OPS5

FIFTH OVERALL PERFORMANCE STUDY OF THE GEF

MULTI FOCAL AREA PROJECTS IN GEF PORTFOLIO

OPS5 Technical Document #9

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OPS5 Technical Document 9:

Multi Focal Area Projects in GEF Portfolio[1]

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The GEF projects address global environmental concerns relevant to the GEF focal area priorities. Each of these focal areas is programmed as a funding window in the replenishment agreement documents. Earlier the GEF Trust Fund (GET) was the only GEF administered source of funding for the focal area activities. With the advent of other trust funds such as SCCF, LDCF and NPIF, other programming windows have also become available. A GEF project may receive funding from one or more focal areas and trust funds. A project that receives GEF funding from the programming window of more than one focal area is generally referred to as a multi-focal area project. However, not all projects that address concerns related to more than one GEF focal area receive funding from multiple focal area windows: based on operational decisions some of them may be funded by GEF exclusively from one focal area supported through the GEF trust fund or through the programming window of one of the other trust funds.

Although multi-focal projects have been present in the GEF portfolio since its inception, in recent years, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of these projects and their share in total GEF funding. Given the increasing importance of the multi-focal area modality, it is important to know more about this subset of the GEF portfolio. The GEF Evaluation Office undertook a desk review based review to gather and synthesize information on Multi-Focal Area (MFA) projects supported by the GEF. The work undertaken so far includes identification of MFA projects in GEF portfolio, trends in funding for MFA projects, and results of completed MFA projects. The review on design of MFA projects is still ongoing. The findings on design of MFA projects will be included in the final version of this paper.

This note presents the emerging findings from the work undertaken so far. The key findings are:

a) Of the 3511[2] projects in the GEF portfolio, 696 (20%) projects that account for 26 percent of GEF funding were identified as projects that address multi-focal concerns. This includes 223 projects that were funded from a single focal area window but address multi-focal concerns and 473 projects that received funding from multiple-focal area windows or were supported through funds from more than one of the GEF administered trust funds. In all 578 projects, which include 458 projects that were approved as multifocal projects, were supported exclusively through the GET.
b) Since GEF's inception the share of projects that address multi-focal concerns has increased. For GEF-5, based on the data up to June 30th 2013, the projects that address multi-focal concerns accounted for 29 percent of GEF projects and 44 percent of GEF funding[3].
c) Projects approved through funding from LDCF and SCCF trust funds are more likely to address multi-focal concerns than projects that have been funded entirely through the GET. Advent of programming through other trust funds has also increased the share of multifocal projects in the total number of GEF projects and GEF funding.
d) The most common combination of the multi-focal area projects is biodiversity and climate change. The other common combination is biodiversity and land

[2] This number excludes the 28 SGP related approvals that are listed as projects in PMIS.
[3] This data includes the 28 SGP programs.

degradation. However, among the completed projects biodiversity and international waters combination is more common.

e) In terms of outcome ratings, when compared to single focal area projects a similar percentage of MFA projects – both projects that were approved as MFA projects and those that were approved as single focal area projects but address multi-focal concerns – are rated in the satisfactory range. However, a lower percentage of MFA projects tend to meet a more stringent yard stick of satisfactory or higher rating (table 5). A similar pattern is observed in terms of quality of M&E ratings. Differences in terms of sustainability, extensions, etc. are not as apparent.

f) The review of project design of a sample of MFA approvals in GEF-5 and during GEF2 & GEF-3 was undertaken to understand how the more recent MFA projects differ from those that were designed in the earlier periods. The analysis shows that GEF-5 projects seem to give more attention to M&E issues. M&E plans for most of the projects from the GEF-3/GEF-2 period were not well developed. In comparison, GEF-5 projects that have reached the CEO endorsement stage give more attention to M&E issues: both in terms of level of detailed planning and in terms of level of budget for M&E activities. The other sub-set of GEF-5 projects, i.e. for which only PIFs are available, do not have well developed M&E plans because this information is not expected at the PIF review stage of the project cycle.

g) The full size projects from GEF-5 and GEF-3/GEF-2 seem to be similar in terms of whether they focus on creating an enabling environment or on generating global environmental benefits more directly. For both these samples, more than two thirds of the projects, and 90 percent of the funding, were focused on implementation of activities that are expected to generate global environmental benefits more directly.

I. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF MFA PROJECTS

Projects that have been approved by GEF as multi-focal projects are easy to identify in the PMIS database as these are specifically marked as multi-focal area projects. However, there are several projects that address global environmental concerns relevant to more than one focal area, but had been funded through a single focal area funding window. A desk survey of the GEF portfolio of 3511 approved projects funded from the GET (GEF Trust Fund) and from the other trust funds (Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund, and Multi Trust Funds) and which had been approved by June 30th 2013 was conducted (See Table 1 below). This includes completed GEF projects. From these 3511 projects, those that were multi-focal in terms of environmental concerns they addressed but had been approved under a single focal area were identified.

Table 1: Number & percentage of projects across Trust Funds[4]

[4] This table does not include the 28 SGP programs.

Trust Funds	Number of Projects	Percentage
GET	3278	92.6%
LDCF	161	4.5%
MTF	21	0.6%
NPIF	5	0.1%
SCCF	46	1.3%
Total*	**3511**	**100.0%**

** The data for GEF-5 is up to June 30th 2013. It is likely to increase significantly by the time GEF-5 ends in June 2014.*

To illustrate characteristics of projects approved from a single focal area window, but classified as multi-focal some examples are discussed. The regional project "*Biological Diversity Conservation through Participatory Rehabilitation of the Degraded Lands of the Arid and Semi-Arid Trans-boundary Areas of Mauritania and Senegal*" (GEF ID 457) was approved under biodiversity focal area. The project sought to address the root causes of biodiversity loss from land degradation in the five critical, upland and floodplain ecosystems of a 60,000 km^2 portion of the trans-border Senegal River Valley in Senegal and Mauritania. In addition, the project also sought to improve on techniques for rehabilitating the natural ecosystems of the degraded lands targeted by it. The expected results of the project such as ecosystem restoration and improved fire control are expected to provide carbon sequestration benefits. Thus, in addition to biodiversity, the project also addressed global environmental concerns related to land degradation and climate change mitigation focal areas.

Another regional project, "*Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin*" (PID 1093) was approved as an international waters focal area project. The Project's global environmental objectives were to reduce and prevent trans-boundary water related environmental degradation, prevent land degradation, and protect globally significant biodiversity, through sustainable and cooperative integrated management of the Basin, enhance existing capacity, informed decision-making and ensure the public's greater involvement in the Basin's decision-making process. Thus, in addition to international waters, the project is also relevant to priorities of the biodiversity focal area, and also to some extent to land degradation.

Along with identification of multi focal projects, the GEF priorities that these projects address were also tracked. Up to and including GEF-3, the GEF operational programs – under implementation from the GEF-1 to GEF-3 period – were the basis of determining relevance of proposed projects to the GEF priorities. Although projects that were approved during the pilot phase were not approved as part of the formal operational programs, they were retroactively classified as such in the PMIS. During the GEF-4 replenishment period, as a step towards a more programmatic approach, strategic programs were developed in support of the long term strategic objectives. These strategic programs defined the focus of the GEF activities during the fourth replenishment period. With the start of the GEF-5 replenishment period, the GEF has programmed resources according to a defined set of focal area strategic objectives. Thus, different operational programs, strategic priorities and strategic objectives have been implemented during different GEF replenishment periods. To bring all projects to a common denominator, a strategy mapping exercise was undertaken for the identified multi-

focal area projects. This includes multi-focal projects that had been approved as single focal area projects. The identified MFA projects were mapped to GEF-5 strategic objectives (appended at Annex 1). In addition some other characteristics of the MFA projects such as those pertaining to project design, level of complexity, etc. were identified and tagged. For identifying MFA projects an identical approach was adopted for projects funded through other trust funds. Climate change mitigation and adaptation were considered as one focal area.

II. MFA PROJECTS IN GEF PORTFOLIO

Within the GEF portfolio of 3511 approved projects, 696 projects were identified as those addressing multi-focal area concerns[5]. Of these 696 projects, 473 were approved as multi-focal projects whereas the rest were approved as single focal area projects. Of the 223 projects approved through single focal area funding windows, 44 were approved as land degradation projects, 33 as biodiversity, 27 as international waters, 116 as climate change, two as ozone depleting substances and one as POPs focal area project.

As is evident from Table 2 (a), the share of projects addressing multi-focal area concerns has increased during the course of progressing GEF replenishment periods, with the exception of GEF-4 where this share shows a reduction. This is particularly true for the projects approved as multi-focal. Increase in share of multi-focal projects during GEF-5 is more of reverting back to the GEF-3 levels than any increase over the figures for GEF-3 period. The share of projects addressing multi-focal area concerns but approved within a single focal area has more or less remained the same over the same course. The table below presents a detailed distribution of the projects addressing multi-focal area concerns and those addressing single focal area concerns across the various replenishment periods. While the share in terms of number of projects has remained more or less the same over the GEF-3 to GEF-5 period, in terms of GEF funding share of multi-focal projects has increased considerably.

Table 2 (b) presents the share of multi-focal projects across different periods. It shows that there has been a steady increase in the share of multi-focal projects in GEF grants. During GEF-5, 44 percent of GEF funding was for projects that were either approved as multi-focal projects or were approved as single focal area projects that addressed multi-focal concerns. The analysis undertaken for STAR Mid-Term Evaluation shows that fragmentation of GEF funding might be one of the reasons for increase in share of multi-focal projects.

[5] The cutoff date for the PMIS dataset used for the review was June 30th 2013.

Table 2(a): Number & percentage of MFA projects across GEF Replenishment periods[6]

GEF Replenishment periods	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns						Projects addressing single focal area concerns		Grand Total	
	Approved as MFA		Not approved as MFA		Total					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL TRUST FUNDS										
Pilot Phase	1	0.9%	6	5.2%	7	6.0%	109	94.0%	116	100.0%
GEF-1	5	1.3%	5	1.3%	10	2.7%	361	97.3%	371	100.0%
GEF-2	26	4.2%	25	4.1%	51	8.3%	566	91.7%	617	100.0%
GEF-3	191	21.2%	82	9.1%	273	30.3%	629	69.7%	902	100.0%
GEF-4	104	12.8%	56	6.9%	160	19.7%	653	80.3%	813	100.0%
GEF-5*	146	21.1%	49	7.1%	195	28.2%	497	71.8%	692	100.0%
Total	**473**	**13.5%**	**223**	**6.4%**	**696**	**19.8%**	**2815**	**80.2%**	**3511**	**100.0%**
GET										
Pilot Phase	1	0.9%	6	5.2%	7	6.0%	109	94.0%	116	100.0%
GEF-1	5	1.3%	5	1.3%	10	2.7%	361	97.3%	371	100.0%
GEF-2	26	4.2%	25	4.1%	51	8.3%	566	91.7%	617	100.0%
GEF-3	191	22.5%	33	3.9%	224	26.4%	626	73.6%	850	100.0%
GEF-4	104	13.8%	30	4.0%	134	17.8%	617	82.2%	751	100.0%
GEF-5*	131	22.9%	21	3.7%	152	26.5%	421	73.5%	573	100.0%
Total	**458**	**14.0%**	**120**	**3.7%**	**578**	**17.6%**	**2700**	**82.4%**	**3278**	**100.0%**
LDCF										
GEF-3	-	-	44	95.7%	44	95.7%	2	4.3%	46	100.0%
GEF-4	-	-	16	37.2%	16	37.2%	27	62.8%	43	100.0%
GEF-5*	-	-	21	29.2%	21	29.2%	51	70.8%	72	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**81**	**50.3%**	**81**	**50.3%**	**80**	**49.7%**	**161**	**100.0%**
Multi Trust Fund										
GEF-5*	15	71.4%	-	-	15	71.4%	6	28.6%	21	100.0%
Total	**15**	**71.4%**	**-**	**-**	**15**	**71.4%**	**6**	**28.6%**	**21**	**100.0%**
NPIF										
GEF-5*	-	-	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**1**	**20.0%**	**1**	**20.0%**	**4**	**80.0%**	**5**	**100.0%**
SCCF										
GEF-3	-	-	5	83.3%	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6	100.0%
GEF-4	-	-	10	52.6%	10	52.6%	9	47.4%	19	100.0%
GEF-5*	-	-	6	28.6%	6	28.6%	15	71.4%	21	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**21**	**45.7%**	**21**	**45.7%**	**25**	**54.3%**	**46**	**100.0%**

** The data for GEF-5 is up to June 30th 2013. It is likely to increase significantly by the time GEF-5 ends in June 2014.*

[6] This table does not include the 28 SGP programs

Table 2(b): Share of MFA projects in GEF grants across GEF Replenishment periods[7]

GEF Replenishment periods	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns						Projects addressing single focal area concerns		Grand Total	
	Projects approved as MFA		Not approved as MFA		Total					
	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%
ALL TRUST FUNDS										
Pilot Phase	15.6	2.4%	14.8	2.2%	30.4	4.6%	632.0	95.4%	662.4	100.0%
GEF-1	49.2	4.7%	23.4	2.3%	72.6	7.0%	964.1	93.0%	1,036.7	100.0%
GEF-2	149.6	8.2%	80.1	4.4%	229.7	12.6%	1,588.9	87.4%	1,818.6	100.0%
GEF-3	456.6	15.3%	212.5	7.1%	669.1	22.5%	2,307.9	77.5%	2,976.9	100.0%
GEF-4	644.6	21.0%	217.7	7.1%	862.4	28.0%	2,213.3	72.0%	3,075.7	100.0%
GEF-5*	1,207.5	36.1%	273.3	8.2%	1,480.9	44.3%	1,865.2	55.7%	3,346.1	100.0%
Total	**2,523.2**	**19.5%**	**821.8**	**6.4%**	**3,345.0**	**25.9%**	**9,571.4**	**74.1%**	**12,916.5**	**100.0%**
GET										
Pilot Phase	15.6	2.4%	14.8	2.2%	30.4	4.6%	632	95.4%	662.4	100.0%
GEF-1	49.2	4.7%	23.4	2.3%	72.6	7.0%	964.1	93.0%	1,036.7	100.0%
GEF-2	149.6	8.2%	80.1	4.4%	229.7	12.6%	1,588.9	87.4%	1,818.6	100.0%
GEF-3	456.6	15.5%	191.1	6.5%	647.7	22.0%	2,302.8	78.1%	2,950.4	100.0%
GEF-4	644.6	22.7%	115.3	4.1%	759.9	26.7%	2,083.8	73.3%	2,843.7	100.0%
GEF-5*	1,048.0	39.9%	95.3	3.6%	1,143.3	43.6%	1,481.1	56.4%	2,624.4	100.0%
Total	**2,363.7**	**19.8%**	**519.9**	**4.4%**	**2,883.6**	**24.2%**	**9,052.7**	**75.8%**	**11,936.3**	**100.0%**
LDCF										
GEF-3	-	-	9.7	90.7%	9.7	90.7%	0.9	8.4%	10.7	100.0%
GEF-4	-	-	44.6	31.2%	44.6	31.2%	98.2	68.8%	142.8	100.0%
GEF-5*	-	-	146.9	35.1%	146.9	35.1%	271.1	64.9%	418	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**201.2**	**35.2%**	**201.2**	**35.2%**	**370.3**	**64.8%**	**571.5**	**100.0%**
MTF										
GEF-5*	159.5	79.4%	-	-	159.5	79.4%	41.2	20.5%	200.8	100.0%
Total	**159.5**	**79.4%**	**-**	**-**	**159.5**	**79.4%**	**41.2**	**20.5%**	**200.8**	**100.0%**
NPIF										
GEF-5*	-	-	1.1	22.0%	1.1	22.0%	3.9	78.0%	5	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**1.1**	**22.0%**	**1.1**	**22.0%**	**3.9**	**78.0%**	**5**	**100.0%**
SCCF										
GEF-3	-	-	11.7	74.1%	11.7	74.1%	4.1	25.9%	15.8	100.0%
GEF-4	-	-	57.9	65.0%	57.9	65.0%	31.3	35.1%	89.1	100.0%
GEF-5*	-	-	30	30.6%	30	30.6%	67.8	69.3%	97.9	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**99.6**	**49.1%**	**99.6**	**49.1%**	**103.3**	**50.9%**	**202.9**	**100.0%**

** The data for GEF-5 is up to June 30th 2013. It is likely to increase significantly by the time GEF-5 ends in June 2014.*

[7] This table includes the grants for the 28 SGP program tranches.

Table 3 (a and b) presents share of multi-focal area projects in terms of project type. The multi-focal area projects tend to account for a greater share in number of and funding through full size projects.

Table 3 (a): Number & percentage of MFA projects by Project Type

Type	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns						Projects addressing single focal area concerns		Grand Total	
	Approved as MFA		Not approved as MFA		Total					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL TRUST FUNDS										
EA	163	15.7%	51	4.9%	214	20.7%	822	79.3%	1036	100.0%
FSP	228	13.0%	132	7.5%	360	20.5%	1398	79.5%	1758	100.0%
MSP	82	11.4%	40	5.6%	122	17.0%	595	83.0%	717	100.0%
SGP	27	96.4%	-	-	27	96.4%	1	3.6%	28	100.0%
Total	**500**	**14.1%**	**223**	**6.3%**	**723**	**20.4%**	**2816**	**79.6%**	**3539**	**100.0%**
GET										
EA	163	16.5%	2	0.2%	165	16.7%	821	83.3%	986	100.0%
FSP	213	13.3%	84	5.3%	297	18.6%	1299	81.4%	1596	100.0%
MSP	82	11.8%	34	4.9%	116	16.7%	580	83.3%	696	100.0%
SGP	27	96.4%	-	-	27	96.4%	1	3.6%	28	100.0%
Total	**485**	**14.7%**	**120**	**3.6%**	**605**	**18.3%**	**2701**	**81.7%**	**3306**	**100.0%**
LDCF										
EA	-	-	49	98.0%	49	98.0%	1	2.0%	50	100.0%
FSP	-	-	31	30.4%	31	30.4%	71	69.6%	102	100.0%
MSP	-	-	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	8	88.9%	9	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**81**	**50.3%**	**81**	**50.3%**	**80**	**49.7%**	**161**	**100.0%**
MTF										
FSP	15	71.4%	-	-	15	71.4%	6	28.6%	21	100.0%
Total	**15**	**71.4%**	**-**	**-**	**15**	**71.4%**	**6**	**28.6%**	**21**	**100.0%**
NPIF										
MSP	-	-	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**1**	**20.0%**	**1**	**20.0%**	**4**	**80.0%**	**5**	**100.0%**
SCCF										
FSP	-	-	17	43.6%	17	43.6%	22	56.4%	39	100.0%
MSP	-	-	4	57.1%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**21**	**45.7%**	**21**	**45.7%**	**25**	**54.3%**	**46**	**100.0%**

Table 3 (b): GEF Grant & percentage of MFA projects by Project Type

Type	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns						Projects addressing single focal area concerns		Grand Total	
	Projects approved as MFA		Not approved as MFA		Total					
	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%
ALL TRUST FUNDS										
EA	33.7	8.0%	17.4	4.1%	51.1	12.1%	371.3	87.9%	422.4	100.0%
FSP	1664.6	15.0%	768.3	6.9%	2432.9	22.0%	8649.4	78.0%	11082.3	100.0%
MSP	65.2	10.1%	36.2	5.6%	101.4	15.7%	545.8	84.3%	647.2	100.0%
SGP	759.6	99.4%	-	-	759.6	99.4%	4.9	0.6%	764.5	100.0%
Total	**2523.1**	**19.5%**	**821.9**	**6.4%**	**3345**	**25.9%**	**9571.4**	**74.1%**	**12916.4**	**100.0%**
GET										
EA	33.7	8.2%	6.6	1.6%	40.3	9.8%	0.0%	90.20%	411.4	100.0%
FSP	1,505.10	14.8%	484.7	4.8%	1,989.90	19.6%	0.0%	74.80%	10,140.80	100.0%
MSP	65.2	10.5%	28.6	4.6%	93.8	15.1%	0.0%	84.80%	619.6	100.0%
SGP	759.6	99.4%	-	-	759.6	99.4%	0.1%	0.0%	764.5	100.0%
Total	**2,363.60**	**19.8%**	**519.90**	**4.4%**	**2,883.60**	**24.2%**	**0.0%**	**75.80%**	**11,936.30**	**100.0%**
LDCF										
EA	-	-	10.8	97.3%	10.8	97.3%	0.2	1.8%	11.1	100.0%
FSP	-	-	188.2	34.4%	188.2	34.4%	358.1	65.6%	546.3	100.0%
MSP	-	-	2.2	15.6%	2.2	15.6%	11.9	84.4%	14.1	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**201.2**	**35.2%**	**201.2**	**35.2%**	**370.3**	**64.8%**	**571.5**	**100.0%**
MTF										
FSP	159.5	79.4%	-	-	159.5	79.4%	41.2	20.5%	200.8	100.0%
Total	**159.5**	**79.4%**	**-**	**-**	**159.5**	**79.4%**	**41.2**	**20.5%**	**200.8**	**100.0%**
NPIF										
MSP	-	-	1.1	22.0%	1.1	22.0%	3.9	78.0%	5	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**1.1**	**22.0%**	**1.1**	**22.0%**	**3.9**	**78.0%**	**5**	**100.0%**
SCCF										
FSP	-	-	95.3	49.0%	95.3	49.0%	99.1	51.0%	194.4	100.0%
MSP	-	-	4.3	51.2%	4.3	51.2%	4.1	48.8%	8.4	100.0%
Total	**-**	**-**	**99.6**	**49.1%**	**99.6**	**49.1%**	**103.3**	**50.9%**	**202.9**	**100.0%**

There are differences among multi-focal projects in terms of the global environmental concerns they address. Table 4 presents the focal area combinations for the projects addressing multi-focal area concerns. A majority of the MFA projects address concerns related to biodiversity and climate change (almost 36%), followed by the combination of biodiversity and land degradation (23%). A different pattern emerges when projects that were not approved as MFA projects are taken into account. For this group, projects that also addressed land degradation or international waters related concerns were likely to receive funding from other focal areas such as biodiversity and climate change. This is likely to have been a result of relatively lower funds available for programming through the land degradation and international waters programming windows.

Table 4: Focal area combinations for projects addressing MFA concerns

Focal Areas	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns		
	Approved as MFA	Not approved as MFA	Total
BD, LD	100	65	165
BD, CC	243	16	259
BD, IW	16	23	39
IW, LD	6	2	8
IW, CC	4	6	10
IW, POPs	3	2	5
LD, CC	20	38	58
LD, POPs	-	1	1
ODS, POPs	-	2	2
CC, ODS	1	-	1
CC,POPs	3	-	3
BD, LD, CC	83	63	146
BD, LD, IW	3	-	3
BD, CC, IW	5	3	8
IW, CC, LD	2	1	3
IW, CC, POPs	1	-	1
BD, IW, LD, CC	8	1	9
BD, IW, CC, POPs	1	-	1
BD, LD, CC, IW, ODS, POPs	1	-	1
Total	**500**	**223**	**723**

BD: Biodiversity, LD: Land Degradation, CC: Climate Change, IW: International Waters, POPs: Persistent Organic Pollutants, ODS: Ozone Depleting Substances

III. COMPLETED MFA PROJECTS

Up to FY 2012 terminal evaluations for 566 completed projects had been submitted to the Evaluation Office. All these projects are funded from the GEF Trust Fund. Of these, 58 projects were been identified as projects that address multi-focal concerns. Of the 58, 34 projects had been approved as multi-focal projects whereas the remainder was approved as single focal area projects. A detailed table listing the 58 projects is appended at Annex 2.

In terms of OPS-4 (APR 2005 to APR 2008) and OPS-5 (APR 2009 to APR 2012) cohorts, in all 55 projects have been identified as projects that address multi-focal area related concerns (presented in Table 5). These 55 projects have been the focus of analysis on completed projects presented in this paper.

Table 5: Classification of OPS-4 and OPS-5 cohorts of completed projects

	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns			Projects addressing single focal area concerns	Grand Total
	Approved as MFA	Not approved as MFA	Total		
OPS-4	11	5	16	194	210
OPS-5	23	16	39	242	281
Total	**34**	**21**	**55**	**436**	**491**

IV. RESULTS OF COMPLETED MFA PROJECTS

The analysis presented here corresponds to 55 multi-focal area projects from the OPS-4 and OPS-5 cohorts – it includes 34 that were approved as multi-focal projects and 21 that were approved as single focal area projects.

Of the 21 multi-focal projects approved as single focal area projects, almost half (10 projects) are from International Waters (IW) focal area, followed by another one-third (7 projects) from the Biodiversity (BD) focal area. Three projects were approved under Land Degradation (LD) focal area, while one was approved under Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) focal area.

In terms of GEF replenishment periods, a majority of the multi-focal projects from both the sets – i.e. those projects approved as multi-focal area projects and those approved as single focal area projects – belong to the earlier GEF replenishment periods (Pilot phase to GEF-3). Of the 34 projects approved under multi-focal area, more than 85% of these (29 projects) belong to the earlier GEF replenishment periods of Pilot phase to GEF-3. For the 21 projects approved under other focal areas, more than 90% (19 projects) are from the earlier GEF replenishment periods, i.e. the Pilot phase to GEF-3.

1. Analysis of performance ratings

The GEF EO started providing outcome ratings for completed projects from the FY 2005 onwards. These ratings, which are based on review of the terminal evaluation reports, have been used to determine the performance of the multi-focal area projects.

In terms of the GEF EO outcome ratings, 53 of the 55 multi-focal area projects from the OPS-4 and OPS-5 cohorts have been rated, which includes 32 projects approved under multi-focal area and 21 projects approved under other focal areas. More than three-quarters (81%, 26 projects) of the 32 rated projects approved as multi-focal area projects were in the satisfactory range. For the 21 projects approved under the other focal areas, 90% (19 projects) were rated in the satisfactory range. Thus, 85% (45 projects) of the projects that address multi-focal concerns were rated in the satisfactory range.

A comparison of the outcome ratings of the multi-focal area projects with those from other focal areas was made. Of the 436 projects from other focal areas belonging to the OPS-4 and OPS-5 cohorts, outcome ratings were available for 430 projects.

Of the 430 projects from other focal areas, 83% (359 projects) were rated in the satisfactory range. The multi-focal area projects compare well with this average, whereas 85% (45

projects) of multi-focal projects were rated to be in the satisfactory range. The difference between the two groups in terms of percentage rated in the satisfactory range is not substantial or statistically significant. A lower percentage of MFA projects tend to meet a more stringent yard stick of satisfactory or higher rating (table 6). A sizable proportion of MFA projects that are rated in the satisfactory range is made up of those that achieved a moderately satisfactory rating.

Table 6: Comparison of performance outcome ratings

Performance Outcome Ratings	Projects addressing MFA concerns						Projects addressing single focal area concerns	
	Approved as MFA		Not approved as MFA		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Highly Satisfactory	1	3.1%	1	4.8%	1	1.9%	22	5.1%
Satisfactory	10	31.3%	8	38.1%	18	34.0%	190	44.2%
Satisfactory or Above	**11**	**34.4%**	**9**	**42.9%**	**20**	**37.7%**	**212**	**49.3%**
Moderately Satisfactory	15	46.9%	10	47.6%	25	47.2%	147	34.2%
Moderately Satisfactory or Above	**26**	**81.3%**	**19**	**90.5%**	**45**	**84.9%**	**359**	**83.5%**
Moderately Unsatisfactory	2	6.3%	2	9.5%	4	7.6%	52	12.1%
Unsatisfactory	4	12.5%	-	-	4	7.6%	17	4.0%
Highly Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5%
Total	**32**	**100.0%**	**21**	**100.0%**	**53**	**100.0%**	**430**	**100.0%**

Of the 32 rated multi-focal area projects from OPS-4 and OPS-5 cohorts, 30 projects were rated on relevance, 29 on effectiveness and 27 on efficiency. On relevance, 29 projects (97%) were rated in the satisfactory range; while on effectiveness, 26 (90%) were rated in the satisfactory range. However, on efficiency only 17 (out of 27, i.e. 62%) were rated in the satisfactory range.

On the other hand, of 24 projects that are multi-focal in terms of the environmental concerns they addressed but were funded through a single focal area funding window, 16 were rated on relevance, 16 on effectiveness and 15 on efficiency. On relevance, 15 projects (94%) were rated in the satisfactory range; on effectiveness, 14 projects (88%) were rated in the satisfactory range; while on efficiency, 12 projects (80%) were rated in the satisfactory range.

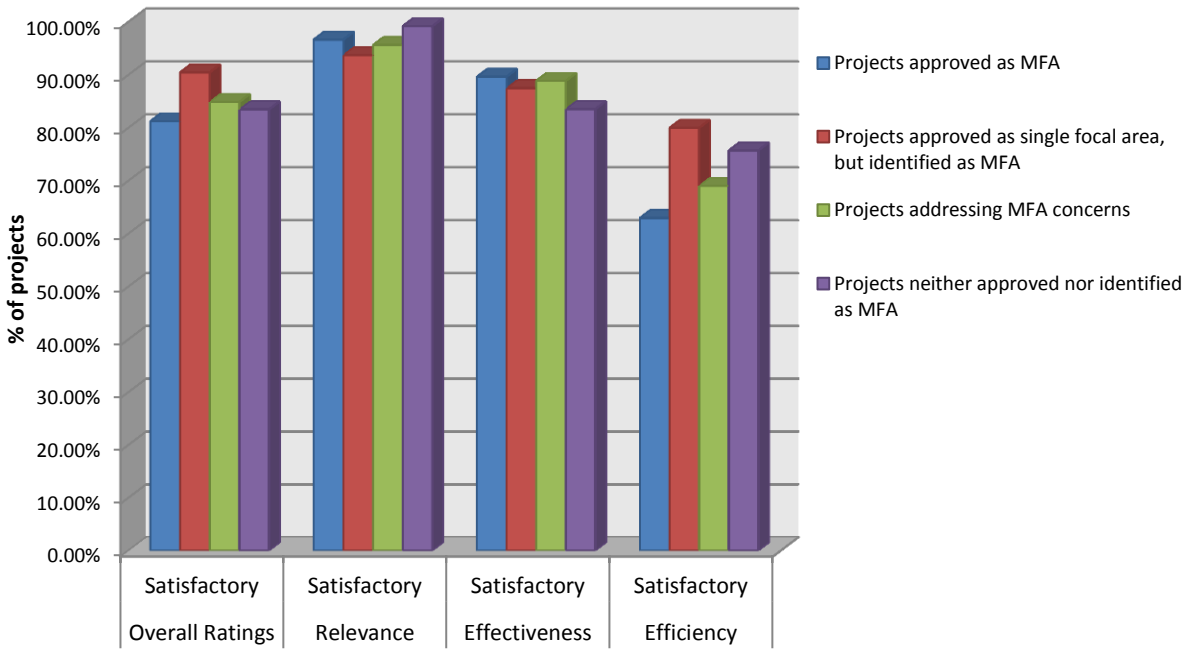

Figure 1: Comparison of performance ratings of MFA projects vs. other focal areas

For projects that address concerns related to only one focal area, on efficiency, ratings are available for 371 projects (out of the 436 listed projects. Of these, 76% (281 projects) were rated in the satisfactory range. In comparison, 69% (29 of the 42 projects rated) of the multi-focal area projects were rated in the satisfactory range. Although there is a difference of 7 percent between the two groups, the difference is not statistically significant.

Table 7: Comparison of Sustainability ratings of projects

Sustainability	Projects addressing MFA concerns						Projects addressing single focal area concerns	
	Approved as MFA		Not approved as MFA		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Likely	5	16.1%	3	14.3%	8	15.4%	64	15.4%
Moderately Likely	13	41.9%	14	66.7%	27	51.9%	190	45.7%
ML or Above	**18**	**58.1%**	**17**	**81.0%**	**35**	**67.3%**	**254**	**61.1%**
Unlikely	7	22.6%	4	19.0%	11	21.2%	122	29.3%
Highly Unlikely	6	19.4%	-	0.0%	6	11.5%	40	9.6%
Total	**31**	**100.0%**	**21**	**100.0%**	**52**	**100.0%**	**416**	**100.0%**

Table 7 presents the comparison of sustainability ratings of projects addressing multi-focal area concerns with those addressing single focal area concerns, whereby both sets of projects fare comparably in terms of likelihood of achieving sustainability. While outcomes of a higher percentage of projects that were not approved as multi-focal area projects but addressed

multiple concerns are assessed as moderately likely or likely to be sustainable than single focal area projects, outcomes of a lower percentage of the projects that were approved as MFA are assessed to be in this range. The reason for this difference is not well understood.

Table 8 presents the comparison of M&E ratings of projects addressing multi-focal area concerns with those addressing single focal area concerns. Here again, both sets of projects fare comparably in terms of the percentage of projects that were rated in the satisfactory range on M&E. However, a greater proportion of single focal area projects tend to meet the more stringent criteria of Satisfactory or above rating.

Table 8: Comparison of M&E ratings of projects

M&E Ratings	Projects addressing MFA concerns						Projects addressing single focal area concerns	
	Approved as MFA		Not approved as MFA		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Highly Satisfactory	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	11	3.5%
Satisfactory	6	24.0%	3	20.0%	9	22.5%	107	33.8%
Satisfactory or Above	**6**	**24.0%**	**3**	**20.0%**	**9**	**22.5%**	**118**	**37.2%**
Moderately Satisfactory	12	48.0%	7	46.7%	19	47.5%	97	30.6%
MS or Above	**18**	**72.0%**	**10**	**66.7%**	**28**	**70.0%**	**215**	**67.8%**
Moderately Unsatisfactory	3	12.0%	4	26.7%	7	17.5%	75	23.7%
Unsatisfactory	4	16.0%	1	6.7%	5	12.5%	25	7.9%
Highly Unsatisfactory	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.6%
Total	**25**	**100.0%**	**15**	**100.0%**	**40**	**100.0%**	**317**	**100.0%**

2. Project Design-based Analysis of MFA projects

Although, analysis of trends in project design is still ongoing, some preliminary analysis on this topic has already been carried out. The completed multi-focal area projects were classified based on the extent their activities were integrated or were bundled together for transactional convenience.

The project design of 55 projects identified as addressing multi-focal area concerns (inclusive of the 34 projects approved as multi-focal area and 21 projects approved under other focal areas) was considered. Of the 55 projects, in 7 instances the MFA projects clearly seemed to be comprised of activities that had been bundled together. Table 8 provides an overview of the project design based classification of the projects addressing multi-focal area concerns.

Table 9: Project design based classification of projects addressing MFA concerns

Project Design	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns		Total
	Approved as MFA	Not Approved as MFA	
Integrated MF activities8	30	18	48
Bundling of MF activities into a project	4	3	7
Total	**34**	**21**	**55**

To elaborate on the project design based classification of the projects addressing multi-focal area concerns, some examples from each of the two categories of projects are discussed. Firstly, examples of MFA projects with integrated multi-focal activities are illustrated. The project "*Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice*" (PID 847) was approved as a multi-focal area project with an objective to promote the use of renewable energy in the development of biodiversity friendly agro-industrial processes in rural Nicaragua that will provide significant increases in revenue through value-added processes and direct exportation and marketing of coffee and allspice processed. It clearly suggests the integrated nature of the multi-focal nature of the project with respect to addressing concerns related to climate change and biodiversity focal areas. Similarly, the global project "*Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation While Protecting Biodiversity*" (PID 1769) is another multi-focal area project with presents integrated nature of its activities which are in turn addressing concerns related to climate change and biodiversity focal area. The project aimed to address the capability of peatlands to act as significant carbon deposits, and provide recommendations on how these areas could be managed to ensure this attribute is maintained and even improved while protecting biodiversity.

On the other hand, the project "*Dryland Management Project*" (PID 1244) was approved with an overall development objective of conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable utilization of natural resources in marginal cereal growing areas in the Shetsky Rayon of Karaganda Oblast in Kazakhstan. In support of this objective, the project, with the active participation of local communities, sought to assist the Government of Kazakhstan to: (i) develop alternate land uses that are economically feasible, socially acceptable and ecologically sustainable, while, at the same time, rehabilitate ecosystems for the conservation of important plant and animal species; (ii) develop a coherent framework and national capacity to quantify and monitor carbon sequestration under different land use systems; and (iii) build institutional capacity, promote public awareness and develop a replication strategy so that project activities could serve as a model and be replicated in similar areas of Kazakhstan and the Central Asian Region. The project activities that address concerns related to biodiversity and land degradation were bundled together rather than being integrated in addressing concerns related to multiple focal areas. Similarly, the project "*Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin*" (PID 1353), sought to promote rehabilitation and conservation of degraded ecosystem functions in the upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze River as a part

[8] This group comprises of projects that prima facie did not seem to have activities that were bundled together. Thus, being classified in this group does not mean that the activities were integrated but just that at the first look these did not appear to have activities that were clearly bundled.

of integrated catchment basin management. The project sought to concurrently address conservation and sustainable use of biological biodiversity as well as increased storage of greenhouse gases in the terrestrial ecosystems. The nature of activities of this multi-focal area project is such that each activity addressed concerns related to different focal areas such as biodiversity, international waters and climate change, however remaining non-integrated with each other.

Table 10: Comparison of performance ratings of MFA projects classified based on project design

		Projects with integrated MF activities		Projects with non-integrated MF activities bundled together		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Overall Ratings	Satisfactory	41	89.1%	4	57.1%	45	84.9%
	Unsatisfactory	5	10.9%	3	42.9%	8	15.1%
	Total	**46**		**7**		**53**	
Relevance	Satisfactory	38	97.4%	6	85.7%	44	95.7%
	Unsatisfactory	1	2.6%	1	14.3%	2	4.4%
	Total	**39**		**7**		**46**	
Effectiveness	Satisfactory	35	94.6%	5	71.4%	40	90.9%
	Unsatisfactory	2	5.4%	2	28.6%	4	9.1%
	Total	**37**		**7**		**44**	
Efficiency	Satisfactory	24	68.6%	5	71.4%	29	69.1%
	Unsatisfactory	11	31.4%	2	28.6%	13	31.0%
	Total	**35**		**7**		**42**	

Table 10 presents the outcome ratings for these projects. In terms of the overall outcome ratings, 46 of the 48 MFA projects (from the OPS-4 and OPS-5 cohorts) with integrated multi-focal activities were rated. 89% (41 projects) of these were rated in the satisfactory range. On the other hand, all 7 of the MFA projects with non-integrated multi-focal activities bundled together were rated. 57% (4 projects) were rated in the satisfactory range. While nominally the difference is substantial, not much should be read into it given the small number of observations. A point that clearly out that comes out of the assessment, however, is that some of the multi-focal projects do contain activities that are not well integrated but overall the incidence of such projects is low.

3. Extensions in project implementation time-frame

An analysis of project implementation shows that 40 of the 55 multi-focal area projects have undergone extensions during project implementation. Of the projects that have undergone extensions, 24 were those that were approved as multi-focal area projects, while the rest were approved under a single focal area. Further, a majority of these projects have undergone extensions for up to 2 years. Similarly, 331 of the 436 projects addressing single focal area concerns have undergone extensions during project implementation. For these projects as well, a majority of them have been extended for up to 2 years. The projects that were not approved as MFA but that addressed multi-focal concerns seem to be more prone to requiring extension for completion of project activities – especially extensions of one year or

more. However, the reasons for this pattern are not well understood. Also given the small number of observations for projects that require extension of more than a year or two, strong conclusions may not be drawn.

Table 11: Extensions in project implementation time-frame for projects addressing MFA concerns

Extension in project implementation time-frame	Projects addressing multi-focal area concerns			Projects addressing single focal area concerns	Grand Total
	Approved as MFA	Not Approved as MFA	Total		
Total projects	**34 (100%)**	**21 (100%)**	**55 (100%)**	**436 (100%)**	**491 (100%)**
Projects with extensions	**24 (71%)**	**16 (76%)**	**40 (73%)**	**331 (76%)**	**371 (76%)**
More than six months	16 (47%)	15 (71%)	31 (56%)	256 (59%)	287 (58%)
More than one year	7 (21%)	11 (52%)	18 (33%)	173 (40%)	191 (39%)
More than two years	3 (9%)	5 (24%)	8 (15%)	84 (19%)	92 (19%)
More than four years	1 (3%)	3 (14%)	4 (7%)	21 (5%)	25 (5%)

For assessment of the reasons for extension in individual instances, data was available for only 35 of the 40 projects that required extensions. Different reasons were ascertained to be the reason for extension of project implementation time-frame for these projects. For example: 11 of the multi-focal area projects and 9 of the other focal area projects were extended due to internal management related issues. The internal management related issues may vary from late disbursement, procurement delays, project design related issues, etc. In terms of project design, a majority (18 out of 20) of the projects were comprised of integrated MF activities within the sub-set of multi-focal area projects that experienced project implementation extensions as a result of the internal management related issues.

Another reason for extension is attributed to adaptive management taken up by the project team, whereby measures for improvement of project design or implementation were adopted. Five of the multi-focal area projects and three projects from other focal area demonstrate adaptive management as the reason for project extension.

With respect to external causes being the reason for extension of project implementation time-frame, seven of the multi-focal area projects and five projects approved under other focal area correspond to this category of reason for extension.

4. Trends in Design of MFA projects

The GEF EO undertook a review to assess the trends in Design of the MFA projects. Two random samples of 30 projects each were selected. The first sample consisted of projects from the Second and Third GEF replenishments, while the second contained projects from GEF 5. The intention of the sampling approach was to enable an assessment of the extent to which the design of MFA projects had changed since the earlier GEF replenishments. The project design was assessed based on the most recent available documents, whether fully

developed Project Documents or PIFs. Since the PIFs are designed to be preliminary descriptions of projects for funding approval, they contain less detail on some aspects than do full Project Documents. In order to control for any such bias in reviewing the most recent projects, checks were run to compare the two GEF 5 sub-samples (11 proposals with project document v 19 proposals with only a project identification form) to identify any variables on which they show distinctly different scores. Such differences are noted in the analysis.

The review found that on most of the project design parameters such as size of GEF grant, focal areas, whether projects focused on producing global environmental benefits directly or providing support for an enabling environment, emphasis on broader adoption strategies, and focus on behavioral change, there was little difference in the two sets of MFA projects, i.e. GEF-2&3 versus GEF-5. For both these samples, more than two thirds of the projects, and 90 percent of the funding, were focused on implementation of activities that are expected to generate global environmental benefits more directly.

The analysis did show that GEF-5 projects seem to give more attention to M&E issues. M&E plans for most of the projects from the GEF-3/GEF-2 period were not well developed. In comparison, GEF-5 projects that have reached the CEO endorsement stage give more attention to M&E issues: both in terms of level of detailed planning and in terms of level of budget for M&E activities. The other sub-set of GEF-5 projects, i.e. for which only PIFs are available, do not have well developed M&E plans because this information is not expected at the PIF review stage of the project cycle.

An integral part of the M&E concept by the time of the GEF 5 proposals is the requirement to integrate GEF Tracking Tools (TTs) into their data collection and analysis. Whereas in the earlier project cohort, the Biodiversity Focal Area was the main one in which TTs were used (notably for Protected Areas), by the time of GEF 5 there were multiple TTs. This has led to a substantial increase in the number of TTs (figure 2 and 3). Some of the GEF-5 projects do not include TTs because they are focused on supporting an enabling environment, and are not required to include these tools. Thus, much of the change in project design in terms of greater attention to M&E is driven by increasing requirements on M&E and are likely to be evident in single focal area projects.

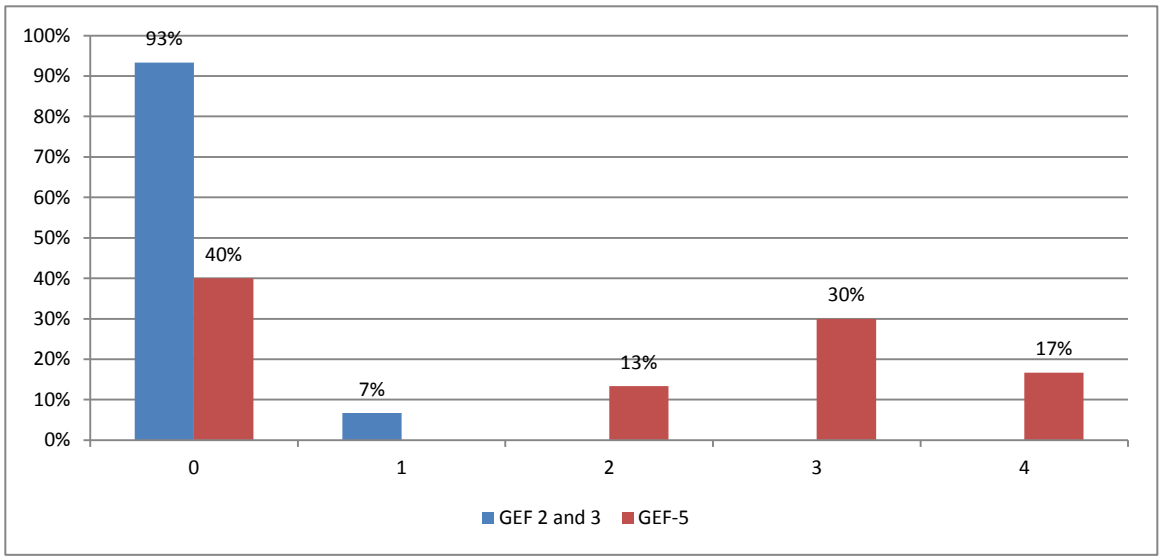

Figure 2: Reported Number of Tracking Tools by Project Cohort

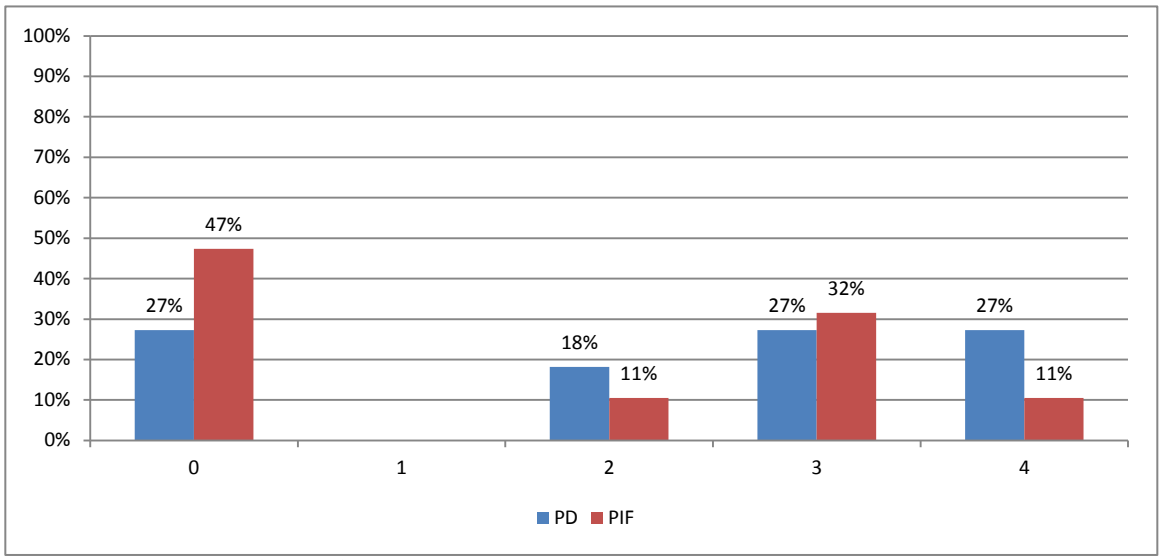

Figure 3: Reported Number of Tracking Tools for GEF 5 Projects by Project Document or PIF.

Annex 1

Strategy Mapping: Multi Focal Area

Operational Programs (up to GEF-3)	Strategic Priorities (GEF-4)	Strategic Objectives (GEF-5)
Biodiversity		
OP1: **Arid and semi-arid zone ecosystems**	**BD1:** Sustainable financing of PA systems at the national level **BD2:** Increasing representation of effectively managed marine PA areas in PA systems **BD3:** Strengthening terrestrial PA networks **BD4:** Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity **BD5:** Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services **BD7:** Prevention, control and management of invasive alien species	**BD1:** Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems **BD2:** Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors
OP2: **Coastal, Marine and Freshwater ecosystems**	**IW1:** Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity **BD1:** Sustainable financing of PA systems at the national level **BD2:** Increasing representation of effectively managed marine PA areas in PA systems **BD3:** Strengthening terrestrial PA networks **BD4:** Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity **BD5:** Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services **BD7:** Prevention, control and management of invasive alien species	**BD1:** Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems **BD2:** Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors
OP3: **Forest Ecosystems**	**BD1:** Sustainable financing of PA systems at the national level **BD2:** Increasing representation of effectively managed marine PA areas in PA systems	**BD1:** Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems **BD2:** Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes,

	BD3: Strengthening terrestrial PA networks **BD4:** Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity **BD5:** Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services **BD7:** Prevention, control and management of invasive alien species **LD2:** Supporting sustainable forest management in production landscapes **SFM**	Seascapes and Sectors **SFM1:** Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services **LD2:** Forest Landscapes: Generate sustainable flows of forest Ecosystem services in drylands, including sustaining livelihoods of forest dependant people
OP4: **Mountain Ecosystems**	**BD1:** Sustainable financing of PA systems at the national level **BD2:** Increasing representation of effectively managed marine PA areas in PA systems **BD3:** Strengthening terrestrial PA networks **BD4:** Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity **BD5:** Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services **BD7:** Prevention, control and management of invasive alien species **LD3:** Investing in innovative approaches in SLM	**BD1:** Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems **BD2:** Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors **LD3:** Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape
OP13: **Conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity important to Agriculture**	**BD8:** Building capacity on access and benefit sharing **LD1:** Supporting sustainable agriculture and rangeland management	**BD4:** Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing **LD1:** Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities
-	**BD6:** Building capacity for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	**BD3:** Build Capacity for the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)
-	**BD8:** Building capacity on access and benefit sharing	**BD4:** Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing
Climate Change		

OP5: **Removal of barriers to Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation**	**CC1:** Promoting energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings **CC2:** Promoting energy efficiency in the industrial sector	**CCM2:** Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector
OP6: **Promoting the adoption of Renewable Energy by removing barriers and reducing implementation costs**	**CC3:** Promoting market approaches for renewable energy	**CCM3:** Promote investment in renewable energy technologies
OP7: **Reducing long-term costs of low GHG emitting technologies**	**CC5:** Promoting sustainable innovative systems for urban transport	**CCM4:** Promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems
OP11: **Promoting environmentally sustainable transport**	-	**CCM1:** Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies
International Waters		
OP8: **Waterbody-based operational Program**	**IW3:** Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in surface and groundwater basins that are trans-boundary in nature	**IW1:** Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change **IW3:** Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based Management of trans-boundary water systems
OP9: **Integrated land and water multiple focal area operational program**	**IW3:** Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in surface and groundwater basins that are trans-boundary in nature	**IW1:** Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change **IW3:** Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based Management of trans-boundary water systems
OP10: **Contaminant-based operational**	**IW2:** Reducing nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion	**IW2:** Catalyze multistate cooperation to rebuild marine

program	from land-based pollution of coastal waters in LMEs consistent with the GPA **IW4:** Reducing persistent toxic substances and testing adaptive management of waters with melting ice **POPs1:** Strengthening capacity for NIP (National Implementation Plan) development and implementation **POPs2:** Partnering in investments for NIP implementation **POPs3:** Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practices for POPs reduction **ODS1:** Phasing out HCFC and strengthening of capacities and institutions	fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) while considering climatic variability and change **IW3:** Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based Management of trans-boundary water systems **CHEM1:** Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases **CHEM2:** Phase out ODS and reduce ODS releases **CHEM3:** Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction
Multi-focal		
OP12: **Integrated Ecosystem Management**	**CC4:** Promoting sustainable energy production from biomass **CC6:** Management of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) as a means to protect carbon stocks and reduce GHG emissions **IW3:** Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in surface and groundwater basins that are trans-boundary in nature **POPs1:** Strengthening capacity for NIP (National Implementation Plan) development and implementation **POPs2:** Partnering in investments for NIP implementation **POPs3:** Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practices for POPs reduction **ODS1:** Phasing out HCFC and strengthening of capacities and institutions **SCM1:** Integrating sound chemicals management in GEF projects **SCM2:** Articulating the chemicals related interventions supported by	**CCM5:** Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry **IW1:** Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change **IW3:** Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based Management of trans-boundary water systems **CHEM1:** Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases **CHEM2:** Phase out ODS and reduce ODS releases **CHEM3:** Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction **SFM2:** Strengthen the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhance

	the GEF within countries' frameworks for chemicals management **SFM** **LD3:** Investing in innovative approaches in SLM **BD4:** Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity **BD5:** Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services **BD8:** Building capacity on access and benefit sharing	carbon sinks from LULUCF activities **LD3:** Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape **BD2:** Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors **BD4:** Build Capacity on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing
POPs		
OP14: **Operational Program on POPs**	**POPs1:** Strengthening capacity for NIP (National Implementation Plan) development and implementation **POPs2:** Partnering in investments for NIP implementation **POPs3:** Partnering in the demonstration of feasible, innovative technologies and best practices for POPs reduction **ODS1:** Phasing out HCFC and strengthening of capacities and institutions **SCM1:** Integrating sound chemicals management in GEF projects **SCM2:** Articulating the chemicals related interventions supported by the GEF within countries' frameworks for chemicals management	**CHEM1:** Phase out POPs and reduce POPs releases **CHEM2:** Phase out ODS and reduce ODS releases **CHEM3:** Pilot sound chemicals management and mercury reduction
Land Degradation		
OP15: **Operational Program on Sustainable Land Management**	**CC4:** Promoting sustainable energy production from biomass **CC6:** Management of land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) as a means to protect carbon stocks and reduce GHG emissions **LD1:** Supporting sustainable agriculture and rangeland	**CCM5:** Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry **LD1:** Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining

	management **LD2:** Supporting sustainable forest management in production landscapes **LD3:** Investing in innovative approaches in SLM **IW3:** Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in surface and groundwater basins that are trans-boundary in nature **BD4:** Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity **BD5:** Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services **SFM**	the livelihoods of local communities **IW1:** Catalyze multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change **IW3:** Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based Management of trans-boundary water systems **BD2:** Mainstream Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into Production Landscapes, Seascapes and Sectors **SFM1:** Reduce pressures on forest resources and generate sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services

Annex 2

List of MFA projects

GEF ID	Project Title	Focal Area	GEF Phase	Size	Country(ies)	Agency
377	Community Based Rangeland Rehabilitation for Carbon Sequestration and Biodiversity	CC	Pilot Phase	FSP	Sudan	UNDP
394	Protection of Marine Ecosystems of the Red Sea Coast	IW	Pilot Phase	FSP	Yemen	UNDP
601	Monitoring the Galápagos Islands	BD	GEF - 2	MSP	Ecuador	WB
518	Emergency Response Measures to Combat Fires in Indonesia and to Prevent Regional Haze in South East Asia	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Regional (Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia)	UNEP
531	Rural Environmental Project	IW	GEF - 2	FSP	Poland	WB
905	Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation	BD	GEF - 2	MSP	Regional (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)	UNEP
920	Technology Transfer Networks - Phase I: Prototype Set-Up & Testing and Phase II: Prototype Verification & Expansion (SANET)	MF	GEF - 2	FSP	Global	UNEP
1310	Building Wider Public and Private Constituencies for the GEF in Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional Promotion of Global Environment Protection through the Electronic Media	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Regional (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Antigua And Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines)	UNDP
1328	Barriers and Best practices in Integrated Management of Mountain Ecosystems	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Global	UNEP
807	Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS), Food Security and Indigenous Peoples of the Russian North	IW	GEF - 2	MSP	Russian Federation	UNEP
1378	Assessment of Soil Organic Carbon Stocks and Change at National Scale	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Global (Brazil, India, Jordan, Kenya)	UNEP
1394	Climate, Water and Agriculture: Impacts on and Adaptation of Agro-Ecological Systems in Africa	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Regional (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	WB
847	Renewable Energy and Forest Conservation: Sustainable Harvest and Processing of Coffee and Allspice	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Nicaragua	WB
984	Dynamics of Biodiversity Loss and Permafrost Melt in Lake Hovsgol National Park	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Mongolia	WB
1325	Institutional Strengthening and Resource Mobilization for Mainstreaming Integrated	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Regional (Madagascar, Niger, Ethiopia)	WB

	Land and Water Management Approaches into Development Programs in Africa					
613	Environmental Protection of the Rio de la Plata and Its Maritime Front: Pollution Prevention and Control and Habitat Restoration	IW	GEF - 2	FSP	Regional (Argentina, Uruguay)	UNDP
645	Oaxaca Sustainable Hillside Management Project	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Mexico	WB
1409	Galapagos Oil Spill : Environmental Rehabilitation and Conservation	BD	GEF - 2	MSP	Ecuador	UNDP
1952	Support for World Parks Congress, September 8-17, 2003, Durban, South Africa	MF	GEF - 3	MSP	Global	UNEP
884	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	IW	GEF - 2	FSP	Global	UNEP
947	Integrated Silvo-Pastoral Approaches to Ecosystem Management	MF	GEF - 2	FSP	Regional (Colombia, Costa Rica and Nicaragua)	WB
2173	Sustainable Land Use Planning for Integrated Land and Water Management for Disaster Preparedness and Vulnerability Reduction in the Lower Limpopo Basin	LD	GEF - 3	MSP	Regional (Mozambique; South Africa; and Zimbabwe)	UNEP
2474	Promoting Ecosystem-based Approaches to Fisheries Conservation and LMEs	IW	GEF - 3	MSP	Global	UNEP
2503	International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD)	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	Global	WB
464	Global Environmental Citizenship (GEC)	MF	GEF - 1	FSP	Regional (Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru)	UNEP
885	Reversing Environmental Degradation Trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	IW	GEF - 2	FSP	Regional (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand & Viet Nam)	UNEP
1330	Sustainable Land Management in the Zambian Miombo Woodland Ecosystem	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Zambia	WB
1769	Integrated Management of Peatlands for Biodiversity and Climate Change: The Potential of Managing Peatlands for Carbon Accumulation While Protecting Biodiversity	MF	GEF - 3	MSP	Global	UNEP
2183	Community-based Integrated Natural Resources Management Project in Okyeman	MF	GEF - 3	MSP	Ghana	WB
2665	Southern Cone Development Marketplace (SCDMP) 2005	MF	GEF - 3	MSP	Regional	WB
457	Biological Diversity Conservation through Participatory Rehabilitation of the Degraded Lands of the Arid and Semi-Arid Transboundary Areas of Mauritania and Senegal	BD	GEF - 1	FSP	Regional (Mauritania, Senegal)	UNDP
459	Coastal Contamination Prevention and Sustainable Fisheries Management	IW	GEF - 1	FSP	Argentina	WB
488	Integrated Coastal Management Project	BD	GEF - 2	FSP	Georgia	WB

839	Mexico: Integrated Ecosystem Management in Three Priority Ecoregions	MF	GEF - 2	FSP	Mexico	UNDP
956	PRC/GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems: Project I-Capacity Building to Combat Land Degradation	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	China	ADB
1080	Integrated Water and Ecosystems Management Project	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	Albania	WB
1244	Dryland Management Project	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	Kazakhstan	WB
2057	Renaturalization and Sustainable Management of Peatlands in Belarus to Combat Land Degradation	MF	GEF - 3	MSP	Belarus	UNDP
2402	Sustainable Land Management for Mitigating Land Degradation, Enhancing Agricultural Biodiversity and Reducing Poverty (SLaM) in Ghana	LD	GEF - 3	MSP	Ghana	UNDP
2495	Support Programme for National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs)	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	Global	UNDP
2799	Integrating Global Environmental Issues into Bulgaria's Regional Development Process	MF	GEF - 3	MSP	Bulgaria	UNDP
3708	Rapid Assessment of Chemical Contamination of the Wenchuan Earthquake in Sichuan Province	POP	GEF - 4	MSP	China	WB
834	Promoting Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use in the Frontier Forests of Northwestern Mato Grosso	BD	GEF - 2	FSP	Brazil	UNDP
1022	Integrated Ecosystems Management in the Transboundary Areas between Niger and Nigeria Phase I: Strengthening of Legal and Institutional Frameworks for Collaboration and Pilot Demonstrations of IEM	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	Regional (Nigeria, Niger)	UNEP
1092	Integrated Ecosystem Management in Indigenous Communities	BD	GEF - 3	FSP	Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama	IDB
1093	Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends	IW	GEF - 3	FSP	Regional (Benin, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Burkina Faso)	WB
1308	Diseño y planeación estratégica para la Protección Ambiental y el Desarrollo Sustentable en México	MF	GEF - 2	MSP	Mexico	UNDP
1343	Demonstrations of Integrated Ecosystem and Watershed Management in the Caatinga, Phase I	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	Brazil	UNDP
1353	Nature Conservation and Flood Control in the Yangtze River Basin	MF	GEF - 3	FSP	China	UNEP
1531	Coral Reef Targeted Research and Capacity Building for Management	IW	GEF - 3	FSP	Global	WB
2915	CPP Namibia: Adapting to Climate Change through the Improvement of Traditional Crops and Livestock Farming (CCA)	LD	GEF - 3	MSP	Namibia	UNDP
3062	Strengthening Institutional Capacities for Coordinating Multi-sectoral Environmental Policies and Programmes	MF	GEF - 4	MSP	Belize	UNDP

3068	Mainstreaming the Multilateral Environmental Agreements into the Country's Environmental Legislation	MF	GEF - 4	MSP	Nicaragua	UNDP
3069	Strengthening Capacity to Integrate Environment and Natural Resource Management for Global Environmental Benefits	MF	GEF - 4	MSP	Romania	UNDP
3163	Capacity Enhancement for Global Environmental Management	MF	GEF - 4	MSP	Namibia	UNDP
3309	Participatory Planning and Implementation in the Management of Shantou Intertidal Wetland	IW	GEF - 4	MSP	China	UNEP
3310	Environmental Learning and Stakeholder Involvement as Tools for Global Environmental Benefits and Poverty Reduction	MF	GEF - 4	MSP	Tajikistan	UNDP
3811	International Commission on Land Use Change and Ecosystems	BD	GEF - 4	MSP	Global	UNEP

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