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**GLOBAL MINISTERIAL ENVIRONMENT FORUM**

**COORDINATION AND COOPERATION WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS,  
INCLUDING NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**GOVERNANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

**FOLLOW-UP OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS**

**LINKAGES AMONG AND SUPPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND  
ENVIRONMENT-RELATED CONVENTIONS**

**PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME IN THE WORK  
OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY, 1999-2000**

Note by the secretariat \*\*

This document provides an overview of the status of implementation of the Action Plan on Complementarity between the activities undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its work programme, an overview of UNEP's GEF-related activities during the period 1999-2000, and UNEP's contribution to GEF corporate activities. It has been prepared pursuant to Governing Council decision 20/7.

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\* UNEP/GC.21/1.

\*\* This document was submitted late to Conference Services owing to the need to include all activities undertaken in 2000.

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**PARTICIPATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME IN  
THE WORK OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENT FACILITY) 1999-2000**

**I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. Pursuant to Paragraph 1(d) of the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, as well as Governing Council decisions 19/12 and 20/7, this document is submitted by the Executive Director to the twenty-first session of the Governing Council. The document presents an overview of the status of implementation of the action plan on the complementarity of UNEP's GEF-related activities and its regular work programme. It further provides an overview of UNEP's GEF-related activities during 1999-2000, encompassing project development, review and implementation, support for the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, implementation of the activities under the strategic partnerships with the GEF secretariat and outreach activities. In addition, the document reports on UNEP's contribution to GEF corporate activities such as GEF policy and overall strategy development, programme planning in the GEF focal areas, monitoring and evaluation, and budget and financial issues.
2. The 1999-2000 activities brought the overall UNEP GEF-funded project portfolio to a total of \$286 million, of which \$119 million was approved by GEF for 1999-2000, a 42 per cent increase since 1998.
3. The period 1999-2000 saw UNEP's portfolio of GEF projects grow in a steady manner. GEF approved a number of projects (work programme entry) that will assist countries to identify those environmental issues that require priority interventions: the regionally based assessment of persistent toxic substances; the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; a facility for developing solar and wind resource assessments at pilot sites across the world; and a preparatory phase for a global drylands land degradation assessment.
4. Strategic projects with the private sector were also undertaken to promote private sector involvement in global environmental problem solving. UNEP facilitated the development of a technology transfer clearing house mechanism to assist in redirecting investments to cleaner technologies. It also developed projects to establish monitoring and targeted energy service companies that will be able to generate their own profits from providing targeted advice on energy efficiency.
5. Following the signing of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, UNEP launched a second-phase project to assist 100 countries to develop national biosafety frameworks. This project was approved by GEF in the latter part of 2000.
6. Another major achievement of UNEP included its work on climate change vulnerability and assessment. UNEP, together with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, approved a project to assist requesting countries to assess their vulnerability to climate change, with the goal of identifying measures for adaptation.
7. During the period, UNEP consolidated a portfolio of seven activities relating to persistent organic pollutants, ranging from strategic activities such as the regional assessment and assessment of national management needs to more focused activities dealing with DDT phase-out and reduction of pesticide use in intensive agriculture. It is anticipated that this area of focus will grow in the immediate future, since discussions are currently underway regarding the development of a new GEF operational programme directed towards persistent organic pollutants.
8. The period also saw project development on flyway approaches to ecosystem conservation of habitats required by migratory species. This support to the implementation of country priorities under the Convention on Migratory Species will in the next biennium lead to full projects that identify the flyways required by migratory species and carry out demonstration activities on conservation of required habitats.

9. The year 2002 will be important as the International Year of Mountains, the International Year of Ecotourism and the International Biodiversity Observation Year, as well as because the conferences of the parties to the major conventions, including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, will convene then. UNEP's projects on best practices on ecotourism and integration of biodiversity concerns into tourism policies are expected to be under full implementation following the completion of the present preparatory phase. The next biennium will also see projects on management of transboundary mountain ecosystems such as the Andes.

10. The second Assembly of the Global Environment Facility will be held in 2002 in Beijing and will be attended by all countries participating in GEF. The Assembly will review the results of an overall performance study of GEF and decide on GEF'S future direction.

11. The period 1999-2000 also saw the implementation of key activities approved during the previous biennium. It saw the inauguration of the Global International Waters Assessment and the development of the prototype of the Global Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. It saw the implementation of the activities under the UNEP GEF strategic partnership, a \$2 million grant under which activities relating to environmental analyses, outreach to the scientific community and global environmental knowledge and data management were completed. The year 2000 also saw an increased emphasis on actions in Africa in support of a special initiative for Africa on land and water. The initiative will include increased intervention on land degradation, as this is a major concern for African countries, and an increased focus on management of transboundary African waterbodies and watersheds.

12. Finally, the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), for which UNEP provides secretariat support, provided strategic support for "new" areas of intervention, providing scientific and technical advice on issues ranging from biosafety and sustainable use to power sector reform.

13. Thus, between its project interventions, the activities under its strategic partnership with the GEF secretariat and its role in STAP, UNEP fulfilled its strategic role within GEF during the period 1999-2000.

## II. UNEP GEF ACTION PLAN ON COMPLEMENTARITY

14. At its twentieth session, held in Nairobi in February 1999, the UNEP Governing Council welcomed the action plan on complementarity between UNEP's GEF-related activities and its regular programme of work, which had been endorsed by the GEF Council at its thirteenth meeting, in May 1999.

15. The first meeting of the UNEP/GEF Programme Coordination Committee on the operational modalities for the implementation of the Action Plan for 2000-2001 was held 24 June 1999 in Nairobi. Focal points in UNEP's regular programme were designated for biodiversity, international waters and climate change and took the lead in coordinating the process that would identify complementary actions between UNEP's regular programme and its GEF-related activities. The final recommendations were considered by the Coordination Committee at a meeting on 4 October 1999 for possible inclusion in the UNEP programme of work for the biennium.

16. UNEP's GEF-related programme for the period 1999-2000 includes the following areas:

- (a) Project development and implementation;
- (b) Support for the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel;
- (c) Implementation of activities under strategic partnerships with GEF;
- (d) Contribution to GEF corporate activities;
- (e) Outreach.

### III. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

17. UNEP's GEF projects during the period 1999-2000 have been developed in the light of UNEP's areas of comparative advantage vis-a-vis GEF. These include environmental assessments and analyses, the generation of best practices and lessons learned, development of tools and methodologies to facilitate environmental management interventions and the management of transboundary ecosystems and demonstration projects.

18. Bilateral review meetings between the GEF secretariat and UNEP were held every quarter during this period to review UNEP requests for funds under block B of the GEF Project Preparation and Development Facility (PDF) and full-size projects for GEF financing consideration. Annex I provides a list of projects and PDF grants <sup>1/-</sup>

19. that were approved by the GEF secretariat.

20. In summary, UNEP projects approved by GEF (work programme entry) in 1999-2000 totalled \$119.05 million in GEF financing. This comprised 11 full-size projects with a GEF funding allocation of \$105 million; 19 PDF Bs with a total GEF allocation of \$6 million; two enabling activities with a GEF allocation of \$0.275 million; ten medium-size projects with total GEF financing of \$75 million and 12 PDF As with total GEF financing of \$0.2million<sup>2</sup>.

21. Given the priority UNEP has placed on increasing support to Africa, the organization's GEF activities were also directed towards providing increased support to Africa. This included \$41.6 million total project funding to Africa from GEF projects, including an allocation of GEF funds on the order of \$25.6 million through UNEP during the 1999-2000 period.

22. Among the highlights of the projects approved by GEF (work programme entry) during the period 1999-2000 were the Global Solar and Wind Resources Assessment, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and a dryland degradation assessment. With these assessments approved, UNEP now has a full set of global environmental assessments complementing the Global International Waters Assessment and the regionally based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances, which are now being implemented. This period saw the inauguration of the Global International Waters Assessment, with its secretariat in Kalmar, Sweden.

22. The pilot biosafety needs assessment project came to an end with a final evaluation of the project led by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel. The project focused on assisting 18 countries worldwide to understand the potentials and risks of biotechnology and to identify countries' needs regarding biotechnology and biosafety. A second phase of the project, to assist an additional 100 countries to develop national biosafety frameworks, was approved in the latter part of 2000.

23. Following a preparation phase, UNEP, with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, also approved a project to assist countries assess their vulnerability to climate change, with the goal of identifying measures for adaptation.

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<sup>1/-</sup> GEF provides funds under block A (PDF A) or block B (PDF B) of the Project Preparation and Development Facility. Such funds are utilized for project development work often carried out before a medium-size or full-size project is developed.

<sup>2/-</sup> While the total GEF PDF A grants to UNEP totalled \$300,000, four of these matured into the next project phase. The GEF PDF A grant total to UNEP is therefore noted here as \$200,000, because when a PDF matures into a project, the preparatory grant is accounted for in the phase that follows. Thus, to avoid double counting, the total PDF A grant must be adjusted downward accordingly. The same principle is applied to PDF B grant totals.

24. Oversight of UNEP's GEF-funded projects under implementation was also a focus of activity during the period. This included monitoring of a portfolio of ongoing projects totalling \$166.7 million in GEF funding.

25. Projects generating knowledge on best practices in dealing with specific environmental issues have also featured in the current portfolio of activities under implementation. A \$750,000 GEF-funded project to develop best practices and disseminate lessons learned for dealing with the problem of invasive species is among such projects. This UNEP project leverages substantial co-financing – twice the GEF funding – in a joint venture with the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) to address the loss of biodiversity due to invasive exotic species through a scientifically-based global strategy and action plan.

26. Management of transboundary ecosystems was a cornerstone of UNEP's GEF-funded projects under implementation during the period 1999-2000. The development of transboundary diagnostic analyses and strategic action programmes for management of transboundary water bodies such as the Bermejo River Basin, the San Juan River Basin, the Upper Paraguay River Basin, the Mediterranean Sea, Lake Volta, the Canary Current, and the Western Indian Ocean were among such areas of UNEP intervention. The joint United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/UNEP project to address land degradation in the Senegal River Valley Basin, a transboundary area shared between Senegal and Mauritania, was inaugurated this year.

27. In addition, UNEP continued to provide support to the development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national communications to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, assisting countries to access GEF funding for additional priority needs.

#### IV. SUPPORTING THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL

##### A. Introduction to STAP

28. The United Nations Environment Programme provides secretariat support to STAP. The Panel provides strategic advice to GEF in the four focal areas of GEF concern: climate change; biodiversity; international waters; and ozone; as well as land degradation as it relates to these four areas. During the period, STAP undertook activities to strengthen integration of science and technology into GEF activities, convened brainstorming sessions on issues that require scientific and technical advice to GEF and reviewed a selection of GEF-funded projects currently being implemented.

##### B. Integrating science and technology into GEF operations

29. The Panel held a workshop on integrating science and technology into GEF operations in Chennai, India, from 5-6 January 1999. The workshop was convened in response to the New Delhi Statement of the First Assembly of the Global Environment Facility, which mandated that GEF build strong relationships and networks with the global scientific community, especially with national scientists and scientific institutions in recipient countries. The STAP workshop served to establish a dialogue with global and regional scientific technical networks, and provided recommendations on mechanisms to facilitate greater participation of the scientific and technical community in GEF work. The Chair of STAP held meetings with UNEP's division heads and regional director (Nairobi, 9 February 1999) to discuss how UNEP could provide further backstopping to STAP on this issue. A representative from UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment (which at that time was known as the Division of Environmental Information, Assessment and Early Warning) was nominated as the UNEP focal point to STAP to facilitate involvement of the scientific and technical community in GEF operations.

##### C. Providing scientific and technical advice to GEF

30. The Panel also convened brainstorming sessions on issues that require scientific and technical advice to GEF regarding its potential interventions. These included sessions or workshops on:

- (a) Freshwater resources in sub-Saharan Africa (8-9 February 1999, Nairobi);
- (b) Review of East African Lakes (14-15 January 2000, Mangochi, Malawi);
- (c) Land degradation (15-16 June 1999, Bologna);
- (d) Taxonomy (30 June 1999, Paris);
- (e) Green certifiers (13-14 October 1999, Mexico);
- (f) Biodiversity conservation in production forests (15-16 October 1999, Mexico);
- (g) Small island developing States - Opportunities for GEF interventions (17-18 February 2000, Barbados);
- (h) Agrobiodiversity considerations for GEF (21-22 February 2000);
- (i) Persistent toxic substances (21-22 February 2000, Barbados);
- (j) Power sector reform (26-28 June 2000, Bangalore).

#### D. Selective reviews of GEF-funded projects

31. The Panel selectively reviews GEF-funded projects that are under implementation. During the period 1999-2000, STAP's selective review of projects focused on projects dealing with agrobiodiversity, biosafety and ocean thermal energy conservation. In particular, STAP's review of the GEF-funded agrobiodiversity projects under implementation was carried out to provide scientific and technical advice for the development of the new GEF operational programme on agrobiodiversity. The Panel maintains a roster of experts which is drawn upon by GEF implementing agencies to provide independent reviews of GEF projects. During the period 1999-2000, the roster of experts was made available on the Internet and can be found at the Web site, <http://stapgef.unep.org/stapweb>.

### V. UNEP'S STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS WITH GEF

32. To assist the GEF secretariat to respond to the challenges arising from the First GEF Assembly and the second replenishment mandates, the Executive Director of UNEP, in his statement to the twelfth meeting of the GEF Council, offered the following three areas of strategic partnership between the GEF and UNEP:

- (a) GEF-UNEP assessment;
- (b) GEF-UNEP global environmental knowledge management; and,
- (c) GEF-UNEP global environmental outreach.

Initial UNEP activities in these areas are discussed in the following paragraphs.

#### A. Assessment

33. The strategic partnership between GEF and UNEP covers scientific and technical analyses and assessments, as well as mobilization of the scientific and technical community, in close cooperation with STAP. The first activity undertaken was an assessment of the potential for the commercialization of conjunctive photovoltaic hydropower generation. In cooperation with the German development bank Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, UNEP undertook a study to determine sites for grid-connected photovoltaic

in conjunction with hydropower, with a view to identifying opportunities of a magnitude that would allow market-transforming reductions in manufacturing cost.

#### B. Global environmental knowledge management

34. The specific activity initiated under this programme was the development of a technology and know-how transfer clearinghouse, as a public-private partnership, to provide information and advisory services that promote private sector investments in environmentally sound technologies in GEF focal areas. A second activity under this category was the development of a GEF programme tracking and mapping system to provide GEF and stakeholders with an advanced environmental database for spatial and thematic information on GEF projects and environmental data layers. In addition, a metadatabase of environmental information sources and data was developed and is accessible via the Internet.

#### C. Global environmental outreach

35. The strategic partnership was designed to assist GEF in the implementation of its outreach strategy; UNEP assisted in mobilizing the scientific and technical community around GEF issues through electronic forums and workshops for identified programmatic issues. Interactive forums on global environmental issues, such as biosafety and agrobiodiversity, and a regional forum on land and water degradation in Africa, were established on the Internet to encourage debate, discussion and advice on the issues related to GEF programmes.

#### D. Special initiative for Africa on land and water

36. At a meeting held on 11 March 1999, the heads of agencies of GEF agreed to launch an initiative for Africa on land and water in recognition of the fact that more attention needed to be given to Africa to assist it in coping with problems relating to freshwater and land degradation. The proposal was endorsed by the thirteenth session of the GEF Council, in May 1999.

37. Pursuant to a meeting of the UNEP Senior Management Group held on 8 June 1999, a UNEP technical support group on the GEF initiative for Africa was established. On 9 May 1999, a meeting was held with the GEF secretariat and UNDP on the review of UNEP's pipeline in land degradation in Africa. This was followed by a roundtable on desertification (15-16 June 1999 in Washington, DC) and a STAP workshop on land degradation (16 June 1999). The first meeting of the GEF Africa initiative on land and water technical support group was held on 25 June 1999 in Nairobi.

38. The Organization of African Unity reviewed the GEF initiative on land and water for Africa at a meeting held from 4-16 July in Algiers. The Organization took note of the GEF initiative and invited UNEP and GEF to attend the yearly meetings of the regional coordination mechanism on desertification in Africa, established by the Organization of African Unity Summit, as observers. At a meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Nairobi, a brainstorming session was held by African delegates and organizations under the auspices of UNEP and the World Bank to identify priority areas for intervention. The process now continues with the identification of gaps and priority needs for Africa on issues pertaining to land degradation and freshwater, as well as the identification of pilot demonstration sites for integrated land and water management.

#### E. Capacity development initiative

39. The United Nations Development Programme entered into a strategic partnership with the GEF secretariat on a capacity-development initiative designed in its first phase to assess countries' needs for capacity development and to develop a strategy and action plan to meet those needs. The United Nations Environment Programme served on the steering committee and met via teleconferencing or in person on 21 January 2000, 14-15 February 2000, 7 April 2000, 19 April 2000, 27 July 2000, and 22 and 28 August 2000 to review the status of the needs assessment and the development of the strategy and action plan. The sixth

meeting of STAP reviewed the scientific and technical components of this UNEP/GEF capacity-development initiative.

40. Regional workshops on capacity-development needs were held for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (July 2000, Prague); for Asia and the Pacific (27-28 July 2000, Beijing); for Africa (31 July-1 August 2000 Cairo); and for Latin America and the Caribbean (31 July-1 August, Rio de Janeiro). Following the completion of the needs assessment, the next stage is the development of the strategy and action plan.

## VI. CONTRIBUTION OF UNEP TO GEF CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

41. The United Nations Environment Programme provides inputs to the development and implementation of several GEF corporate activities through inter-agency task forces. These include:

- (a) GEF's overall policy and strategy development;
- (b) GEF programme planning;
- (c) Participation in GEF country dialogue workshops;
- (d) GEF monitoring and evaluation exercises.

### A. Overall policy and strategy development at GEF

42. Overall policies and strategies at GEF were developed during the period through a series of weekly meetings of the Executive Coordinators, meetings of the GEF Operations Committee and a retreat in Washington, DC, 8-9 June 2000.

43. At meetings of the Executive Coordinators, GEF implementing agencies and the GEF secretariat discuss strategic and policy issues important to GEF's overall functioning.

44. The GEF Operations Committee, with a composition similar to that above and including STAP, also meets via teleconference to approve each GEF work programme submission to the GEF Council every quarter. In addition, major policy issues are discussed in this forum.

45. This year also saw the second GEF retreat, at which discussions were held on the direction that GEF should take to achieve concrete impact and results on the ground. The first GEF retreat was held over three years ago. This second GEF retreat had a brief planning phase, which included UNEP on its steering committee, and agreed on the following:

- (a) Concrete measures to be put in place to further streamline the GEF project cycle;
- (b) Processes to streamline and standardize the GEF project review process;
- (c) Measures to strengthen supervision of projects under implementation;
- (d) Measures to improve linkages with GEF's monitoring and evaluation outputs and GEF corporate planning and policy processes;
- (e) Measures to improve linkages between STAP's work and GEF corporate activities;
- (f) Measures to improve GEF's responsiveness to client countries;
- (g) Review of the modalities for GEF programmes and projects, including a review of the GEF operational programmes frameworks.

Following the retreat, a timetable was prepared for implementation of each of these issues.



## B. Programme planning at GEF

46. Planning at a programmatic level at GEF takes place via the GEF inter-agency task forces for the following areas:

- (a) GEF focal areas covering biodiversity, climate change, international waters as well as land degradation and the African Land and Water Initiative;
- (b) Programme planning on cross-cutting issues, namely:
  - (i) Project review criteria;
  - (ii) Incremental cost analysis;
  - (iii) Strengthening of the GEF focal point system;
  - (iv) Publications and outreach;
  - (v) Private sector involvement in GEF operations;
  - (vi) Budget and financial planning.

### 1. GEF Focal Area Planning

47. Focal area planning takes place via inter-agency task forces set up for each focal area. The United Nations Environment Programme participated during this period via teleconferencing in the task force meetings. In biodiversity, GEF inter-agency task force discussions focused on how and where GEF should strategically intervene with regard to: (a) biodiversity conservation and management in production forests; (b) the integration of guidance from the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity into GEF's biodiversity programme; (c) GEF's involvement in taxonomy; and, (d) possible GEF interventions on management of tropical forests in Central Africa. In addition, the Biodiversity Inter-agency Task Force discussions also focused on the thematic evaluations being carried out by the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Team. This included evaluation of the sustainability of conservation efforts once GEF funding is over, the experiences in the development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the development of indicators to monitor progress in GEF's biodiversity programmes and the GEF biodiversity programme status review.

48. The GEF inter-agency climate change task force discussions focused on (i) the review of the overall GEF climate programme; (ii) the development of indicators to monitor progress in the GEF's climate related programmes; (iii) the integration of guidance from the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change into the GEF's climate change programme; (iv) the development of the new GEF climate-related Operational Programs on Transportation and on the Multi-Operational Programme Benefit programmes which features carbon sequestration as a major component; and (d) the GEF climate change programme status review.

49. The GEF international waters inter-agency task force discussions focused on: (a) the review of the overall GEF international waters programmes and the review of the overall GEF project portfolio; (b) the co-ordination of agency interventions on management of transboundary water-bodies; (c) a strategic and coordinated intervention of GEF agencies on management of transboundary water-bodies in Africa in response to the Special Initiative on Land and Water for Africa; (d) the GEF international waters programme status review; and (e) the development of indicators for assessing the status and progress of GEF international waters projects and programmes.

50. A GEF inter-agency team was also formed to focus on land and water and will, inter-alia, consider the GEF land and water initiative for Africa.

## 2. Programme planning on cross-cutting issues

51. The GEF programme of work focuses on cross-cutting issues that support the development of a strategic and comprehensive portfolio of project interventions. Inter-agency task forces (on each of which UNEP is represented) have been established for the following issues:

- (a) Project review criteria;
- (b) Incremental cost analysis;
- (c) Strengthening of the GEF focal point system;
- (d) Publications and outreach;
- (e) Private sector involvement in GEF operations;
- (f) Budget and financial planning.

52. Each task force meets on a regular basis to discuss issues to improve GEF's interventions. The task force on project criteria review has been meeting to standardize the review criteria for GEF projects across the board, while the task force on incremental cost analysis has been discussing ways of simplifying the procedures for calculating incremental costs for projects submitted for GEF financing. The task force on the GEF focal point system has been meeting to identify ways to channel assistance to the GEF focal points in an effort to strengthen them. The task force on publications and outreach has been meeting to discuss GEF's outreach activities for each major international meeting or conference, and has been developing a strategy for publication preparation and dissemination. The task force on the private sector has been meeting to discuss ways of improving private sector involvement in GEF activities.

53. The inter-agency task force on budget and financial planning met several times during the period 1999-2000 to test the GEF timesheet system in an effort to move financial accounting and planning towards a fee-based system. This system has been approved by the GEF Council and GEF is consequently moving towards the use of fees charged by each agency in an effort to have a more cost-effective mode of operation, where budgeting will be closely tied to output.

### C. Country dialogue workshops

54. The GEF country dialogue workshops were initiated in response to countries' requests for assistance in identifying and developing projects that meet GEF eligibility criteria. As a result, with UNDP taking the lead, the GEF Council approved a project to hold workshops in about 50 countries making such requests with the assistance of the GEF secretariat, UNEP and the World Bank.

55. The United Nations Environment Programme therefore assisted in the delivery of presentations and technical assistance at ten GEF country dialogue workshops held in 2000 in Algeria, Cuba, Egypt, Malawi, Nigeria, Egypt, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania and Vietnam, as well as a regional workshop for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States countries in the Caribbean.

56. The United Nations Environment Programme is a member of the Inter-agency Steering Committee for the Country Dialogue Workshops, which assists in providing direction and guidance for the next set of workshops based on experiences in those held to date.

### D. Monitoring and Evaluation

57. The activities of UNEP pertaining to GEF are monitored at two levels – as a part UNEP's regular programme monitoring and on a GEF corporate-monitoring level. Monitoring and evaluation at GEF are undertaken at several levels:

- (a) GEF annual project implementation review;
- (b) GEF annual programme status reviews;
- (c) GEF lessons learned exercise;
- (d) GEF overall performance study;
- (e) The development of indicators to monitor the status and progress of GEF's focal area programmatic intervention;
- (f) Thematic reviews as determined by the GEF Council.

### 1. GEF project implementation review

58. The annual GEF project implementation review of all UNEP's GEF-financed activities was carried out in 1999 and again in 2000. The exercise involved UNEP's task managers of GEF-financed projects carrying out a review of the implementation of their projects in line with GEF guidance. It culminated in an overall UNEP report on all UNEP GEF projects under implementation for more than a year. Project preparation activities are not covered by this exercise. GEF focal area task force meetings comprising representatives of the GEF implementing agencies and the GEF secretariat were held via teleconference in November in each year, covering biodiversity, climate change, international waters and ozone layer projects. The outputs of those task force meetings fed into an overall GEF annual project implementation review report, which was discussed by the GEF Executive Coordinators and then submitted to the GEF Council.

### 2. GEF programme status reviews

59. While the GEF project implementation review focuses on the status of individual projects under implementation, the GEF programme status reviews are reviews of the overall GEF programme by focal area. These reviews are carried out on an annual basis to identify gaps in the overall GEF portfolio, problematic areas or priority areas that have been neglected. The GEF programme status reviews were carried out in 1999 and again in 2000, and UNEP participated in the inter-agency endeavour.

### 3. Thematic evaluations

60. As an outcome of each annual GEF project implementation review, a limited number of topics are identified for more in-depth review than is possible through the project implementation review. The corporate GEF monitoring and evaluation team coordinates these "thematic" reviews, presenting results at the following year's project implementation review. Thematic reviews are not intended to be full programme evaluations. Instead, they are generally conducted as desk studies, literature reviews, and/or workshops, with limited fieldwork or primary data collection. The thematic reviews that took place in 1999 and 2000 covered the following topics:

- (a) Achieving sustainability in biodiversity conservation;
- (b) Multi-country arrangements;
- (c) Experience with conservation trust funds;
- (d) Biodiversity enabling activities;
- (e) Climate change enabling activities;
- (f) Each focal area, including land degradation interlinkages.

#### 4. Development of indicators

61. The development of GEF programme-level indicators began in 1999 with a view towards developing indicators that would help monitor programmatic level performance in the GEF focal areas. Initially, biodiversity and climate change were targeted as the two areas in which indicators would be developed to measure GEF's overall performance. Inter-agency steering committees were formed comprising GEF implementing agencies, the GEF secretariat and consulting entities. The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre was the lead entity developing the indicators. In 2000, the development of indicators for the GEF international waters programme was initiated. The next phase will be the practical testing of the use of the indicators for these programmes.

#### 5. Overall performance study

62. With the upcoming GEF Assembly and the next replenishment of GEF in 2002, GEF has begun preparing the terms of reference for an overall independent evaluation of itself. Interagency discussions have been held on the draft terms of reference, and 2001 will see the initiation of the study.

### VI. Outreach

63. To improve awareness of GEF and of UNEP's GEF-related activities, several outreach activities have been undertaken at the GEF corporate level and by UNEP.

64. At the GEF corporate level, the GEF implementing agencies and the GEF secretariat have met via teleconference prior to major meetings to discuss outreach efforts that need to be undertaken at particular events. These outreach activities comprise workshops, exhibits, production and dissemination of communication material and press releases, among others. In addition, the GEF Focal Area Task Forces have met via teleconference several times to discuss specific focal area outreach activities in addition to the more generic outreach efforts. Outreach efforts were prepared for the following major events in 1999-2000:

- (a) The meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Bonn, Germany;
- (b) The meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification, in Recife, Brazil;
- (c) The meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nairobi, Kenya;
- (d) The meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on persistent organic pollutants, in Geneva; and
- (e) The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on small island developing States.

65. UNEP has held several workshops and exhibits at relevant events to provide information on GEF and on UNEP's GEF-related activities in an effort to increase awareness of what UNEP is aiming to achieve with GEF and to engage UNEP's partners in GEF activities. Annex III provides a list of outreach activities carried out at convention-related conferences.

66. In addition, brochures were produced for purposes of increasing awareness of UNEP's activities and fostering opportunities for collaboration within GEF on issues such as land degradation, persistent toxic substances, biosafety, GEF medium-size projects and project activities in Africa. These were widely distributed at the above-mentioned workshops. In addition, an operations manual explaining the

opportunities available for accessing GEF funding via UNEP and the procedures and criteria to be applied was developed in 2000.

## VII. EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXECUTING AGENCIES

67. Recognizing that cooperation with other bodies is essential if GEF is to achieve its purpose of protecting the global environment, the GEF Council has called for increased efforts for additional agencies to share the implementation of GEF-funded projects with the GEF implementing agencies. Over the course of 1999-2000, the GEF secretariat concentrated its efforts on promoting expanded opportunities for regional development banks to share the implementation of GEF-funded projects.

68. In line with the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured GEF as well as the Action Plan on Complementarity, UNEP has continued to enhance its efforts towards promoting opportunities for executing agencies through the convening of workshops for scientific regional and international organizations, thus acting as a window for external agencies to access GEF funding. Annex II provides a list of the meetings/workshops held over the period 1999-2000 to broaden UNEP's range of executing agencies.

Annex I

LIST OF PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY UNEP AND ADOPTED INTO  
THE GEF WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1999-2000

Full-size projects

1. Regionally based assessment of persistent toxic substances, \$3.00 million;
2. Kazakhstan - Programme for phasing out-ozone depleting substances, \$5.2 million (joint UNDP/UNEP project);
3. Millennium ecosystem assessment, \$7.31million;
4. Formulation of a strategic action programme for the integrated management of the San Juan River Basin and its coastal zone, \$4 million;
5. Development of national biosafety frameworks, \$26 million;
6. Conservation and sustainable management of below-ground biodiversity, \$9.03million;
7. Assessments of impacts and adaptation to climate change in multiple regions and sectors, \$10.8 million;
8. Solar and wind energy resource assessment, \$6.2 million;
9. Reversing degradation trends in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand, \$6.75 million;
10. Implementation of the strategic action programme for the Bermejo River Binational Basin: Phase II, \$11.04 million;
11. Reduction of environmental impact from tropical shrimp trawling through introduction of by-catch technologies and change of management, \$4.8 million.

PDF Bs

1. Management of agrobiodiversity for sustainable land use and global environmental benefits, \$248,000;
2. Establishing monitoring and targeted energy service companies in Central and Eastern Europe, \$340,000;
3. Support to the national action plan in the Russian Federation for the protection of the Arctic marine environment from anthropogenic pollution, \$306,000;
4. Assessing national management needs regarding persistent toxic substances \$350,000;
5. Conservation of the globally significant wetlands and migration corridors required by siberian cranes and other globally significant migratory waterbirds in Asia, \$350,000;
6. Integrating management of watersheds and coastal areas in small island States in the Caribbean, \$316,000;

7. Comprehensive action programme to phase out DDT and reduce the long-term effects of exposure in Mexico and Central America, \$330,000;
8. Solar and wind energy resource assessment facility, \$350,000;
9. Preparation of a transboundary diagnostic analysis for the integrated management of the Volta River Basin, \$347,500;
10. Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyways, \$350,000;
11. In-situ conservation of crop wild relatives through enhanced information management and field application, \$335,000.
12. Integrated ecosystem approach to conserve biodiversity and minimize habitat fragmentation in the Russian Arctic, \$350,000;
13. Assessments of impacts of and adaptation to climate change in multiple regions and sectors in coordination with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, \$350,000;
14. Development of a strategic action programme for the Guinea Current large marine ecosystem, \$349,500 (joint UNDP/UNEP activity);
15. Country programme formulation and technical assistance/investment project preparation for Armenia and Kyrgyzstan for implementation of the Montreal Protocol, \$318,120 (joint UNDP/UNEP activity);
16. Dryland biodiversity conservation through multistakeholder coalitions, \$350,000;
17. Conservation of the biodiversity of the paramo in the northern and central Andes, \$350,000;
18. Integrated sustainable management of transboundary environmental resources in south-western Djibouti and northeastern Ethiopia, \$300,000;
19. Strategic action plan for the integrated management of the Fouta Djallon highlands, \$350,000;
20. Desert margin programme, \$340,000;
21. Strategy for integrated management of dryland biodiversity through land rehabilitation in the arid and semi-arid regions of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, \$330,000.

#### Enabling Activities

1. Climate change: Preparation of the national communication to the UNFCCC for Bangladesh \$175,000;
2. Climate change: Additional financing for capacity-building in priority areas, \$100,000.

Medium-size projects (MSPs)

1. Redirecting general investment decisions to cleaner technologies: technology transfer clearing-house mechanism, \$750,000;
2. Promoting best practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in semi-arid and arid zones, \$750,000;
3. Catalyzing conservation action in Latin America: Identifying priority sites and best management alternatives in five globally significant ecoregions, \$750,000;
4. An indicator model for dryland ecosystems in Latin America, \$750,000;
5. Initiating early phase-out of methyl bromide through awareness raising, policy development and demonstration/training activities, \$663,000;
6. Lake Baringo community-based integrated land and water management project, \$750,000;
7. Estonia: Programme for phasing out ozone-depleting substances, \$933,903;
8. Persistent toxic substances, food security and indigenous peoples of the Russian north, \$750,000;
9. Fuel cell bus and distributed power generation market prospects and intervention strategy options, \$691,000;
10. Development and protection of the coastal and marine environment in sub-Saharan Africa, \$750,000.

PDF As

Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity conservation and integration of traditional knowledge on medicinal plants in national primary health care policy in Central America and the Caribbean, \$24,950.
2. Integrated ecosystem approach to conserve biodiversity and minimize habitat fragmentation in the Russian Arctic, \$25,000;

International Waters

1. Integrated management of the Lake Volta watershed and discharge Zone, \$25,000.

Land degradation proposals relating to biodiversity, climate change or international waters

1. Rehabilitation of desertified land, carbon sequestration and conservation of arid-land-adapted indigenous animals and plants in the arid pastoral areas of northern Nigeria and southern Niger, \$25,000;
2. Sustainable management of pastoral lands, reclamation of degraded land, biodiversity conservation, carbon sink enhancement and water resource management in southeastern Djibouti and northeastern Ethiopia, \$25,000;



3. Rehabilitation of degraded lands and biodiversity conservation in the Kagera river basin catchment of Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, \$25,000;
4. Land use change analysis as an approach for investigating biodiversity loss and land degradation, \$24,920;
5. Dryland land degradation assessment, \$25,000;
6. Action plan for integrated management of the Fouta Djallon highlands, \$25,000.

Cross-cutting

1. Wetlands and climate change: the potential of managing peatlands for carbon storage and sequestration, \$24,750;
2. Integrating global environmental concerns into the insurance sector, \$25,000.

Jointly Implemented Projects 3/

1. UNEP/UNDP demonstration of innovative approaches to the rehabilitation of heavily contaminated bays in the wider Caribbean;
2. UNEP/UNDP project: Kazakhstan programme for phasing out ozone-depleting substances, \$5.79 million;
3. UNEP/UNDP PDF B: integrating management of watersheds and coastal areas in small island developing States in the Caribbean, \$316,000;
4. UNEP/UNDP PDF B: Guinea Current large marine ecosystem, \$349,500;
5. UNEP/UNDP PDF B: Country programme formulation and technical assistance/investment project preparation for Armenia and Kyrgyzstan for implementation of the Montreal Protocol, \$318,120;
6. UNEP/UNDP MSP: Tajikistan country programme for phasing out ozone-depleting substances, \$817,221;
7. UNEP/UNDP MSP: Estonia programme for phasing out ozone-depleting substances, \$933,903;
8. UNEP/UNDP/World Bank MSP: Fuel cell bus and distributed power generation market prospects and intervention strategy options, US \$691,000;
9. UNEP/UNDP PDF A: Rehabilitation of degraded lands and biodiversity conservation in the Kagera River Basin catchment, \$25,000;
10. UNEP/UNDP PDF A: Sustainable management of pastoral land, reclamation of degraded land, biodiversity conservation, carbon sink enhancement and water resource management in Djibouti and Ethiopia, \$25,000;
11. UNEP/UNDP PDF A: Rehabilitation of desertified land, carbon sequestration and conservation of arid-land adapted indigenous animals and plants in the arid pastoral areas of northern Nigeria and southern Niger, \$25,000;

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3/ List includes proposals mentioned above in project type categories.

12. UNEP/UNDP PDF A: Action plan for integrated management of the Fouta Djallon highlands, \$25,000;
13. UNEP/UNDP PDF B: Desert margin programme, \$340,000
14. UNEP/UNDP PDF B: Strategy for integrated management of dryland biodiversity through land rehabilitation in the arid and semi-arid regions of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, \$330,000.

Annex IILIST OF WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS HELD BY UNEP TO EXPAND ITS  
RANGE OF GEF PROJECT EXECUTING AGENCIES

The following is a list of meetings and workshops held by UNEP to expand the number of executing agencies of GEF-financed projects. The meetings and workshops were conducted to brief potential partners on opportunities for accessing GEF funding with the intent of bringing new agencies to develop and implement projects that generate additional global environmental benefits.

1. Meeting with regional development banks, 3 March, 1999, London;
2. Workshop with IUCN on GEF and the role of UNEP, 19 July 1999, Gland;
3. Workshop with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, 21 July 1999, Cambridge;
4. Meeting with the Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea, 10-11 May, 1999, London;
5. UNEP GEF participation in the Inter Agency Consultation on Promoting Cooperation on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wild Plants of Importance for Food and Agriculture, 5-7 May 1999, Rome;
6. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP with the regional directors of the International Plant Genetic Resource Institute (IPGRI), Nairobi 21 January 2000;
7. Presentation on GEF and the role of UNEP at the Coordinating Meeting on Tourism, Paris, 20-21 January 2000;
8. Meeting with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity on joint collaboration in land degradation and desertification, Nairobi, 24 January 2000;
9. Meeting with the secretariat of the Arab Maghreb Union on joint collaboration, Nairobi, 24 January 2000;
10. Meeting with IUCN and The Nature Conservancy, Washington, DC, 23-25 January 2000;
11. Meeting with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas for the Caribbean, Santo Domingo, 26-30 January 2000;
12. Meeting with Wetlands International, Amsterdam, 8-9 February 2000;
13. Presentation on the UNEP/GEF persistent toxic substances portfolio at the workshop on management of persistent organic pollutants for the Southern African Development Community region, Lusaka, 14-16 February 2000;
14. Meeting with the chairman of the Inter governmental Panel on Climate Change on joint collaboration, Washington, D.C, 10 February 2000;
15. Meeting with the Organization of African Unity, Addis Ababa, 11 February 2000;
16. Workshop for FAO and IPGRI, Rome, 16 February 2000; meeting with the GEF focal point of FAO, Nairobi, 2 March 2000;

17. Meeting with the French GEF on joint collaboration on persistent toxic substances, Paris, 17 March 2000
18. Meeting with the World Health Organization on joint collaboration on persistent toxic substances, Geneva, 23 March 2000;
19. Meeting with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization on joint collaboration on pesticides-related issues, 24 March 2000;
20. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP with the African Centre for Technology Studies, Nairobi, 10 March 2000;
21. Presentation on the role of UNEP in GEF at the workshop for environmental journalists in East Africa organized by the African Centre for Technology Studies, 25 March 1999, Nairobi;
22. Presentation on GEF and on UNEP's role to the Fourth Global Training Programme on Environmental Law, 26 November 1999, Nairobi;
23. Presentation on GEF and the role of UNEP at the workshop on climate change of the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, Apia, Samoa, 7-8 April;
24. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 17 April 2000;
25. Meeting with African ambassadors accredited to UNEP and UNEP/GEF activities in Africa, Nairobi 19 April 2000;
26. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP with the International Plant Genetic Resource Institute, Rome 4-5 May 2000;
27. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 4-5 May 2000;
28. Meeting with the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome, 5 May 2000;
29. Meeting with the Global Mechanism of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Rome, 5 May 2000;
30. Presentation on GEF and the role of UNEP at The Third World Congress of the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Brighton, United Kingdom, 22-25 May 2000;
31. Meeting with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on joint collaboration related to UNEP/GEF activities, Paris, 12 June 2000;
32. Presentation on GEF and the role of UNEP at the First Cleaner Production Round Table for Africa, Nairobi , 9-11 August 2000;
33. Meeting with the delegation of South Africa on GEF and the role of UNEP, Nairobi, 10 August 2000;

34. Meeting with the delegation of ten members of the Parliament of Uganda on GEF and the role of UNEP, Nairobi, 14 August 2000; and,
35. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP at the Asian Regional Environmental Action Plan meeting, Bangkok, 21-25 August 2000.

Annex III

LIST OF UNEP'S GEF -RELATED OUTREACH ACTIVITIES AT MEETINGS OF  
CONVENTION CONFERENCES OF PARTIES

In order to reach the widest possible audience, UNEP organized a series of events to brief governments, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders on its GEF-related activities, taking advantage of their presence at meetings of the conferences of parties to various conventions. The list below is indicative of these events:

1. Workshop on GEF at the fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Montreal, 31 January-4 February 2000;
2. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP on issues related to persistent toxic substances at the fourth Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee meeting for a legally binding instrument on persistent organic pollutants, Bonn, 21 March 2000;
3. GEF workshop on climate-change projects, including UNEP's enabling activities, for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Bonn;
4. GEF workshop on projects dealing with land degradation, including UNEP's projects on people, land management and environmental change and management of the Bermejo River Basin, for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification, Recife, Brazil;
5. Presentation on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to Combat Desertification, Recife, Brazil;
6. Presentation on the Global International Waters Assessment at the United Nations General Assembly on small island developing States, New York;
7. Workshop for the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species on UNEP's role with respect to GEF, 13 November 1999 and 16 November, 1999, Cape Town;
8. Presentation on UNEP/GEF at the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Biodiversity Forum, Mombasa, Kenya, 21-23 February 2000;
9. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP at the twelfth Meeting/Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, Bridgetown , Barbados, 3 March 2000;
10. Workshop on GEF and the role of UNEP for the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, Abuja, Nigeria, 4 April 2000;
11. Active participation at eight GEF workshops organized at the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nairobi, 15-26 May 2000;
12. Field visit during the fifth meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nairobi, 20-21 May 2000, with the participation of more than 100 heads of delegation.

Annex IV

UNEP/GEF activities with the participation of African countries – 1999-2000  
 (with \$41.6 million total project funding inclusive of \$25.6 million in GEF contributions)

Full-size projects

Official title	Focal area	Entry into work programme	GEF allocation (Millions of dollars)	Total cost (Millions of dollars)	Participating African countries
Conservation and sustainable management of below-ground biodiversity	Biodiversity	11/00	9.03	15.71	Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Uganda
Solar and wind energy resource assessment	Climate change	11/00	6.2	7.55	Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya
Reduction of environmental impact from tropical shrimp trawling through introduction of by-catch technologies and change of management	International waters	11/00	4.8	9.27	Cameroon, Nigeria
			<b>20.03</b>	<b>32.53</b>	

PDF B projects

Official title	Focal area	Entry into work programme	GEF allocation (Millions of dollars)	Total cost (Millions of dollars)	Participating African countries
Enhancing conservation of the critical network of wetlands required by migratory waterbirds on the African/Eurasian flyways	Biodiversity	01/00	0.35	0.627225	Gambia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania
In-situ conservation of crop wild relatives through enhanced information management and field application	Biodiversity	01/00	0.335	0.675	Madagascar

Note: The patterned arrows at the beginning of selected projects are in pairs showing the movement of projects from one stage to another. For example, an arrow with a specific pattern pointing to a PDF B has its partner pointing to a full-scale project to show that this project has moved from a PDF B to a full-scale project.

➡	Integrated sustainable management of transboundary environmental resources in southwestern Djibouti and northeastern Ethiopia	Biodiversity/Land degradation	11/00	0.3	0.36	Djibouti, Ethiopia
	Dryland biodiversity conservation through multistakeholder coalitions	Biodiversity/Land degradation	11/00	0.35	0.86	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Madagascar, Morocco, South Africa
	A strategy for the conservation of dryland biodiversity through land rehabilitation in the arid and semi-arid regions of Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Biodiversity/Land degradation	01/99	0.33	0.36	Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe
➡	Strategic action plan for the integrated management of the Fouta Djallon highlands	Biodiversity/Land degradation	11/00	0.35	0.5	Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone
	Guinea Current large marine ecosystem	International waters	01/00	0.3495	0.5495	Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Togo
➡	Integrated management of the Volta River Basin	International waters/Land degradation	01/00	0.3475	0.3475	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Togo
				<b>3.062</b>	<b>4.929225</b>	

#### Medium-size projects

Official title	Focal area	Entry into work programme	GEF allocation (Millions of dollars)	Total cost (Millions of dollars)	Participating African countries
Promoting best practices for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity of global significance in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones	Biodiversity	01/99	0.75	0.9	Burkina Faso, Egypt, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia

Note: The patterned arrows at the beginning of selected projects are in pairs showing the movement of projects from one stage to another. For example, an arrow with a specific pattern pointing to a PDF B has its partner pointing to a full-scale project to show that this project has moved from a PDF B to a full-scale project.



Lake Baringo community-based integrated land and water management project	Biodiversity/Land degradation	01/00	0.75	0.98	Kenya
Development and protection of the coastal and marine environment in sub-Saharan Africa	International waters	01/00	0.75	1.725	All African countries
			<b>2.25</b>	<b>3.605</b>	

#### Enabling activities

Official title	Focal area	Entry into work programme	GEF allocation (Millions of dollars)	Total cost (Millions of dollars)	Participating African countries
Lesotho – climate change enabling activity (additional financing for capacity-building in priority areas)	Climate change	01/00	0.1	0.1	Lesotho
			<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	

#### PDF A projects

	Official title	Focal area	Entry into work programme	GEF allocation (Millions of dollars)	Total cost (Millions of dollars)	Participating African countries
➡	A strategic action plan for the Fouta Djallon highlands	Biodiversity/ International waters	01/00	0.025	0.0465	Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone
	Rehabilitation of degraded lands and biodiversity conservation in the Kagera River Basin catchment - PDF A	Biodiversity/Land degradation	01/99	0.025	0.035	Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania
➡	Sustainable management of pastoral land: Reclamation of degraded land, biodiversity	Biodiversity/Land degradation	01/99	0.025	0.025	Djibouti, Ethiopia

Note: The patterned arrows at the beginning of selected projects are in pairs showing the movement of projects from one stage to another. For example, an arrow with a specific pattern pointing to a PDF B has its partner pointing to a full-scale project to show that this project has moved from a PDF B to a full-scale project.

conservation, carbon sink enhancement and water resource management in southeastern Djibouti and northeastern Ethiopia					
Rehabilitation of desertified land, carbon sequestration and conservation of arid land-adapted indigenous animals and plants in the arid pastoral areas of northern Nigeria and southern Niger	Biodiversity/Land degradation	01/99	0.025	0.035	Niger, Nigeria
Community-based land rehabilitation, degraded land, wildlife conservation and carbon sink enhancement in pastoral areas of Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger	Biodiversity/Land degradation	01/99	0.025	0.025	Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger
Land use change analysis as an approach for investigating biodiversity loss and land degradation	Biodiversity/Land degradation	01/99	0.02492	0.03752	Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania
Strategic action programme for integrated management of the Lake Volta Basin	International waters/Land degradation	01/99	0.025	0.25	Benin, Burkina-Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Togo
			<b>0.17492</b>	<b>0.45402</b>	

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Note: The patterned arrows at the beginning of selected projects are in pairs showing the movement of projects from one stage to another. For example, an arrow with a specific pattern pointing to a PDF B has its partner pointing to a full-scale project to show that this project has moved from a PDF B to a full-scale project.