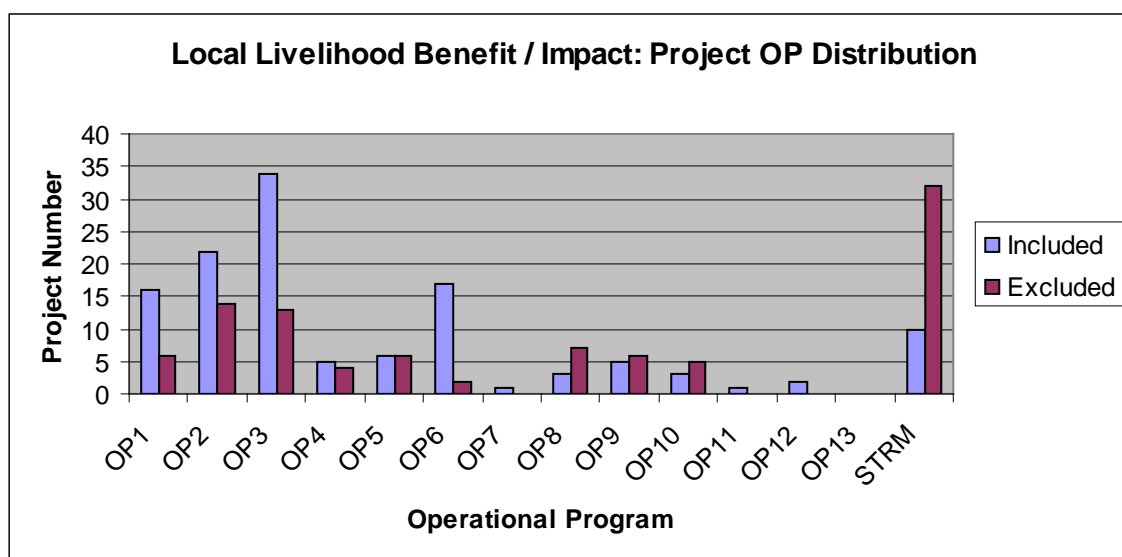
Table 3.

Table 3 shows the distribution of included and excluded projects by OP. For Biodiversity the division of projects between OP1 – 4 generally reflects the portfolio distribution. For climate change OP5 – 6 constitute the majority of the included and excluded projects. There are seventeen OP6 projects included in the sample which reflects technologies such as solar photo-voltaic and mini-hydro demonstrations among rural communities and their strong possibilities for local livelihood benefits. Few OP7 and OP11 projects were available for review as many still have to mature. Therefore only one OP7 and one OP11 project were included in the sample. However, two OP5 projects focus on transport energy efficiency and alternatives. These projects entered the work program before the development of OP11. For international waters thirty of the completed and under implementation projects (see PPR 2001; 2002) were reviewed. The resulting distribution, with nineteen projects excluded and eleven projects included, reflects the objectives and activities of projects that predominantly focus on national and / or regional diagnostic and planning, with little emphasis on immediate local livelihood benefits. However, attention was given to select OP10 projects addressing coastal and marine pollution but having links to human health. Thirty three Short-term Measures (STRM) projects are excluded from the sample. STRM is predominantly composed of ozone and global projects that have been excluded from the sample for reasons already provided above.

Implementing Agency Representation: The sample aims to ensure coverage of the UNDP, UNEP and World Bank agency GEF portfolios.

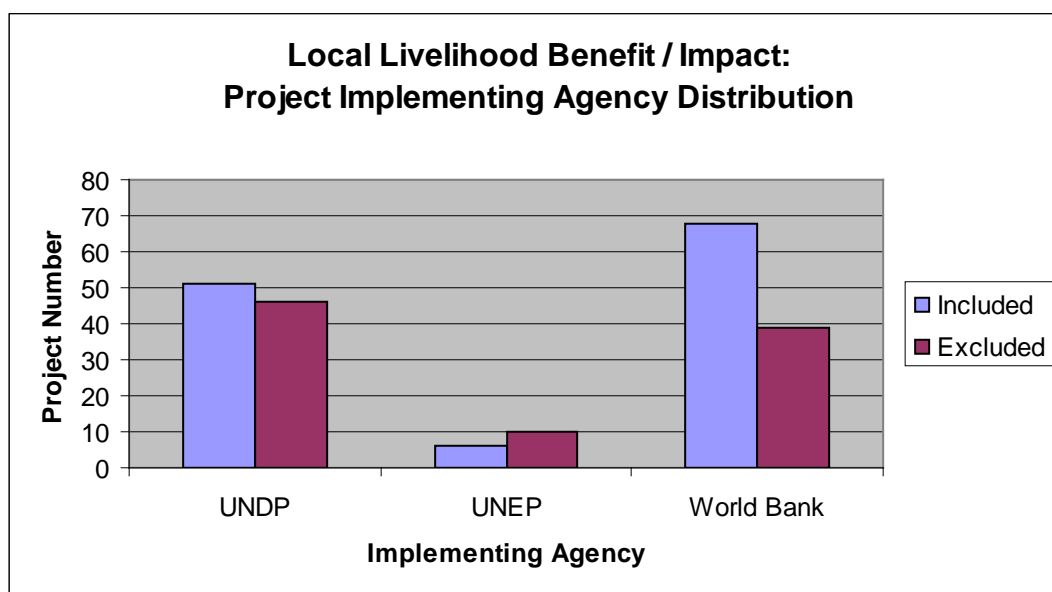
Table 4.

Table 4 shows the sample distribution by implementing agency. The sample contains significantly more World Bank and UNDP projects than UNEP and this reflects overall distribution in the PPR (2001; 2002) and differences in project types, roles and responsibilities of the agencies. The distribution of included and excluded projects between the World Bank and UNDP is due to differences in focal area portfolios and project types. For example, the Bank has a greater number of biodiversity projects than UNDP resulting in a higher number of included projects⁸. Furthermore, the UNDP portfolio includes a substantial number of ozone, global and regional projects leading to a higher number of excluded projects.

Focal Area Sample Criteria

The sample was selected based on evidence of intended benefits and impacts as stated in the project design documents⁹. Projects were assessed using the following criteria derived from a sustainable livelihoods approach:

- (1) Income earning opportunities and / or employment generation including capacity building (e.g., skills training; market development);
- (2) Empowerment¹⁰ and governance opportunities: equitable access / use and control of resources and / or technologies (e.g., changes in governance through legislation, policy and management that create and enhance local institutional and organization capacity to control resources and / or technologies);
- (3) Non-monetary capability opportunities: health, energy, education, sanitation, water supply;

⁸ For example among included projects there are 47 and 30 UNDP implemented Biodiversity projects.

⁹ According to 'target beneficiaries / Project Benefits and Objectives / Activities and Outputs'.

¹⁰ Empowerment encompasses - access to information, inclusion and participation, accountability and local organizational capacity (see Narayan et al, 2002)

- (4) Reduction in vulnerability to shocks (economic, natural, crop / livestock), trends (population, resource, governance, technology etc.) and seasonality (prices, production, health and employment opportunities) through positive changes in (1) to (3).

The emphasis on sustainability is critical to GEF project interventions, encompassing social, institutional, environmental and financial aspects. Livelihoods are sustainable when they are; resilient in the face of external shocks and stresses such as climate change and variability; not dependent on external support; maintain long-term productivity of natural resources; do not undermine the livelihoods of, or compromise livelihood options open to others.

The value of this criteria is that it provides a comprehensive and flexible understanding of peoples assets and capabilities and of their relationships to environmental sustainability that moves beyond a narrow income based measure of project benefit and impact. It provided the basis of protocol used to interrogate each project document (see Appendix II).

The specific application of the criteria to each biodiversity and multi-focal, climate change / ozone and international waters focal areas is outlined below with brief generic examples. Specific case examples are provided in Appendix III.

Biodiversity and Multi-focal

Projects were selected based on clear evidence of objectives / activities and outputs relating to the livelihood criteria (1) to (3). In general, projects were selected based on the fulfillment of more than one of these criteria and alongside consideration of the generic criteria already outlined above.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Inclusion</i>	<i>Exclusion</i>
(1) Creating income earning opportunities and / or employment generation including skills training, market development	<i>For example:</i> Income and employment from tourism and eco-tourism opportunities, sport hunting, ranching, creation of new markets for local produce (e.g. shade grown coffee, handicrafts, pharmaceuticals, agriculture and livestock); provision of micro-credit, small grants, business training for alternative livelihoods, market analysis and assessment to enable income and / or employment generation.	No evidence of immediate income and / or employment opportunities at the local scale. Note: Any local employment and / or income arising from project management unit administration activities are excluded from (1).

(2) Opportunities for local empowerment in governance of natural resources through the provision of access / use and control for community actors	<i>For example:</i> Changes in legislation, policy and management that encourage inclusion and participation, knowledge sharing and access to information, accountability, improves and / or develops local institutional (including women, youth and indigenous groups) control over resource access and use (co-management, community-based management schemes) contributing to (1) and / or (3) and (4).	No evidence of local empowerment in governance in access and use of resources
(3) Non-monetary livelihood capability opportunities	<i>For example:</i> Increase in opportunities for education including improved knowledge of resource management and techniques, health through access and use of natural medicinal products, sanitation, water supply and energy alternatives	No evidence of provision of non-monetary capability opportunities
(4) Reduction in vulnerability to shocks, trends and seasonality through positive improvements in (1) – (3).	<i>For example:</i> Evidence of (1) and / or (2) and / or (3).	See above

Climate Change and Ozone

Projects were selected based on clear evidence of objectives / activities and outputs relating to the livelihood criteria (1) to (3). In general projects were selected based on the fulfillment of more than one of the criteria and alongside consideration of the generic criteria.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Inclusion</i>	<i>Exclusion</i>
(1) Creating income earning opportunities and / or employment generation including skills training, market stimulation, and development	<i>For example:</i> Development and improvement of local market opportunities for manufacturers of renewable energy technologies and stimulation of local entrepreneurial opportunities, lowering costs of energy inputs for domestic and local industrial (SMEs) and agricultural uses (e.g., processing, refrigeration and storage of produce)	No evidence of immediate income and / or employment opportunities at the local scale. Note: All local employment and or income arising from project management unit administration activities are excluded from (1).

(2) Opportunities for local empowerment in access to / use of and control over alternative renewable energy / energy efficiency technologies	<i>For example:</i> Changing legislation and policy to enable local market development and stakeholder participation, strengthening and / or developing institutional frameworks / networks for empowering access to renewable energy technologies, improving education and awareness of renewable energy technologies – contributing to (1) and / or (3) and (4).	No evidence of opportunities for local empowerment in access and use of renewable energy technologies.
(3) Non-monetary livelihood capability opportunities	<i>For example:</i> Provision of education including knowledge of alternative energy technologies, time savings, lighting, sanitation, water quality and supply, health improvements such as reduction in air and water pollution	No evidence of non-monetary livelihood capability opportunities
(4) Reduction in vulnerability to shocks, trends and seasonality through positive improvements in (1) – (3).	<i>For example:</i> Evidence of (1) and / or (2) and / or (3).	See above

International Waters

Projects were selected based on clear evidence of objectives / activities and outputs relating to the livelihood criteria (1) to (3). In general projects were selected based on the fulfillment of more than one of the criteria and alongside consideration of the criteria already outlined above.

<i>Criteria</i>	<i>Inclusion</i>	<i>Exclusion</i>
(5) Creating income earning opportunities and / or employment generation including skills training, market development	<i>For example:</i> : Pilot or demonstration of income and employment from tourism and eco-tourism opportunities, maintenance of and / or creation of markets for local produce (e.g., fisheries resources, agricultural products); provision of micro-credit, small grants, business training for alternative livelihoods, market analysis and assessment to enable income and / or employment generation.	No evidence of immediate income and / or employment opportunities at the local scale. Note: Local employment arising from project management unit administration activities are excluded from (1).

(6) Opportunities for local empowerment in access to / use of and control over resources for community actors	<i>For example:</i> Changes in legislation, policy and management that encourage inclusion and participation, knowledge sharing and access to information, accountability, improves and / or develops local institutional control over water resource access and use, reductions in water-body pollution and improved land-based waste management (co-management, community-based management schemes) contributing to (1), (3) and (4).	No evidence of opportunities for local empowerment in access to / use of and control over resources
(7) Non-monetary livelihood capability opportunities	<i>For example:</i> Provision of education, improvements in sanitation, water quality and supply, health improvements such as reduction in industrial, agricultural and domestic land and water-based pollutants.	No evidence of non-monetary livelihood capability opportunities.
(8) Reduction in vulnerability to shocks, trends and seasonality through positive improvements in (1) – (3).	<i>For example:</i> Evidence of (1) and / or (2) and / or (3).	See above

Appendix I. Included Projects.

92	Biodiversity Conservation Project	Argentina	LAC	Biodiversity	STR	Full	World Bank
65	El Kala National Park and Wetlands Management	Algeria	MENA	Biodiversity	2	Full	World Bank
205	Consolidation and Implementation of the Patagonia Coastal Zone Management Program for Biodiversity Conservation	Argentina	LAC	Biodiversity	2	Full	UNDP
124	Renewable Energy in Rural Markets Project	Argentina	LAC	Climate Change	5	Full	World Bank

618	Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation (fourth fisheries project)	Bangladesh	Asia	Biodiversity	2	Full	World Bank
537	Forest Biodiversity Protection	Belarus	ECA	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
499	Creating a Co-Managed PA System in Belize: A plan for joint stewardship between Government and Community	Belize	LAC	Biodiversity	3	MSP	UNDP
592	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	Belize	LAC	Biodiversity	2	Full	UNDP
192	Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park	Bhutan	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	UNDP
542	Trust Fund for Environmental Conservation	Bhutan	Asia	Biodiversity	4	Full	World Bank
314	A Program for Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy Using the Popular Participation Law	Bolivia	LAC	Climate Change	6	Full	UNDP
381	Biomass Integrated Gasification	Brazil	LAC	Climate Change	7	Full	UNDP
583	Implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Practices for the Pantanal and Upper Paraguay River Basin	Brazil	LAC	International Waters	9	Full	UNEP
586	Integrated Management of Land-Based Activities in the Sao Francisco Basin	Brazil	LAC	International Waters	10	Full	UNEP

126	National Biodiversity Project / Brazilian Biodiversity Fund Project	Brazil	LAC	Biodiversity	STR	Full	World Bank
621	Biodiversity and PA Management Project	Cambodia	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
85	Biodiversity Conservation and Management Project	Cameroon	AFR	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
444	Energy and Water Sector Reform and Development	Cape Verde	AFR	Climate Change	6	Full	World Bank
218	A Highly Decentralized Approach to the Protection and Utilization of Biological Diversity in the Bangassou Dense Forest	Central African Republic	AFR	Biodiversity	3	Full	UNDP
600	Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary	China	Asia	Biodiversity	1	MSP	UNEP
83	Nature Reserves Management Project	China	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
625	Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Serrania del Baudo	Colombia	LAC	Biodiversity	3	MSP	World Bank
48	Wildlands Protection	Congo	AFR	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
671	Eco-markets	Costa Rica	LAC	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
495	Kopacki Rit Wetlands Management Project	Croatia	ECA	Biodiversity	2	MSP	World Bank
566	Biodiversity Protection	Czech Republic	ECA	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
195	Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone	Dominican Republic	LAC	Biodiversity	2	Full	UNDP
797	Conservation of Biodiversity at Mount Myohyang	DPR Korea	Asia	Biodiversity	4	MSP	UNDP

61	Biodiversity Protection Project	Ecuador	LAC	Biodiversity	3, 2	Full	World Bank
31	Introduction of viable Electric and Hybrid-Electric Bus Technology	Egypt	MENA	Climate Change	11	Full	UNDP
466	Coffee and Biodiversity	El Salvador	LAC	Biodiversity	3	MSP	World Bank
632	Promoting Sustainability of Renewable Energy Technologies and Rural Renewable Energy Service Companies	Fiji	Asia	Climate Change	6	MSP	UNDP
349	Conservation of Biodiversity through Effective Management of Wildlife Trade	Gabon	AFR	Biodiversity	3	Full	UNDP
25	Arid and Semi Arid Eco-system conservation in the Caucasus	Georgia	ECA	Biodiversity	1	MSP	UNDP
488	Integrated Coastal Management Project	Georgia	ECA	Biodiversity	2	Full	World Bank
333	Renewable Energy-Based Electricity for Rural, Social and Economic Development in Ghana	Ghana	AFR	Climate Change	6	Full	UNDP
49	Coastal Wetlands Management	Ghana	AFR	Biodiversity	2	Full	World Bank
136	Natural Resource Management	Ghana	AFR	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
390	Alternatives to Slash and Burn	Global	Global	Climate Change	STR	Full	UNDP
142	People Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)	Global	Global	Biodiversity	1	Full	UNEP
28	Renewable Energy-Based Small Enterprise Development in the Quiche Region	Guatemala	LAC	Climate Change	6	MSP	UNDP

16	Support for the Management and Protection of Laguna del Tigre National Park and Biotopo Peten	Guatemala	LAC	Biodiversity	2	MSP	World Bank
368	Program for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest)	Guyana	LAC	Biodiversity	3	Full	UNDP
121	Biodiversity Project	Honduras	LAC	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank and UNDP
386	Optimizing Development of Small Hydel Resources in Hilly Areas	India	Asia	Climate Change	6	Full	UNDP
84	India Ecodevelopment Project	India	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
99	Kerinci Seblat Integrated Conservation and Development Project	Indonesia	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
119	Solar Home Systems (SHS)	Indonesia	Asia	Climate Change	6	Full	World Bank
116	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project	Indonesia	Asia	Biodiversity	2	Full	World Bank, ADB, AusAid
572	Tehran Transport Emissions Reduction Project	Iran	Asia	Climate Change	5	Full	World Bank
355	Conservation of the Dana and Azaq Protected Areas	Jordan	MENA	Biodiversity	2	Full	UNDP
796	Lake Baringo Community Based Integrated Land and Water Management Project	Kenya	AFR	Biodiversity	1	MSP	UNEP
18	Lewa Wildlife Conservancy	Kenya	AFR	Biodiversity	1	MSP	World Bank

78	Wildlife and PA conservation project	Lao	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
424	Off-grid Electrification Pilot Demonstration, A Component of the Laos Souther Provinces Rural Electrification	Lao	Asia	Climate Change	6	MSP	World Bank
216	Strengthening of National Capacity and Grassroots In-situ Conservation for Sustainable Biodiversity Protection	Lebanon	MENA	Biodiversity	1	Full	UNDP
32	Mini-Hydropower Project	Macedonia	ECA	Climate Change	STR	MSP	World Bank
52	Household Energy Project	Mali	AFR	Climate Change	6	Full	World Bank
371	Decentralized Wind Electric Power for Social and Economic Development	Mauritania	AFR	Climate Change	STR	Full	UNDP
816	Restoration of Round Island	Mauritius	AFR	Biodiversity	2	MSP	World Bank
644	El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve: Habitat Enhancement in Productive landscapes	Mexico	LAC	Biodiversity	3,4	MSP	World Bank
575	High Efficiency Lighting Pilot Project	Mexico	LAC	Climate Change	5	Full	World Bank
643	Renewable Energy for Agriculture	Mexico	LAC	Climate Change	6	Full	World Bank
645	Oaxaca Sustainable Hillside Management Project	Mexico	LAC	Multi-focal	12	MSP	World Bank

21	Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprize Development on Pohnpei	Micronesia	Asia	Biodiversity	2	MSP	UNDP
250	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia	Mongolia	Asia	Biodiversity	1	Full	UNDP
862	Mongolia: Improved Household Stoves in Mongolian Urban Centres	Mongolia	Asia	Climate Change	5	MSP	World Bank
409	Protected Areas Management Project	Morocco	MENA	Biodiversity	1,2,3,4	Full	World Bank
53	Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Pilot and Institutional Strengthening Project	Mozambique	AFR	Biodiversity	STR	Full	World Bank
648	Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management	Mozambique	AFR	Biodiversity	1	Full	World Bank
350	Biodiversity Conservation	Nepal	Asia	Biodiversity	4	Full	UNDP
30	Upper Mustang Biodiversity Conservation Project	Nepal	Asia	Biodiversity	4	MSP	UNDP
906	Landscape-Scale Conservation of Endangered Tiger and Rhinoceros Populations in and around the Chitwan National Park	Nepal	Asia	Biodiversity	3	MSP	UNDP

847	Renwable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice	Nicaragua	LAC	Multi-focal	12	MSP	World Bank
505	Pakistan Mountain Areas Conservancy Project	Pakistan	Asia	Biodiversity	4	Full	UNDP
391	Road Transport Fuel Efficiency	Pakistan	Asia	Climate Change	5		UNDP
348	Biodiversity Conservation in the Darien Region	Panama	LAC	Biodiversity	3	Full	UNDP
133	Atlantic Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project	Panama	LAC	Biodiversity	3,4	Full	World Bank
347	Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	Papua New Guinea	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	UNDP
857	Renewable Energy Systems in the Peruvian Amazon Region (RESPAR)	Peru	LAC	Climate Change	6	MSP	UNDP
449	Photovoltaic-Based Rural Electrification in Peru	Peru	LAC	Climate Change	5	Full	UNDP
682	Vilcabamba Participatory Conservation and Sustainable Development with Indigenous Communities	Peru	LAC	Biodiversity	3	MSP	World Bank
650	Collaborative Management for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Tumbes Noroeste Biosphere Reserve	Peru	LAC	Biodiversity	3,1	MSP	World Bank

799	Conservation of the Tubbahata Reefs National Marine Park and World Heritage Site	Philippines	Asia	Biodiversity	2	MSP	UNDP
29	Palawan New and Renewable Energy and Livelihood Support Project	Philippines	Asia	Climate Change	6	MSP	UNDP
79	Conservation of Priority Protected Areas	Philippines	Asia	Biodiversity	STR	Full	World Bank
539	Forest Biodiversity Protection Project	Poland	ECA	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
531	Rural Environmental Protection	Poland	ECA	International Waters	9	Full	World Bank
403	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	Regional	Asia	Biodiversity	STR	Full	UNDP
398	Pollution Control and Other Measures to Protect Biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika	Regional	AFR	International Waters	9	Full	UNDP
530	Implementation of the SAP for the Pacific Small Island States	Regional	Asia	International Waters	9	Full	UNDP
393	Water Pollution Control and Biodiversity Conservation in the Gulf of Guinea Large Marine Ecosystem	Regional	AFR	International Waters	8	Full	UNDP
176	SAP for the Bi-National Basin of the Bermejo River	Regional	LAC	International Waters	9	Full	UNEP
533	Western Indian Ocean Islands Oil Spill Contingency Planning Project	Regional	AFR	International Waters	10	Full	World Bank
59	Regional Ship Waste Management	Regional	LAC	International Waters	10	Full	World Bank

88	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project	Regional	AFR	International Waters	8	Full	World Bank
72	Gulf of Aqaba Environmental Action Plan	Regional	MENA	International Waters	8	Full	World Bank
129	Biodiversity Conservation Management	Romania	ECA	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
656	Samoa Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management Project	Samoa	Asia	Biodiversity	2	MSP	World Bank
118	Sustainable and Participatory Energy Management	Senegal	AFR	Climate Change	STR	Full	World Bank
535	Biodiversity conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	Seychelles	AFR	Biodiversity	2	Full	World Bank
567	Biodiversity Protection	Slovakia	ECA	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
20	Conservation Planning for Biodiversity in the Thicket Biome	South Africa	AFR	Biodiversity	1	MSP	World Bank
659	Sustainable Protected Area Development in Namaqualand	South Africa	AFR	Biodiversity	1	MSP	World Bank
802	Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Collaborative Management in Rekawa, Ussangoda, and Kalametiya Coastal Ecosystems	Sri Lanka	Asia	Biodiversity	2	MSP	UNDP
352	Development of Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management	Sri Lanka	Asia	Biodiversity	3	Full	UNDP

534	Conservation and Management of Habitats and Species, and Sustainable Community Use of Biodiversity in Dinder National Park	Sudan	AFR	Biodiversity	1	MSP	UNDP
660	Barrier Removal to Secure PV Market Penetration in Semi-Urban Sudan	Sudan	AFR	Climate Change	6	MSP	UNDP
377	Community-based Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequestration and Biodiversity	Sudan	AFR	Climate Change	STR	Full	UNDP
497	Conservation of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management	Syria	MENA	Biodiversity	1	MSP	World Bank
803	Jozani Chwaka Bay National Park Development	Tanzania	AFR	Biodiversity	3	MSP	UNDP
388	Electricity, Fuel and Fertilizer from Municipal and Industrial Organic waste: Demonstration Biogas Plant for Africa	Tanzania	AFR	Climate Change	6	Full	UNDP
86	Solar Water Heating	Tunisia	MENA	Climate Change	6	Full	World Bank
295	Uganda photovoltaic pilot project for rural electrification	Uganda	AFR	Climate Change	6	Full	UNDP
490	Kibale Forest Wild Coffee Project	Uganda	AFR	Biodiversity	3	MSP	World Bank
54	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Conservation	Uganda	AFR	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank

101	Institutional Capacity Building for Protected Areas Management and Sustainable Use (ICB-PAMSU)	Uganda	AFR	Biodiversity	3	Full	World Bank
367	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Eastern Wetlands	Uruguay	LAC	Biodiversity	2	Full	UNDP
855	Establishment of the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve as a Model for Biodiversity Conservation	Uzbekistan	ECA	Biodiversity	1	MSP	UNDP
664	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Llanos Ecoregion	Venezuela	LAC	Biodiversity	2	MSP	World Bank
4	Hon Mun Marine Protected Area Pilot Project	Vietnam	Asia	Biodiversity	2	MSP	World Bank
223	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biodiversity of Socotra Archipelago	Yemen	MENA	Biodiversity	2	Full	UNDP
665	Protected Areas Management	Yemen	MENA	Biodiversity	1	MSP	World Bank
374	Photovoltaics for Household and Community Use	Zimbabwe	AFR	Climate Change	6	Full	UNDP
56	Biodiversity Conservation in Southeast Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	AFR	Biodiversity	1	Full	World Bank

Appendix II

Protocol for Examination of Local Livelihood Benefits and Impacts

The protocol is split into two parts to take account of project approval or pre-implementation and ongoing or project completion: **(A) As proposed** and **(B) Under implementation (for at least one-year) and Project completion**. The differentiation will allow an initial comparison to be drawn in terms of ‘social and social procedural impacts’ of GEF projects.

(A) As Proposed

Methodology

Data will be collected from project documents that are available in the GEF Archives and computer database. Only projects that have been completed or are under implementation for over 12 months as of June 30th, 2002 will be included within the sample (approximately 350 full and medium sized projects). Enabling Activities will not be considered.

Basic information on projects such as GEF funding and co-financing etc is available on from GEF database and can be collated easily. However, the extensive social impacts data collection will involve reading the relevant sections of project documents held in the GEF archives and online. Particular attention will be given to sections of each project documents that address public involvement, stakeholders, affected populations (‘target beneficiaries’), proposed objectives and expected outcomes. It is in these sections that local livelihood benefits and impacts are most likely to feature. All information will be input into a Microsoft Access database.

Basic Information on Projects

1. GEF Project Identification Number
2. Region (*LAC, Africa, ECA, Asia and Pacific*)
3. Focal Area
4. Operational Program
5. Project type
6. Country
7. GEF funding, co-financing, and total project cost
8. Cumulative GEF funding, co-financing, and total project cost per Operational Program
9. Cumulative GEF funding, co-financing and total project cost per Region
10. Implementing Agency
11. Executing Agency (*name of NGO, government agencies and organizations*)
12. Type of Executing Agency and arrangement (*NGO, government, private sector, foundation, bilateral, multilateral agency etc*)
13. Financial Mechanism (*Grant, trust fund etc*)

- 14. Project Name
- 15. Project Duration

- **Process: Social Indicators**

Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholders are the individuals, groups, or institutions that have an interest or stake in the outcome of a GEF Financed project. The term also applies to those potentially affected by a project.

Stakeholder involvement can take many definitions and forms from passive / consultative to participatory leading to empowerment. Most importantly the impacts on stakeholders differ due to changes in the distribution of power and equity to influence and decide outcomes. Therefore the process used in a project design and implementation is linked to the equity and distributional social impacts.

The GEF (1996) *Public Involvement in GEF Financed Projects* refers to three often overlapping involvement process. Firstly, information dissemination refers to the availability of timely and relevant information on GEF financed projects to the public. Secondly, consultation pertains to information exchanges among the government, Implementing Agencies (IAs), project executing agencies and other stakeholders. Although decision-making rests with government, IAs and executing agencies periodically consult throughout the project cycle to help managers make informed decisions. However, stakeholders such as local communities directly impacted by the project do not have a decision-making role in consultative processes. Thirdly, stakeholder participation is where stakeholders interactively engage in the identification of a project concept, objectives, design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. This form of interactive participation is critical for the success of projects that work directly with local communities (particularly disadvantaged groups, such as women, displaced and indigenous) and intend to improve livelihoods

- ***Questions / Categories***

1. *Does the project specify a stakeholder involvement component?*

Stakeholder Involvement = Yes / No

If no then, does the project offer explanation for lack of stakeholder involvement component?

If yes then,

2. *Who are stakeholders identified by the project?*

Identified Stakeholders = List / describe (inc. specific provisions for involvement by ethnicity, age, displaced or marginalized / private sector)

3. *What methods are used to identify stakeholders?*

Stakeholder Assessment = yes / no, describe

Stakeholder assessment refers to examination of legislation, policy and management constraints and / or opportunities that relate to participation. Furthermore, analyze stakeholder groups, their interests and positions, influence and power.

4. *What type of stakeholder involvement is planned?*

Type of Stakeholder Involvement = List / describe (e.g., Information collection (passive) / Consultative / Participation (interactive))

5. *What is the planned timing of stakeholder involvement?*

Timing of stakeholder involvement = List / describe (e.g., concept / design (planning) / implementation / evaluation)

6. *What type of stakeholder involvement methods will be used?*

Stakeholder Involvement Methods = List / describe (e.g., Focus groups, meetings, seminars, workshops, PRA)

- **Social / Livelihood Impacts**

Livelihood benefits and impacts are defined as any project intervention:

(1) positively; increases livelihood capabilities, assets (stores, incomes, resources, claims and access (mediated by institutions, organizations and social relations)) and activities required for a means to living.

(2) negatively; decreases livelihood capabilities, assets (stores, incomes, resources, claims and access (mediated by institutions, organizations and social relations)) and activities required for a means to a living.

The term capabilities refers to the ability of individuals to realize their potential, and exercise choices, develop skills, experience and participate socially. Dreze and Sen (1989: 18) refer to capabilities as alternative beings and doings that a person can achieve with economic, social and cultural characteristics.

The term asset refers to a number of components, some belong to recognized economic categories of different types of capital, some do not, namely claims and access. The five main types of capital contributing to assets in the livelihood definition are: natural, physical, human, financial and social capital.

7. *Does the project plan to carry out a social assessment?*

Social Assessment = Yes / No, describe (e.g., disenfranchisement, relocation / resettlement, post-conflict, gender etc)

Social assessment addresses key question: what will be the impact of the project on various stakeholders, particularly women and vulnerable groups? What are the plans to mitigate impacts? What are the institutional arrangements required for project delivery? Are there adequate plans to build capacity required at appropriate levels?

Social analysis component is axiomatic in social assessment, may involve: demographic issues: number of people, their location, population density, age etc; socio-economic determinants such as factors affecting income, risk, land tenure, access to markets and institutions, family, kinship reciprocity and access to wage opportunities and migration; social organization: organization and capacity at household and community levels affecting participation in local level institutions; socio-political context: implementing agencies goals, priorities, commitment to objectives, control over resources, relationships between and within stakeholder groups; needs and values: stakeholder values and attitudes determining whether development interventions are needed and wanted, incentives for change and capacity of stakeholders to absorb change.

8. *Who are the affected populations identified in the project design, and what is the expected number?*

Affected Populations = List / describe

Depending types of positive / negative impacts the following questions will apply:

- *Institutional Capacity Building for Social Impacts (Institutional and Systemic Level).*

9. *Does the project plan institutional capacity building to provide positive social / negative livelihood impacts?*

Institutional Capacity: Positive / Negative Impacts = describe

- *Enabling Environment for Social / Livelihood Impacts*

10. *Does the project plan legal and policy reform to facilitate and provide positive or negative social / livelihood Impacts?*

Enabling Environments Positive / Negative Impacts = List / describe

11. *Does the project plan links or develop complementarities with other Implementing Agency projects, and government department activities which enhance social impacts? (e.g. CAS, PRSP etc)*

Complementarities to IA / Government Interventions = List / describe

- *Devising and Implementing Systems that Provide or Cause Positive and Negative Social Impacts*

12. *What are the expected / planned positive and negative impacts on affected populations?*

Affected Populations Positive / Negative Impacts = List / describe

13. *What is the expected extent of local and / or regional, national and global positive / negative impacts?*

Extent of Positive / Negative Impacts = List / describe

(B) Under Implementation / Completion

Methodology

Data will be collected from project mid-term and completion evaluation reports that available in the GEF Archives and from the Implementing Agencies. The sample will be identical to the 'as proposed' sample to enable a comparative analysis. Enabling Activities will not be considered. All information will be input into a Microsoft Access database. Relevant quantitative and qualitative data will be extracted and tabulated as necessary. The questions and categories generally reflect the 'as proposed' question structure with minor changes.

- ***Questions / Categories***

14. *To what extent was the specified stakeholder involvement component achieved?*

Stakeholder Involvement = describe

15. *To what extent were methods used to identify stakeholders successfully implemented? If not, what were the problems encountered and how were they overcome?*

Stakeholder Assessment = yes / no describe

16. *How many and what were the timings of stakeholder meetings and were the meetings sufficient to achieve acceptance and / or ownership?*

Number and Timing of stakeholder involvement = List / describe

17. *Where the stakeholder methods successful, if not, what were the problems and how did the project attempt to rectify them?*

Stakeholder Involvement Methods = describe

18. *What information was collected from stakeholder, was the information sufficient for implementation?*

Type of Information Input = List / describe

19. *To what extent were the budgetary allocations for stakeholder involvement sufficient? Did the project design over or under estimate the budget required?*

Funding for Stakeholder Involvement = Amount in US\$ List / describe

20. *Did stakeholders have any responsibility for implementation activities and control of project budgets? If yes, what was the impact on the project positive / negative?*

Stakeholder Control of Implementation = List / describe

• **Social and Livelihood Impacts**

21. *Did the project carry out a social assessment and if yes, to what extent were results fed into implementation? If not, what reasons if any does the project give for lack of social assessment?*

Social Assessment = Yes / No describe outcomes (e.g. see question 7)

22. *To what extent has the project met affected population objectives?*

Affected Populations = List / describe

Depending types of positive / negative impacts the following questions will apply:

- *Institutional Capacity Building for Social / Livelihood Impacts (Institutional and Systemic Level).*

23. *To what extent did the project institutional capacity building provide positive or cause negative social / livelihood impacts. If so, what were the specific activities?*

Institutional Capacity: Positive / Negative
Social Impacts = describe

- *Enabling Environment for Social / Livelihood Impacts*

24. *Did the projects legal and policy reform result in positive or cause negative social impacts? Were relevant reforms implemented?*

Enabling Environments Impacts: Positive / Negative = List / describe

25. *To what extent did the project establish complementarities with other Implementing Agency projects, and government department activities? (e.g. CAS, PRSP etc.)*

Complementarities to IA / Government Interventions = List / describe

- *Devising and Implementing Systems that Provide or Cause Positive and Negative Social Impacts*

26. *To what extent were project activities implemented and what have been the positive and negative impacts on impacts?*

Affected Population Positive / Negative Impacts = List / describe

27. *What was the extent of local and / or regional, national, and global positive / negative impacts?*

Extent of Positive / Negative Impacts = List / describe

Appendix III

The table below provides the general inclusion and exclusion criteria for each focal area and Operational Program and illustrative examples.

Biodiversity and Multi-focal

Inclusion	Exclusion
<p>Criteria for local livelihood benefits – (1) Creating income earning opportunities and / or employment generation including skills training, market development; (2) Opportunities for local empowerment in governance of natural resources through the provision of access / use and control for community actors; (3) Non-monetary livelihood capability opportunities; (4) Reduction in vulnerability to shocks, trends and seasonality through positive improvements in (1) – (3).</p> <p><i>Example: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihood Options in the Grasslands of Eastern Mongolia</i> Objectives / activities / benefits: Build the capacity of the Protected Areas Administration to produce and implement PA management plans using public participation techniques (criteria 2); training of local community leaders, participatory planning in buffer zones (criteria 2); development of community fund institutions to manage small grants and livelihood activities (criteria 1, 2 & 4); training of ‘aimag and sum’ (gov.) government professionals in biodiversity conservation and incorporation in provincial and local development plans – provision of frameworks for the replication of initiatives in livestock, agriculture, infrastructure (criteria 1, 2, 4); support biodiversity conservation and alternative livelihoods (afforestation, soil conservation, water point development) (criteria 1, 3); soft loan allocation from the community fund to develop small business among the communities (criteria 1)</p> <p><i>Example: Bangladesh Aquatic Biodiversity Conservation (fourth fisheries project)</i> Objectives / activities / benefits: Project will assist the government resolve institutional bottlenecks and implement the national fisheries policy in the key areas of aquaculture, shrimp production, open water fisheries, decentralizing control to local NGOs, communities and the private sector (criteria 1, 2); encourage skills and training improvements for decentralization (criteria 1, 2); implementation of management measures such as enhancement stocking, habitat restoration, construction of fish passes, establishment of fish sanctuaries to benefit local communities: aquaculture and shrimp production primarily involving small farmers (who have access to land and ponds) and create employment for laborers (criteria 1, 4); enhancement of the resource will lead to increased income and nutritional benefits (criteria 1, 3). The project at full operation is expected to result in an incremental fish and shrimp production of 22,000 metric tones and 2,500 metric tones per year and create about 440,000 additional employment opportunities (criteria 1)</p>	<p><i>Example: Ecuador Monitoring the Galapagos Islands</i> Objectives / activities / outputs: (1) to establish a solid monitoring system to measure well-being of eco-regions of the islands – including the monitoring of fisheries and establishment of system to monitor socio-economic (including poverty / income levels) status and tourism (2) to monitor the key sustainability variables of the islands (3) to provide adequate information to policy makers for adequate management of eco-regions – including strengthened capacity of local organizations to ensure compilation and use of information provided by local stakeholders (representatives of fishing coops, recycling groups, local artisans, farmers and ranchers); establishment of participatory monitoring capacity for local fisheries and tourism to feed into national park management</p> <p><i>Example: Priority Actions to Consolidate Protection in the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem.</i> Objectives / activities / benefits: (1) establishment of eight priority Pas for conservation, demonstration and replication (2) consolidation of institutional capacities for sustained integrated coastal management (3) education and awareness raising for environmental management, sustainable development and biodiversity conservation (4) actions and infrastructure to relieve environmentally negative impacts including pollution mitigation (criteria 3)</p>

<p><i>Example: Bhutan Integrated Management of Jigme Dorji National Park</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: Development and implementation of community natural resource plans, enabling the Forest and Nature Conservation Act that encourages community participation and social forestry (criteria 2, 4); Community natural resource plans will aim to implement sustainable livelihoods and new approaches (criteria 1 – 4); develop extension training for communities in ICDP methods and community forestry to develop sustainable livestock herding, alternative income generation through micro credit such as eco-tourism, local lumber production, horticultural initiatives and medicinal plants; project will promote pilot fuel saving stoves, and solar water heaters which will be made available for purchase, to reduce fuelwood consumption, alongside pilot mini-hydro project in 3 locations (criteria 1, 3, 4)</p> <p><i>Example: Nicaragua: Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation:</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: Promote renewable energy in development of biodiversity friendly agro-industrial processes (coffee and allspice) in rural areas and provide increases in revenue to local community cooperatives through marketing and export and reduce dependence on fuel wood (criteria 1, 4); develop and implement capacity building / training to support renewable energy / and for mixed use agro forestry, nursery and planting techniques among community cooperatives including technical training for women (criteria 1 and 2); Land use and socio-economic monitoring including employment opportunities provided by the project and opportunities for women (criteria 1 and 2); Participation Plan – participation of local community stakeholders in project planning, evolution, evaluation and decision-making (criteria 2)</p>	
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Climate Change and Ozone

Inclusion	Exclusion
<p>Criteria for local livelihood benefits – (1) creating income earning opportunities / employment generation, skills, training and market stimulation and development; (2) Opportunities for local empowerment in access to / use of an control over alternative renewable energy / energy efficiency technologies; (3) non-monetary benefits that increase livelihood capabilities (e.g. health, education, sanitation and water (4) reduction in vulnerability to shocks, trends and seasonality through positive improvements in (1) – (3).</p> <p><i>Example: Argentina Renewable Energy in Rural Markets Project</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: Provide rural areas with reliable electricity supply using sustainable technologies and improve the standard of living of rural population (criteria 1, 3); Develop and implement institutional framework for off-grid rural electrification in 10 provinces serving 108,000 poor households (criteria 2); provision of electricity, lighting and basic communications to households (criteria 3); improvement in education, productivity, social development, improved lighting will allow more time for people to undertake income generating activities, and women will also note that better lighting enables them to respond more effectively to infant needs; children will benefit from additional time to study; television and radio access will be improved (criteria 1 – 4)</p> <p><i>Example: Bolivia Program for Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy using the Popular Participation Law</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: the project will overcome barriers to the initiation of a renewable energy rural electrification program; identify pilot communities where the necessary partnerships with the private sector, electricity utilities, production coops and other groups can initiate a national rural electrification program and lead to successful community based electrification (criteria 1, 3); institutional strengthening of local electric utilities – train users, beneficiaries (communities in pilot villages) (criteria 1, 2); identify and establish the institutional structures required for the implementation of renewable rural based electrification and establish options for financing under the popular participation law (criteria 2, 3); 100 rural communities obtaining access to renewables in 22 municipalities; projects which are both economically and financially viable utilizing public-private financing. Benefits will be potable water, agricultural water supply, health posts, schools, lighting of streets and market places, economically productive activities especially increased agricultural production, artisan activities, small industry (criteria 1 – 4);</p>	<p><i>Example: Latvia Program for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: Main objective is to assist Latvia in the rapid phase-out of ODS consistent with international efforts; in order to achieve the objective the project contains two components (1) technology conversion in the foam, aerosol and refrigeration sectors (2) technical assistance and training component for government institutions (e.g. customs)</p> <p><i>Example: Jamaica Demand Side Management Demonstration Project</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: The main focus of the project will be on energy savings in the commercial sectors. The project will (1) test and / or demonstrate the viability of selected energy savings and efficiency in the commercial sector and establish technical, economic and financial feasibility (2) implement a small pilot residential program to develop information on potential energy savings and test strategies to deliver efficient services in residential lighting using CFLs. During the pilot period about 100 systems would be installed, increasing to 30,000 homes in the second phase (criteria 3)</p>

International Waters

Inclusion	Exclusion
<p>Criteria for local livelihood benefits – (1) Creating income earning opportunities and / or employment generation including skills training, market development; (2) Opportunities for local empowerment in governance of natural resources through the provision of access / use and control for community actors; (3) Non-monetary livelihood capability opportunities; (4) Reduction in vulnerability to shocks, trends and seasonality through positive improvements in (1) – (3).</p> <p><i>Example: Regional (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania) Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: The project is expected to lay the essential foundations of knowledge, capacity building and establishment of institutions for a wider program of investments for sustainable management of lake resources – maximize benefits to riparian communities from using resources within the basin to generate food, employment, incomes, save water and sustain a disease free environment (criteria 1, 3, 4); the project will develop pilot demonstration zones to conserve wetlands, reduce sediment and nutrient flow, reduce fecal and municipal waste, industrial waste and stabilize the Nile perch fisheries and increase catch of indigenous species (criteria 1 – 4); harmonize policies and management of Lake Victoria resources with community participation including development of pollution control / disaster management plan (criteria 1 – 4); net economic benefits to the local communities \$275 – 520 million from stabilizing lake fisheries through expansion of artisan fishing and processing; avoidance of costs associated with water hyacinth; reduction in costs of treating polluted water and diminished incidence of disease and water borne health problems among local communities as result of improved sanitation; increased productivity from wetlands (criteria 1 – 4)</p>	<p><i>Example: Mekong River Basin Water Utilization Project</i></p> <p>Objectives / activities / benefits: The project would support the MRC in achieving the establishment of ‘rules’ for water utilization and consist of three components (1) developing analytical tool and comprehensive basin simulation package to support MRC management decisions, determining monitoring of the rules; (2) drafting rules to establish minimum flows in the Mekong, define water sharing and utilization and water quality management; preparing a review and notification of protocols and procedures; (3) strengthening of institutional (regional and national) capacity to implement rules</p>