



GEF/C.54/Info.03  
June 1, 2018

---

54<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting  
June 24 - 26, 2018  
Da Nang, Viet Nam

## **GEF-6 CORPORATE SCORECARD**

# GEF CORPORATE SCORECARD

May 22, 2018



## Contributions to the Generation of Global Environment Benefits

















During the GEF-6 replenishment, the GEF-6 focal area strategies were designed to meet specific targets measured by key indicators. The table below shows the extent to which the GEF is meeting those targets in terms of the expected results of approved projects and programs in GEF-6 as of May 22, 2018, including the proposed June 2018 Work Program. The table is based on 603 projects at the stage of Project Identification (PIF approval) in GEF-6, 420 projects of which were CEO endorsed/approved by May 22, 2018.

Results and Indicators	Target	Expected Results		
<b>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</b>				
Landscapes and seascapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation (million hectares)	300	360	120%	
<b>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands and forest landscapes)</b>				
Production landscapes under improved management (million hectares)	120	103	86%	
<b>Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</b>				
Number of freshwater basins in which water-food-energy-ecosystem security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater is taking place	10	29	290%	
Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (percent of fisheries, by volume) <sup>1</sup>	20	13	67%	
<b>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</b>				
CO <sub>2</sub> e mitigated (million metric tons) <sup>2</sup>	750	1,419	189%	
<b>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</b>				
POPs (PCBs, obsolete pesticides) disposed (metric tons) <sup>3</sup>	80,000	76,251	95%	
Mercury reduced (metric tons)	1,000	638	64%	
ODP (HCFC) reduced/phased out (metric tons)	303	26	9%	
<b>Enhance capacity of countries to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks<sup>4</sup></b>				
Number of countries in which development and sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs have been developed	10	15	150%	
Number of countries in which functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making	10	19	190%	

<sup>1</sup> The actual expected result is 13.44%. <sup>2</sup> The reported expected results for tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e, 1419 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e, include expected results from all the focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (586 million); Integrated Approach Pilots (124 million); Sustainable Forest Management (210 million); Non-Grant Instruments (39 million); and other focal areas (460 million). The GEF-6 target of 750 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e was set only for the Climate Change Mitigation focal area, which has achieved 78% of the target by May 22, 2018. <sup>3</sup> The reported expected results for POPs, 76,251 tons, include Obsolete Chemicals (5,826 tons), PCB (19,923 tons), PFOS or PFOS containing material (36,652 tons) and others (13,850 tons). UPOPs reduction is reported at 439gTEQ. As UPOPs do not have a target in GEF-6, their reduction is not included. <sup>4</sup> These numbers are derived from Cross-Cutting Capacity Development projects only. Therefore, they are likely to underestimate the number of countries that other GEF projects have supported.







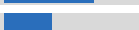





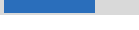
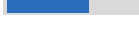
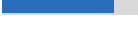
## Programming Report as of May 22, 2018

This section summarizes the progress made in programming GEF-6 resources as of May 22, 2018, including the proposed June 2018 Work Program. It provides a cumulative summary of GEF-6 utilization of funds against the programming targets that were established by the Council during the GEF-6 replenishment.

	Target Programmed		Utilization Rate
	(USD millions)	(USD millions)	
<b>Focal Areas</b>			
Biodiversity	1,101	823.4	75% 
Climate Change	1,130	737.8	65% 
Land Degradation	371	307.5	83% 
International Waters	456	341.7	75% 
Chemicals and Waste			
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	375	287.8	77% 
Mercury	141	142.9	101% 
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	13	10.9	84% 
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)	25	11.1	44% 
<b>Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP)</b>			
Commodities	45	44.7	99% 
Sustainable Cities	55	55.0	100% 
Food Security	60	60.0	100% 
<b>Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Program</b>	230	227.5	99% 
<b>Non-Grant Pilot</b>	110	109.3	99% 
<b>Corporate Programs</b>			
Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	34	27.3	80% 
Small Grants Program (SGP)	140	140.0	100% 
Country Support Program (CSP)	23	19.6	85% 

## STAR Utilization Percentages as of May 22, 2018

The System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) is the GEF's resource allocation system for the biodiversity, climate change and land degradation focal areas. The table provides the GEF-6 utilization rates of funds by region and focal area, including the June 2018 Work Program. While this shows the percentages of funds utilized against GEF-6 STAR allocations, the Trustee projects a GEF-6 resource shortfall.

GEF Region	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Land Degradation
Africa	91% 	83% 	90% 
Asia	68% 	64% 	73% 
Europe and Central Asia	36% 	42% 	73% 
Latin America and the Caribbean	69% 	62% 	79% 
Small Island Developing States	97% 	100% 	85% 

## Utilization and Allocation by Constituency as of May 22, 2018

This table displays the utilization of funds by GEF Constituency<sup>5</sup>, including the June 2018 Work Program. Both STAR and non-STAR allocations are included. The constituency classifications are described on the GEF website. While the chart below shows the percentages of funds utilized against GEF-6 STAR allocations, the Trustee projects a GEF-6 resource shortfall.

Constituency List	STAR	STAR	STAR Utilization Rate	Non-STAR Utilization (USD millions)
	Allocation <sup>6</sup> (USD millions)	Utilization (USD millions)		
Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen	66	37.3	 57%	16.3
Albania, <i>Bulgaria</i> <sup>5</sup> , Bosnia-Herzegovina, <i>Croatia</i> <sup>5</sup> , Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, <i>Poland</i> <sup>5</sup> , <i>Romania</i> <sup>5</sup> , Serbia, Ukraine	58	42.2	 72%	12.1
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	57	32.7	 58%	4.0
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	142	122.7	 87%	78.0
Antigua And Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	105	101.0	 96%	19.9
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay	135	84.2	 63%	34.8
Armenia, Belarus	18	12.9	 70%	14.2
<i>Austria</i> <sup>5</sup> , <i>Belgium</i> <sup>5</sup> , <i>Czech Republic</i> <sup>5</sup> , <i>Hungary</i> <sup>5</sup> , <i>Luxembourg</i> <sup>5</sup> , <i>Slovak Republic</i> <sup>5</sup> , <i>Slovenia</i> <sup>5</sup> , Turkey	27	19.0	 71%	0.5
Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Switzerland</i> <sup>5</sup> , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	73	67.9	 93%	22.0
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka	174	129.7	 75%	33.9
Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	82	69.1	 85%	63.8
Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador	209	155.7	 75%	95.2
Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia	80	75.0	 94%	59.5
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	88	81.1	 92%	30.3
Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	143	98.8	 69%	46.5
China	195	114.7	 59%	82.4
Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	179	175.0	 98%	82.3
Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	223	171.3	 77%	46.3
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela	175	105.4	 60%	52.3

<sup>5</sup> Countries that have zero allocation and/or zero utilization have not been included in this list. However, non-recipient countries, which are part of constituencies, remain included in the list in italics.

## Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness

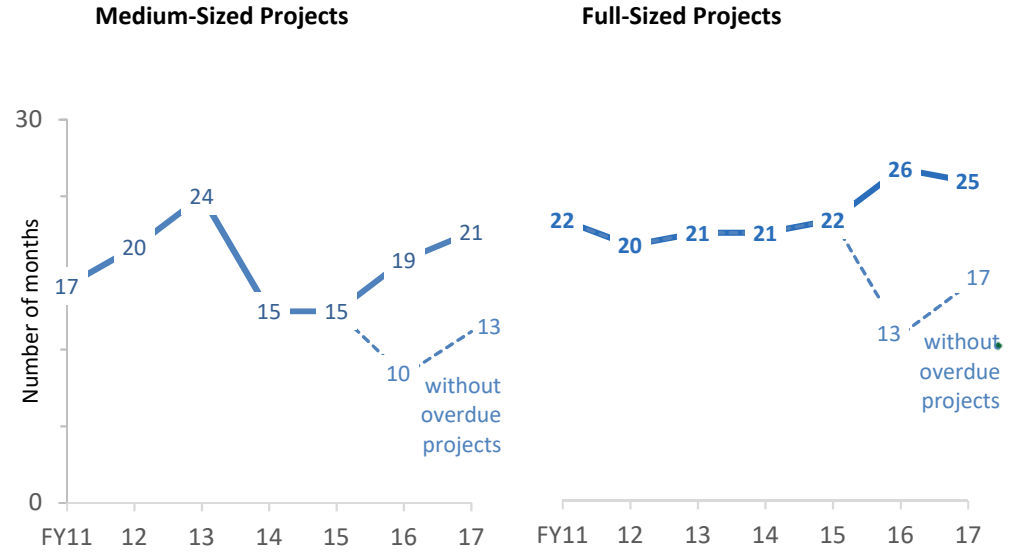
As part of the GEF-6 replenishment process, a number of indicators were established to track the effectiveness of the GEF<sup>6,7</sup>. These indicators now apply to all projects at CEO endorsement/approval, regardless of their replenishment cycles.

### ● Project Cycle Effectiveness<sup>6</sup>

#### Average time (months) between PIF approval and CEO endorsement/ approval

In FY17, excluding GEF-5 overdue projects, the average duration of time between PIF approval and CEO Endorsement/ Approval for FSPs met the 18-month target, while for MSPs, the duration of time slightly exceeded the 12-month target, as shown by the dashed lines.

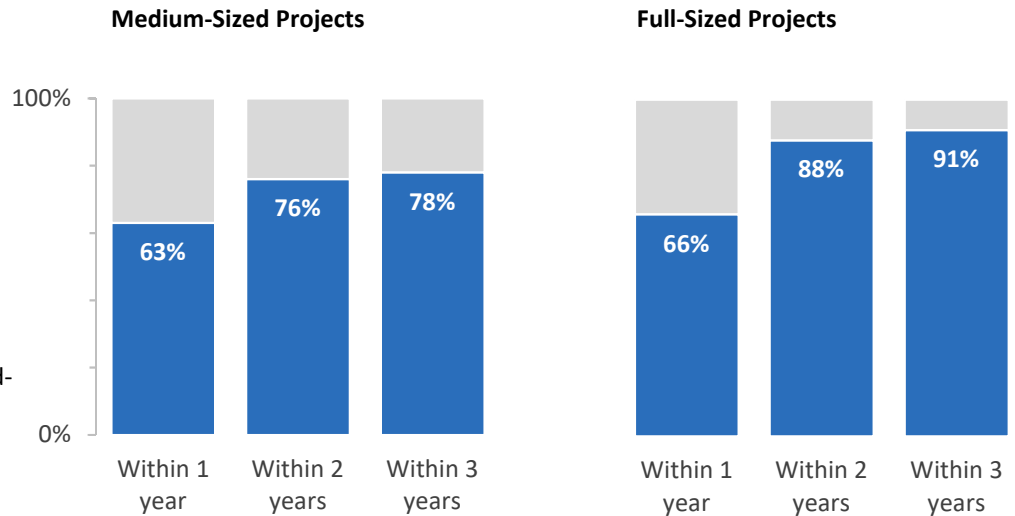
As nearly half of CEO approved MSPs and CEO endorsed FSPs in FY17 were GEF-5 overdue projects, the overall average duration of time exceeded both targets, as shown by the solid lines.



### ● First Disbursement<sup>6</sup>

#### The percentage of projects that have had their first disbursement within 1, 2 and 3 years after CEO endorsement/ approval

The analysis is based on cohorts of GEF projects that were endorsed/ approved from FY11 to FY16. The analysis is based on 972 projects (661 full-sized projects and 311 mid-sized projects).



<sup>6</sup> FY18 will end on June 30th, 2018. Therefore, the FY18 numbers are not presented in this Corporate Scorecard.

<sup>7</sup> As suggested by the Council in June 2016, the Corporate Scorecard now applies a traffic light system to corporate efficiency and effectiveness indicators:

**Traffic light**

- Green light
- Yellow light
- Red light

**Definition**

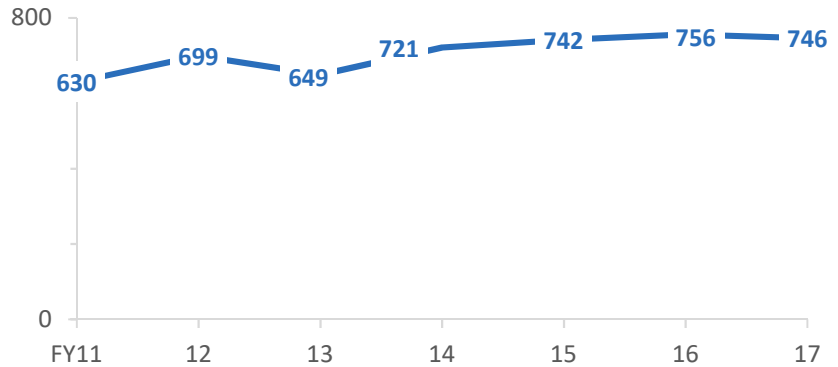
- Indicator on track
- Indicator to watch
- Indicator off track

## Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

### Results Driven Implementation

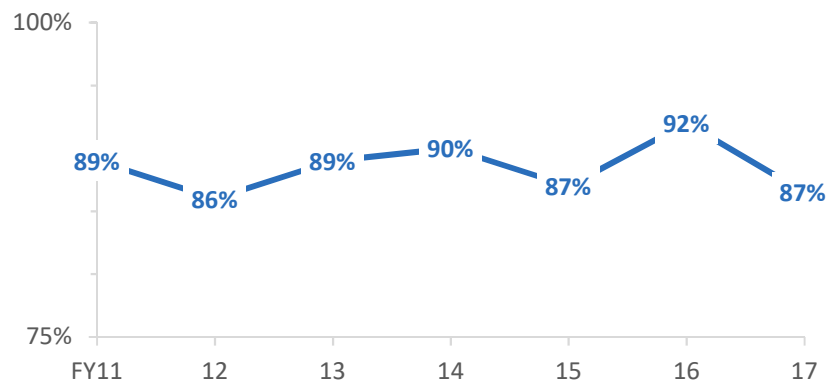
The GEF portfolio under implementation was self-rated by Agencies through annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs).

The graph shows the number of projects that were under implementation in the respective fiscal year<sup>8</sup>. These projects were self-rated by agencies on their progress towards achieving their development objectives and progress towards implementation.



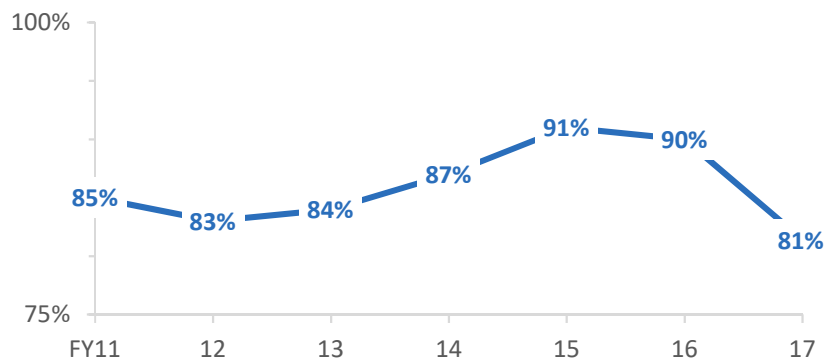
● **Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards achieving their development objectives (DO)**

In FY17, 87% of 746 projects under implementation were rated 'moderately satisfactory' or higher.



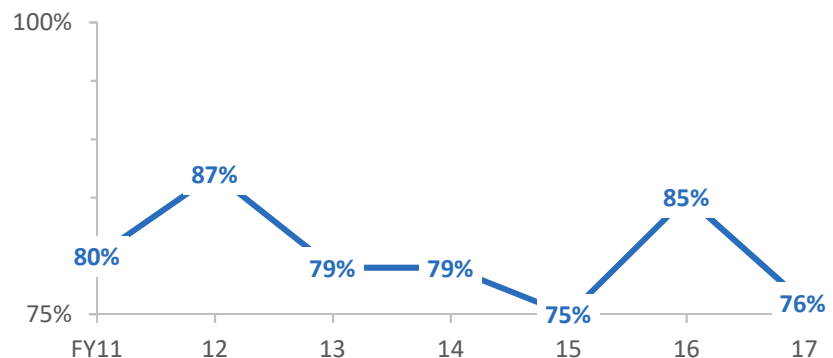
● **Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards implementation performance (IP)**<sup>8</sup>

In FY17, 81% of 746 projects under implementation were rated 'moderately satisfactory' or higher.



● **Percentage of completed projects with IEO outcome ratings of 'moderately satisfactory' or higher**<sup>9</sup>

The GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) provides these ratings after their review of the self-ratings by agencies in Annual Performance Reports (APRs). The cohort of projects is different from the above three graphs.



<sup>8</sup> FY18 will end on June 30th, 2018. Therefore, the FY18 ratings are not presented in this Corporate Scorecard.

<sup>9</sup> Due to the small APR cohorts, ratings fluctuate every year. For details, please see the Annual Performance Report in 2018.

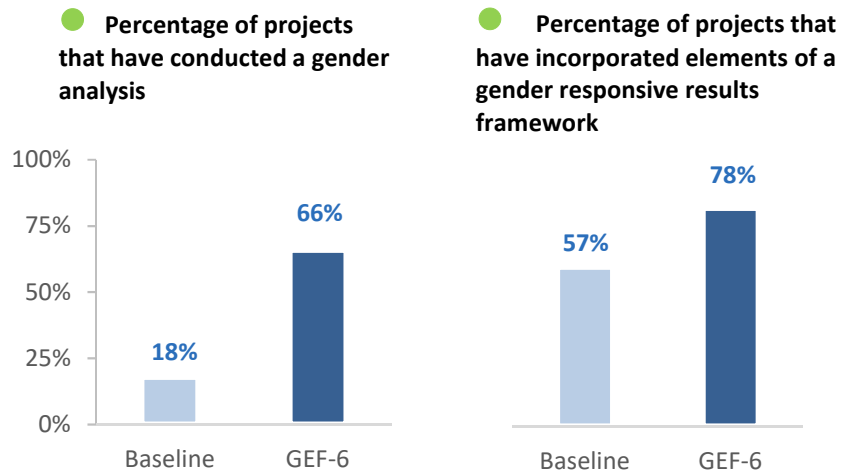
## Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

### Gender

This section covers the GEF-6 Core Gender Indicators that were agreed upon in the "GEF-6 Results Framework for Gender Mainstreaming" (GEF/C.47/09/Rev.01).<sup>10</sup>

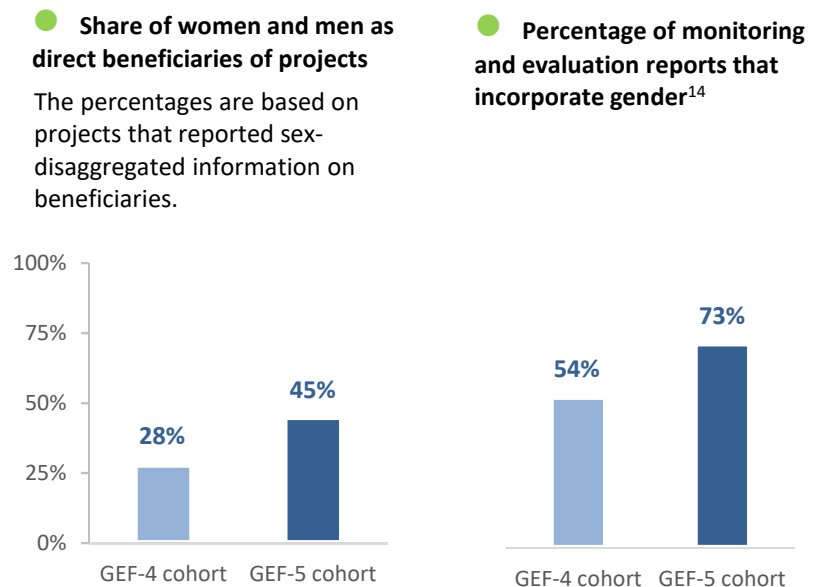
#### Quality at Entry: Gender in GEF-6 CEO Endorsed Full and Mid-Sized Projects <sup>11, 12</sup>

The quality of entry analysis is based on a review of 281 GEF-6 projects. These are 185 full-sized and 96 mid-sized projects, endorsed/approved between July 2014 and March 2018.



#### Quality at Implementation: Review of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports <sup>13</sup>

The analysis is based on a review of 470 projects that submitted mid-term and terminal evaluation reports from FY15 to FY17. These were mainly GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. It is important to note that this analysis is limited to a cohort of projects received in the respective financial years. Graphs show trends by replenishment period.



<sup>10</sup> Information on the core gender indicator 4, "share of convention related national reports that incorporate gender dimensions" is presented in Progress Report on Gender Equality (GEF/C.54/Inf.04).

<sup>11</sup> The baseline information and percentages are presented in the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEF/C.47/09/Rev.01).

<sup>12</sup> The decrease in the percentages from the numbers presented in previous scorecards is partly due to the slight revision in the criteria applied. Projects that were rated as having conducted a gender analysis in this review explicitly referred to having completed a gender analysis as part of project design or provided enough evidence, explicitly or otherwise, in the project documents to suggest that robust gender considerations were included as part of project design.

<sup>13</sup> The analysis does not include projects implemented by the World Bank that have reached mid-term, because the structure and reporting format used by the World Bank is different from the other agencies.

<sup>14</sup> The analysis of quality of implementation is based on the methodology and criteria introduced in the April 2016 Scorecard. For further information on methodology, criteria and findings please see progress report on the Gender Action Plan (GEF/C.52/inf.09).

## Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

### Stakeholder Engagement

#### Quality at Entry: Stakeholder Engagement in GEF-6 CEO Endorsed Full and Mid-Sized Projects

The GEF-6 Corporate Results Framework includes the following two indicators: 1) Number of projects that engage indigenous peoples and local communities as partners; 2) Percentage of projects that engage civil society organizations as partners.

Amongst the 281 projects that have been GEF CEO endorsed or approved since the start of GEF-6, **112 projects** engaged indigenous peoples and local communities. The total GEF grant towards these 112 projects is USD **817 million**. The relevance of indigenous peoples' engagement varies depending on the thematic and geographic focus of a project; therefore, many GEF projects will not engage indigenous peoples and local communities as players.

Amongst the 281 projects that have been GEF CEO endorsed or approved since the start of GEF-6, **267 projects (95%)** engaged civil society organizations as partners.

#### Quality at Implementation: Review of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports <sup>15</sup>

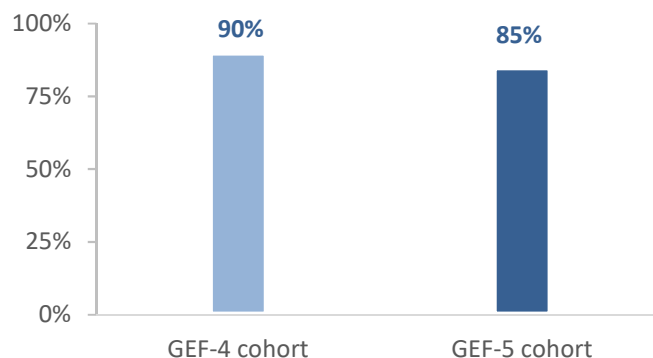
The following analyses are based on a review of 470 project that submitted mid-term and terminal evaluation reports in FY15, FY16 and FY17. These were mainly GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects . It is important to note that these analyses are limited to a cohort of projects received in the respective financial years.

##### ● Number of projects that engage indigenous peoples and local communities as partners

Amongst the 470 projects reviewed, 95 projects engaged indigenous peoples as partners. The total GEF grant towards these **95 projects** is USD **434 million**.<sup>16</sup>

##### ● Percentage of projects that engage civil society organizations (CSOs) as partners

Amongst the 470 projects reviewed, 415 projects engaged CSOs as partners. The total GEF grant towards these **415 projects** is USD **1,714 million**.



<sup>15</sup> The analysis does not include projects implemented by the World Bank that have reached mid-term, because the structure and reporting format used by the World Bank is different from the other agencies.

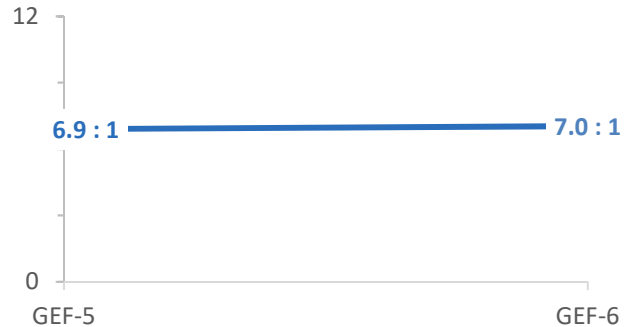
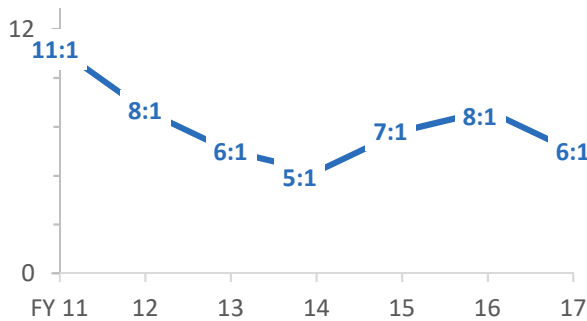
<sup>16</sup> Only select components of these projects engage indigenous peoples.



## Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

### ● Co-Financing Ratio <sup>17</sup>

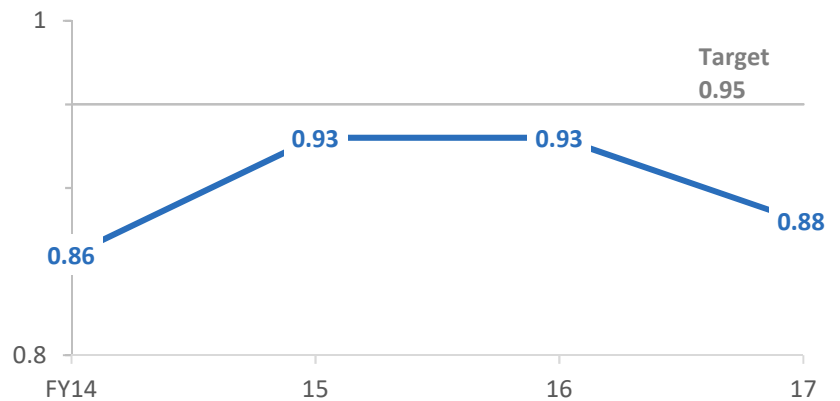
This section displays the ratio of the cumulative project co-financing for GEF grants in GEF-5 and GEF-6 through FY17. The overall GEF-6 portfolio encourages a co-financing ratio of 6:1.



## Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness - GEF Secretariat

### ● Diversity in the GEF Secretariat Staffing <sup>17</sup>

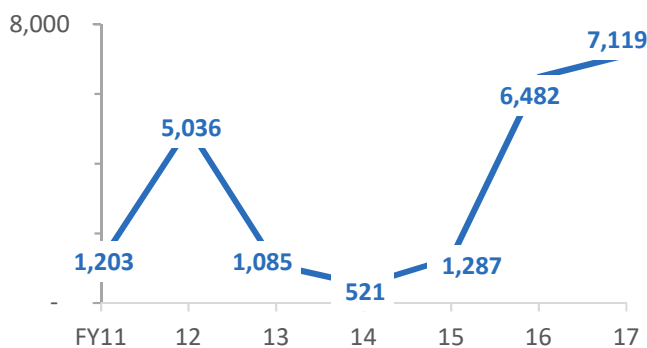
The Diversity Index follows the definition of the World Bank; it is a normalized, weighted average of several indicators. The Diversity Index = (0.4 x the share of staff from Sub-Saharan Africa) + (0.2 x the share of professional female staff) + (0.2 x the share of part II country managers) + (0.2 x the share of female managers). The World Bank target is to reach and maintain a staff diversity index of at least 0.95 by FY17.



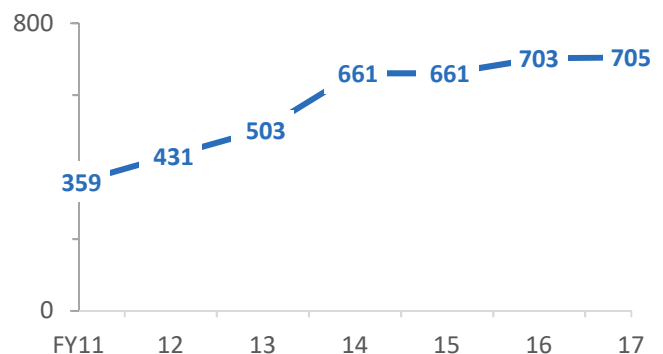
### GEF Outreach <sup>17</sup>

The graphs below display the number of GEF stories and mentions in the media, and the number of users of GEF online and social media platforms. The media mentions are the number of online articles (news, web stories, blogs, etc.) that mentioned the GEF, the CEO, or the LDCF/SCCF during FY17. The numbers also include new GEF content (stories, publications, videos, etc.) accessible from the GEF website. The number of online users is the sum of visitors to GEF online content and subscribers to GEF social media channels.

#### ● Number of GEF Stories and Media-mentions



#### ● Number of Users of GEF Electronic Media (thousands)



<sup>17</sup> FY18 will end on June 30th, 2018. Therefore, the FY18 numbers/ratios are not presented in this Corporate Scorecard.

## Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness - GEF Secretariat

### GEF Outreach in GEF-6

This analysis is based on data collected through the Country Support Program in GEF-6. The Country Support Program is the main tool for implementation of the Country Relations Strategy, which includes components such as Expanded Constituency Workshops and Constituency Meetings. The number of Constituency Meetings varies in different Constituencies, because they depend on the requests from Council members.

Country	Expanded Constituency Workshops		Constituency Meetings	
	Number of Workshops	Number of Participants	Number of Meetings	Number of Participants
Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	3	246	8	87
Albania, <i>Bulgaria</i> <sup>18</sup> , Bosnia-Herzegovina, <i>Croatia</i> <sup>18</sup> , Georgia, Macedonia, <i>Austria</i> <sup>18</sup> , <i>Belgium</i> <sup>18</sup> , <i>Czech Republic</i> <sup>18</sup> , <i>Hungary</i> <sup>18</sup> , <i>Luxembourg</i> <sup>18</sup> , <i>Slovak Republic</i> <sup>18</sup> , <i>Slovenia</i> <sup>18</sup> , Turkey	3	195	3	30
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	3	290	5	93
Antigua And Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	3	343	3	51
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador	3	277	10	77
Armenia, Belarus Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Switzerland</i> <sup>18</sup> , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	3	261	5	68
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam China	3	270	8	94
Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	3	219	2	30
Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia	3	234	1	16
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	3	222	0	0
Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	3	260	2	107
Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	3	376	5	135
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela	3	237	2	22
<b>Overall</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>810</b>

<sup>18</sup> *Non-recipient countries, which are part of constituencies, remain in italics.*  
www.parlament.gv.at  
GEF Trust Fund Corporate Scorecard