

GEF Corporate Scorecard

October 2016



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF CORPORATE SCORECARD



JUNE 30, 2016

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 June 30, 2016. The table is based on 204 projects at the stage of Project Identification (PIF approval) in GEF-6, 67 projects of which were CEO endorsed/approved by June 30, 2016.

Results and Indicators	Target	Expected Results	
Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society			
Landscapes and seascapes under improved management for biodiversity conservation (million hectares)	300	256	85%
Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands and forest landscapes)			
Production landscapes under improved management (million hectares)	120	64	53%
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			
Number of freshwater basins in which water-food-energy-ecosystem security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater is taking place	10	7	70%
Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels ¹ (percent of fisheries, by volume)	20	14	69%
Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path			
CO _{2e} mitigated (million metric tons) ²	750	1,227	164%
Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern			
POPs (PCBs, obsolete pesticides) disposed (metric tons) ³	80,000	117,480	147%
Mercury reduced (metric tons)	1,000	374	37%
ODP (HCFC) reduced/phased out (metric tons)	303	0	0
Enhance capacity of countries to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks ⁴			
Number of countries in which development and sectoral planning frameworks that integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs have been developed	10	8	80%
Number of countries in which functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making	10	10	100%

¹ The actual expected result is 13.8%. ² The reported expected results for tons of CO_{2e}, 1,227 million tCO_{2e}, include expected results from all the focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (451 million); Integrated Approach Pilot (122 million); Sustainable Forest Management (235 million); Non-Grant Instruments (33 million); and other focal areas (387 million). The GEF-6 target of 750 million tCO_{2e} was set only for the Climate Change Mitigation focal area, which achieved 60% of the target by June 30, 2016. ³ The reported expected results for POPs, 117,480 tons, include Obsolete Chemicals (6,130 tons), PCB (10,200 tons), PFOS or PFOS containing material (100,000 tons) and others (1,150 tons). UPOPs reduction is reported at 1,103 gTEQ. As UPOPs do not have a target in GEF-6, their reduction is not included. ⁴ 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 June 30, 2016

This section summarizes the progress made in programming GEF-6 resources as of June 30, 2016. 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 (USD millions)	Programmed (USD millions)	Utilization Rate
Focal Areas			
Biodiversity	1,101	453.9	41%
Climate Change	1,130	482.6	43%
Land Degradation	371	155.7	42%
International Waters	456	121.6	27%
Chemicals and Waste			
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	375	142.8	38%
Mercury	141	59.9	42%
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	13	1.7	13%
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)	25	0.0	0%
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP)			
Commodities	45	44.0	98%
Sustainable Cities	55	55.0	100%
Food Security	60	60.0	100%
Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Program	230	189.0	82%
Non-Grant Pilot	110	92.4	84%
Corporate Programs			
Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCCD)	34	16.9	50%
Small Grants Program (SGP)	140	70.0	50%
Country Support Program (CSP)	23	12.0	52%

STAR Utilization Percentages as of June 30, 2016

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.

GEF Region	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Land Degradation
Africa	48%	50%	45%
Asia	33%	45%	33%
Europe and Central Asia	35%	41%	48%
Latin America and the Caribbean	46%	41%	45%

Utilization and Allocation by Constituency as of June 30, 2016

This table displays the utilization of funds by GEF Constituency⁵. Both STAR and non-STAR allocations are included. The constituency classifications are described on the GEF website.

Constituency List	STAR Allocation (USD millions)	STAR Utilization (USD millions)	STAR Utilization Rate	Non-STAR Utilization (USD millions)
Afghanistan, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen	69	24	<div><div></div></div> 35%	14
Albania, <i>Bulgaria</i> ⁵ , Bosnia-Herzegovina, <i>Croatia</i> ⁵ , Georgia, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, <i>Poland</i> ⁵ , <i>Romania</i> ⁵ , Serbia, Ukraine	72	23	<div><div></div></div> 32%	12
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	67	10	<div><div></div></div> 15%	2
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	142	91	<div><div></div></div> 64%	49
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	104	31	<div><div></div></div> 30%	15
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay	142	61	<div><div></div></div> 43%	31
Armenia, Belarus	139	10	<div><div></div></div> 7%	12
<i>Austria</i> ⁵ , <i>Belgium</i> ⁵ , <i>Czech Republic</i> ⁵ , <i>Hungary</i> ⁵ , <i>Luxembourg</i> ⁵ , <i>Slovak Republic</i> ⁵ , <i>Slovenia</i> ⁵ , Turkey	27	13	<div><div></div></div> 48%	1
Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Switzerland</i> ⁵ , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	79	66	<div><div></div></div> 84%	11
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka	173	103	<div><div></div></div> 60%	15
Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	69	25	<div><div></div></div> 36%	33
Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador	215	128	<div><div></div></div> 60%	59
Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia	69	31	<div><div></div></div> 45%	27
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	72	42	<div><div></div></div> 58%	29
Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	143	53	<div><div></div></div> 37%	29
China	212	61	<div><div></div></div> 29%	80
Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	162	100	<div><div></div></div> 62%	39
Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	210	78	<div><div></div></div> 37%	23
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela	187	57	<div><div></div></div> 30%	44

⁵ 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

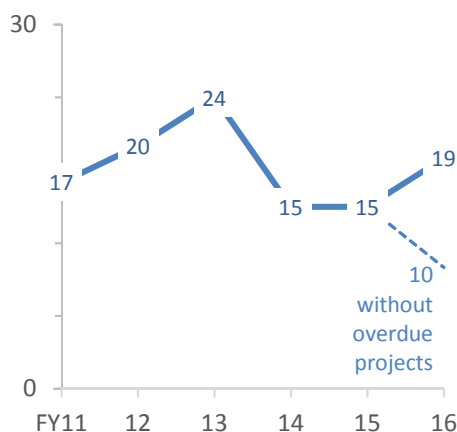
As part of the GEF-6 replenishment process, a number of indicators were established to track the effectiveness of the GEF.⁶ These indicators now apply to all projects at CEO endorsement/approval, regardless of their replenishment cycles.

● Project Cycle Effectiveness

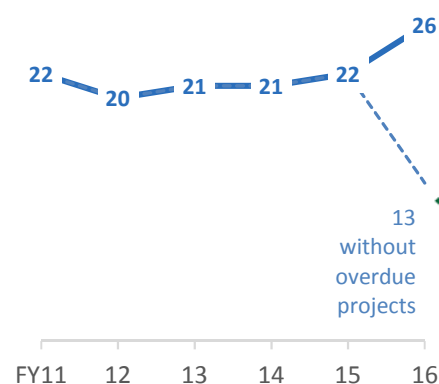
Average time (months) between PIF approval and CEO endorsement/approval

A large number of GEF-5 overdue projects (90% of FY16 endorsed/approved projects) were submitted in FY16 to meet the **one-time cancellation** deadline of June 30, 2016. Therefore, the average time between PIF approval and CEO endorsement/approval has significantly increased in FY16. In the graphs, the dashed lines show the trends without GEF-5 overdue projects.

Medium-Sized Projects



Full-Sized Projects

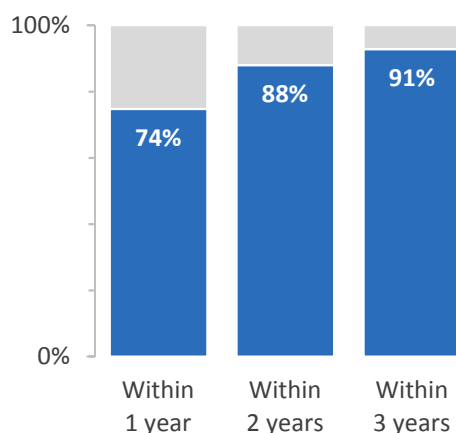


● First Disbursement

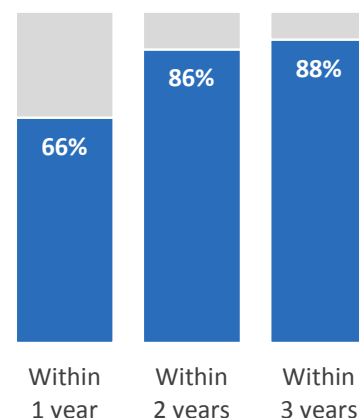
The percentage of projects that have had their first disbursement within 1, 2 and 3 years after Council endorsement

The analysis is based on cohorts of GEF projects that were endorsed/approved from FY11 to FY15. The analysis is based on 801 projects (559 full-sized projects and 242 mid-sized projects).

Medium-Sized Projects



Full-Sized Projects



⁶ 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

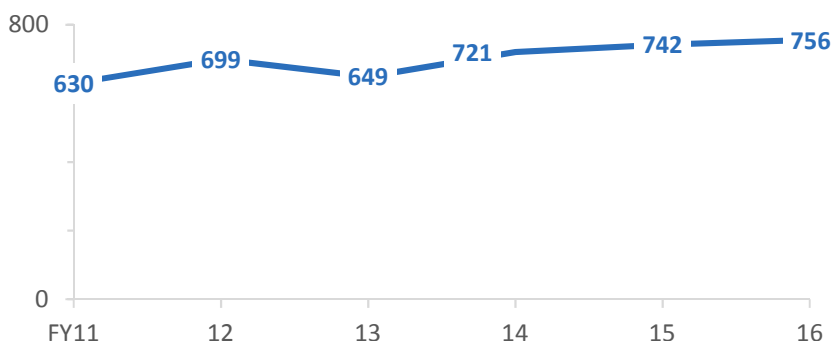
- Indicator on track
- Indicator to watch
- Indicator off track

Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

Results Driven Implementation

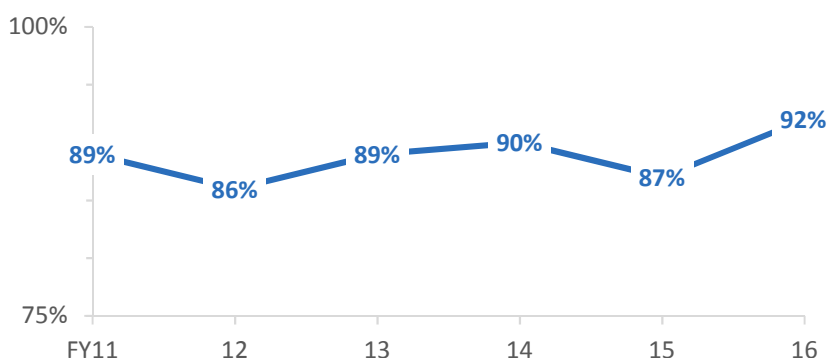
The GEF portfolio under implementation was self-rated by Agencies through annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs).

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



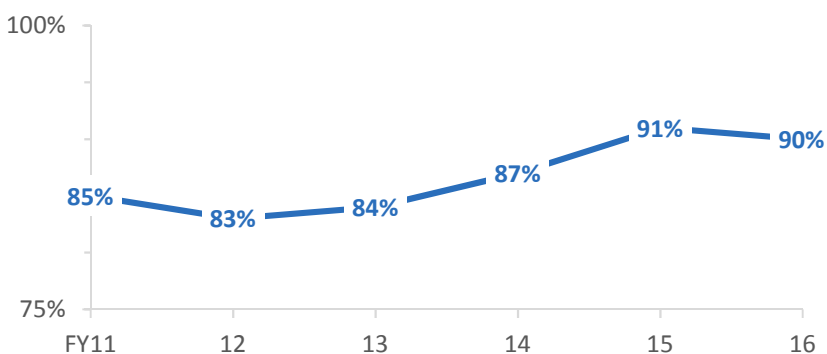
Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards achieving their development objectives

In FY16, 91.5% of 756 projects under implementation were rated 'moderately satisfactory' or higher.



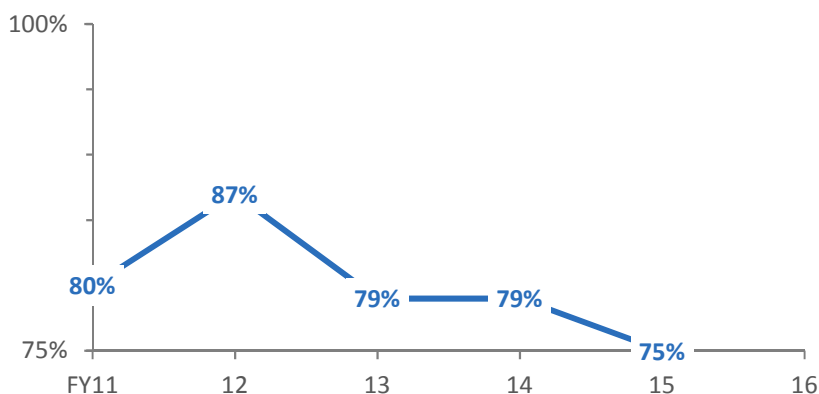
Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards implementation

In FY16, 89.6% of 756 projects under implementation were rated 'moderately satisfactory' or higher.



Percentage of completed projects with IEO outcome ratings of 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ⁷

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. The FY16 outcome ratings will be presented in the May 2017 Corporate Scorecard.

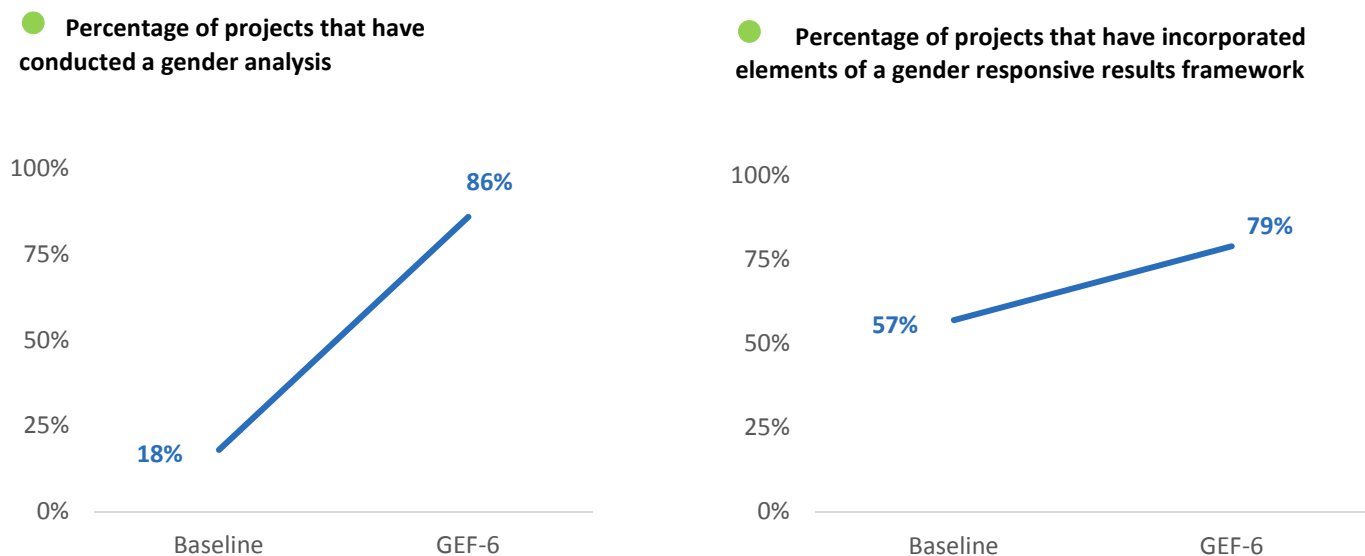


⁷ Although it is difficult to account for the reasons for annual fluctuations in outcome ratings, the slightly lower rating for the FY15 cohort appears to be driven by a greater proportion of projects in the Africa region, which tend to have lower outcome ratings. In addition, the number of projects in a single year cohort of the APR is too small to indicate trends.

Gender

This section covers to the GEF-6 Core Gender Indicators that were agreed upon in the GEF-6 Results Framework for Gender Mainstreaming.⁸

Gender in GEF-6 Full-Sized Projects (CEO endorsed) through FY16^{9, 10}

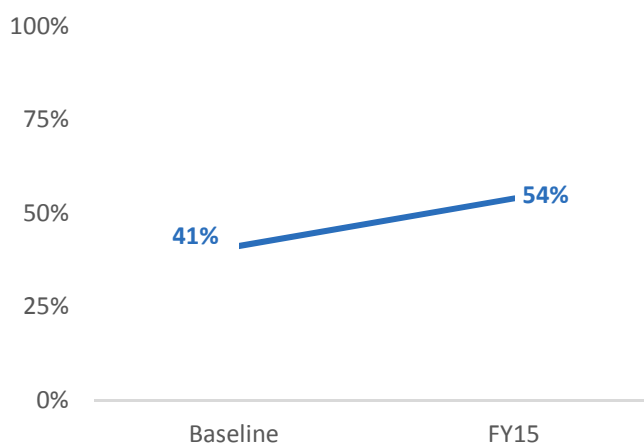


Review of FY15 Monitoring and Evaluation Reports¹¹

The cohort of projects reviewed consisted mainly of GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects.

Percentage of monitoring and evaluation reports that incorporate gender

54% in FY15 represents an aggregation of scores 1-3 as presented in the June 2016 scorecard. It is important to note that this analysis is limited to a cohort of projects for which mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations were received during the respective fiscal year.



⁸ Baseline information is presented in the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEF/C.40/10/Rev.1 / GEF/SD/PL/02) page 18. The baseline percentages are based on data from the following two documents: 1) OPS5 Technical Document #16: Sub-Study on GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (2013); and 2) Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF (2008)

⁹ The quality of entry analysis is based on a review of 29 projects that were CEO endorsed in GEF-6 (approved July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2016).

¹⁰ The gender analysis conducted by different projects varies in terms of type, scope and depth.

¹¹ The implementation and monitoring analysis is based on a review of 151 mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations that were submitted by GEF Agencies in FY15. FY16 mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations are due by December 2016.

Stakeholder Involvement

Stakeholder Involvement in GEF-6 Full-Sized Projects (CEO endorsed) through FY16 ^{12, 13}

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

Amongst the 29 full-sized projects that have been GEF CEO endorsed since the start of GEF-6, **8 projects** have involved indigenous peoples. The total GEF grant towards these 8 projects is USD **107.7 million**. Depending on relevance, the degree of indigenous peoples' involvement in GEF projects differs from one project to another because of the thematic and geographical focus, e.g. some project sites do not have a population of indigenous peoples.

All 29 full-sized projects involved civil society organizations.

Review of FY15 Monitoring and Evaluation Reports ¹⁴

The cohort of projects reviewed consisted mainly of GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects

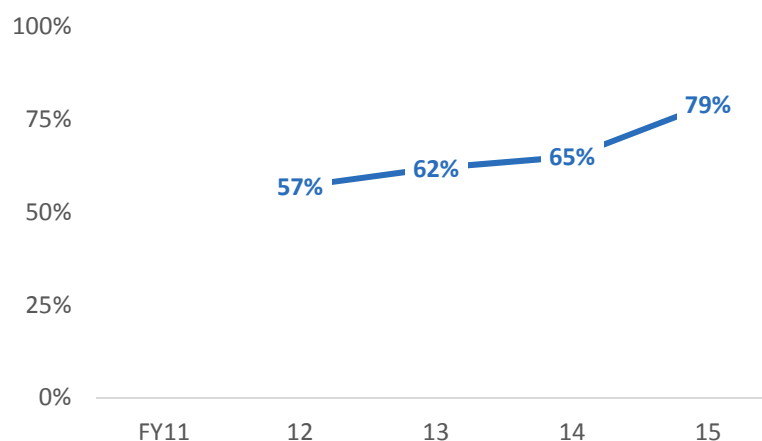
● Number of projects that involve indigenous peoples as key partners

The analysis is based on a review of 151 project reports that were submitted by GEF Agencies in FY15. Of those, 36 projects involved indigenous peoples. The total GEF grant towards these **36 projects** is USD **228 million**.¹⁵

● Percentage of projects that involve civil society organizations (CSOs) as key partners

CSO data have only been available since FY12.

The FY15 analysis is also based on a review of 151 project reports that were submitted by GEF Agencies in FY15 and compared with data from previous Annual Monitoring Reviews.



¹² The quality of entry analysis is based on a review of 29 projects that were CEO endorsed in GEF-6 (approved July 1, 2014 - June 30, 2016).

¹³ The stakeholder engagement analysis conducted by different projects varies in terms of type, scope and depth.

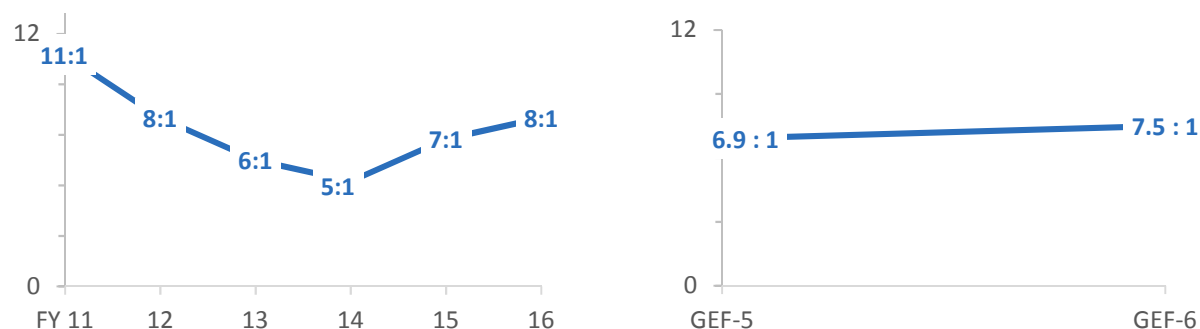
¹⁴ The implementation and monitoring analysis is based on a review of 151 mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations that were submitted by GEF Agencies in FY15. FY16 mid-term reviews and terminal evaluations are due by December 2016.

¹⁵ Only select components of these projects involve indigenous peoples.

Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

Co-Financing Ratio

This section displays the ratio of the cumulative project co-financing for GEF grants in GEF-5 and GEF-6 through FY16. The overall GEF-6 portfolio encourages a co-financing ratio of 6:1.

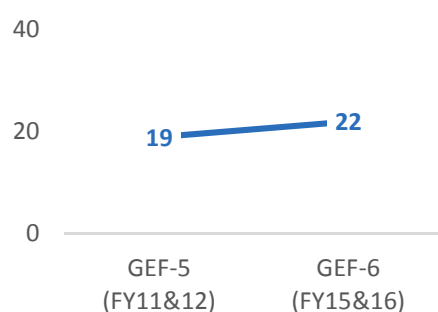


Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness - GEF Secretariat

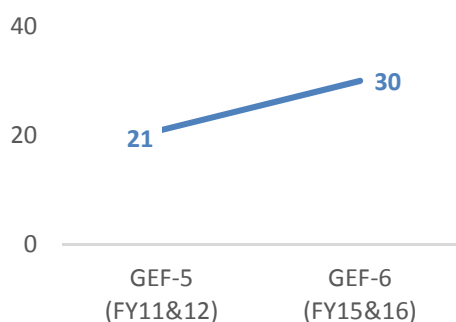
GEF Outreach

This analysis is based on data from the Country Support Program. Data from the first two years of GEF-6 are compared with the data from the corresponding financial years in GEF-5. The Country Support Program is the main tool for carrying out the Country Relations Strategy, which includes the following components.

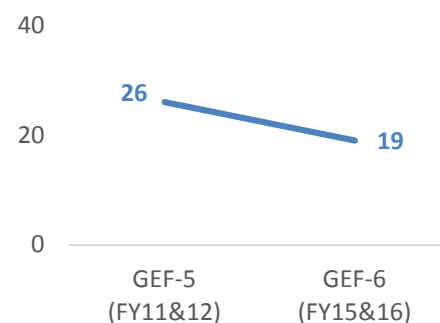
Number of Expanded Constituency Workshops



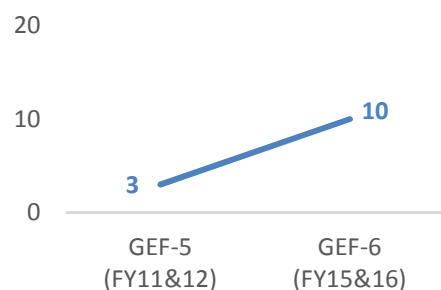
Number of National Portfolio Formulation Exercises



Number of Constituency Meetings¹⁶



Number of National Dialogues

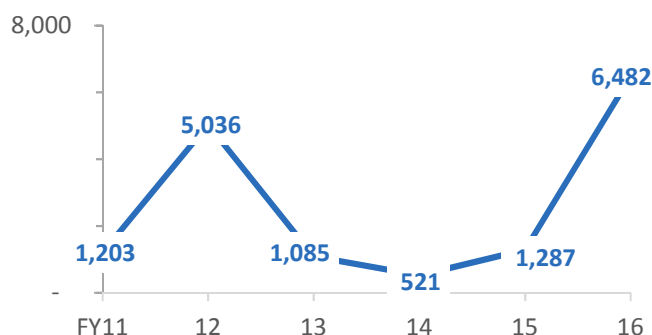


¹⁶ The number of Constituency Meetings depends on the requests from Council members, so their frequency varies in different time periods.

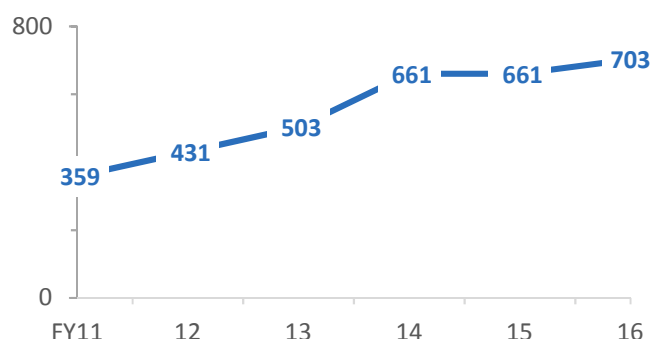
GEF Outreach

The graphs below display the number of GEF stories or mentions in the media and the number of users of GEF electronic media. The media hits or GEF stories are the number of news outlets (print or online) that mentioned the GEF during that time period. The numbers also include posts on the GEF website. The number of electronic visitors is the sum of GEF website visitors, Facebook likes, Twitter followers and YouTube subscribers.

● Number of GEF Stories and Media-mentions

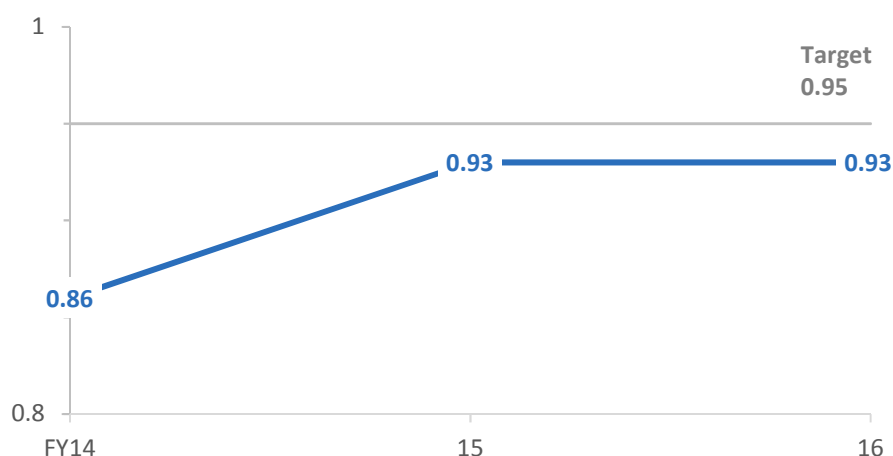


● Number of Users of GEF Electronic Media (thousands)



● Diversity in the GEF Secretariat Staffing ¹⁷

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.



¹⁷ The Staff Diversity Index has only been available since FY14. Before then the GEF Secretariat used other indicators to capture diversity in the GEF Secretariat staffing.