

52nd GEF Council Meeting
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GEF CORPORATE SCORECARD

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APRIL 30, 2017



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 April 30, 2017, including the proposed May 2017 Work Program. The table is based on 299 projects at the stage of Project Identification (PIF approval) in GEF-6, 124 projects of which were CEO endorsed/approved by April 30, 2017.

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	395	132%
Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands and forest landscapes)			
Production landscapes under improved management (million hectares)	120	74	62%
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	12	120%
Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels ¹ (percent of fisheries, by volume)	20	22	112%
Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path			
CO ₂ e mitigated (million metric tons) ²	750	1,243	166%
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	60,374	75%
Mercury reduced (metric tons)	1,000	623	62%
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	14	140%
Number of countries in which functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making	10	18	180%

¹ The actual expected result is 22.4%. ² The reported expected results for tons of CO₂e, 1,243 million tCO₂e, include expected results from all the focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (416 million); Integrated Approach Pilots (121 million); Sustainable Forest Management (251 million); Non-Grant Instruments (34 million); and other focal areas (421 million). The GEF-6 target of 750 million tCO₂e was set only for the Climate Change Mitigation focal area, which has achieved 55% of the target by April 30, 2017. ³ The reported expected results for POPs, 60,374 tons, include Obsolete Chemicals (6,750 tons), PCB (13,624 tons), PFOS or PFOS containing material (35,000 tons) and others (5,000 tons). UPOPs reduction is reported at 1,132 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 April 30, 2017

This section summarizes the progress made in programming GEF-6 resources as of April 30, 2017, including the proposed May 2017 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 (USD millions)	Programmed (USD millions)	Utilization Rate
Focal Areas			
Biodiversity	1,101	586.3	53%
Climate Change	1,130	575.2	51%
Land Degradation	371	211.1	57%
International Waters	456	213.7	47%
Chemicals and Waste			
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	375	214.4	57%
Mercury	141	138.0	98%
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	13	10.4	80%
Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)	25	0.0	0%
Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP)			
Commodities	45	44.8	100%
Sustainable Cities	55	55.0	100%
Food Security	60	60.0	100%
Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Program	230	213.1	93%
Non-Grant Pilot	110	100.1	91%
Corporate Programs			
Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	34	26.2	77%
Small Grants Program (SGP)	140	140.0	100%
Country Support Program (CSP)	23	13.8	60%

STAR Utilization Percentages as of April 30, 2017

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 May 2017 Work Program. Whilst this shows the percentages of funds utilized against GEF-6 STAR allocations, the Trustee projects a GEF-6 resource shortfall. Please find details in the Council document Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability (GEF/C.52/inf.10).

GEF Region	Biodiversity	Climate Change	Land Degradation
Africa	59%	60%	60%
Asia	49%	53%	61%
Europe and Central Asia	28%	38%	60%
Latin America and the Caribbean	59%	59%	67%
Small Island Developing States	57%	55%	38%

Utilization and Allocation by Constituency as of April 30, 2017

This table displays the utilization of funds by GEF Constituency⁵, including the May 2017 Work Program. Both STAR and non-STAR allocations are included. The constituency classifications are described on the GEF website. Whilst the chart below shows the percentages of funds utilized against GEF-6 STAR allocations, the Trustee projects a GEF-6 resource shortfall. Please find details in the Council document Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability (GEF/C.52/inf.10).

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	33	 48%	15
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	27	 38%	12
Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia	67	26	 39%	2
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	142	93	 65%	65
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	50	 48%	19
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay	142	75.8	 53%	35
Armenia, Belarus	18	11	 60%	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	16	 58%	0.5
Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Switzerland</i> ⁵ , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	79	66	 84%	12
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka	173	114	 66%	32
Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	69	30	 43%	46
Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador	215	143	 66%	82
Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia	69	54	 79%	54
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	72	45	 63%	29
Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	143	76	 53%	45
China	212	91	 43%	82
Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	162	125	 77%	82
Cook Islands, Fiji, Indonesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	210	98	 46%	36
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela	187	92	 49%	52

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 ^{6,7}. These indicators now apply to all projects at CEO endorsement/approval, regardless of their replenishment cycles.

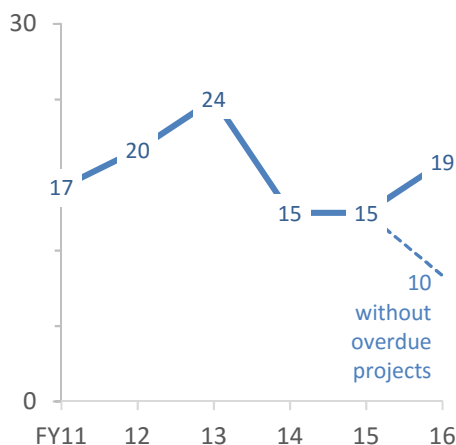
● Project Cycle Effectiveness

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

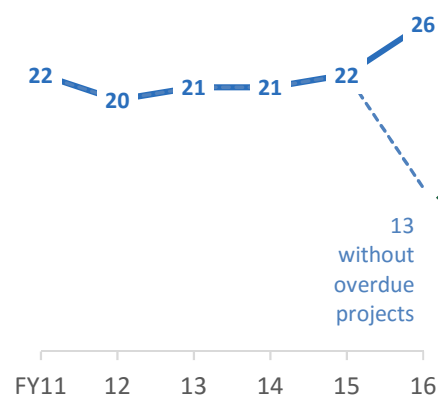
A large number of GEF-5 overdue projects (90% of FY16 endorsed/approved projects) were submitted in FY16 to meet the **one-time cancellation** deadline of June 30, 2016. Therefore, the average time between PIF approval and CEO endorsement/approval has significantly increased in FY16.

In the graphs, the dashed lines show the trends without GEF-5 overdue projects.

Medium-Sized Projects



Full-Sized Projects

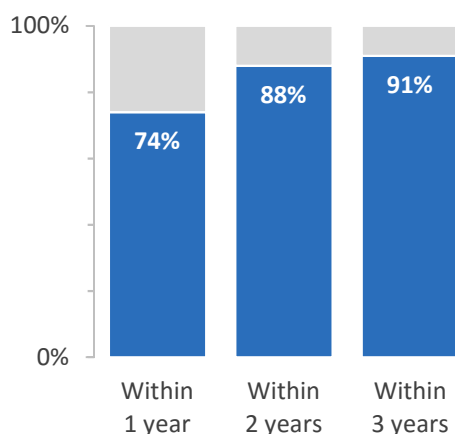


● First Disbursement

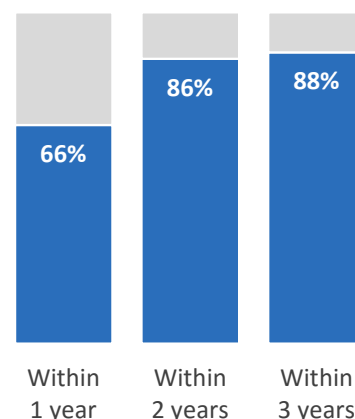
The percentage of projects that have had their first disbursement within 1, 2 and 3 years after Council endorsement

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 FY17 will end on June 30th, 2017. Therefore the FY17 numbers will be presented in the next Corporate Scorecard.

⁷ 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

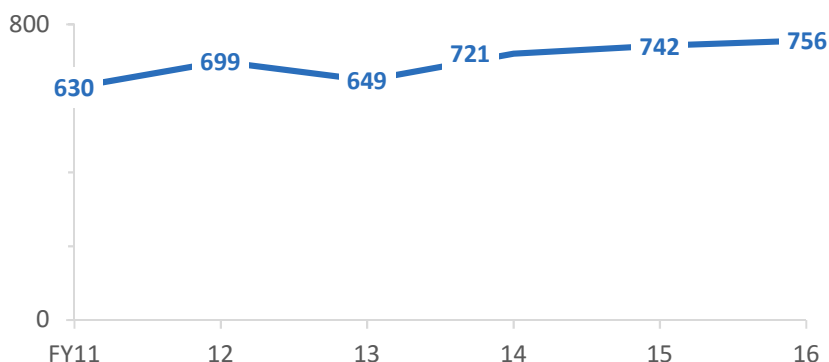
- Indicator on track
- Indicator to watch
- Indicator off track

Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

Results Driven Implementation

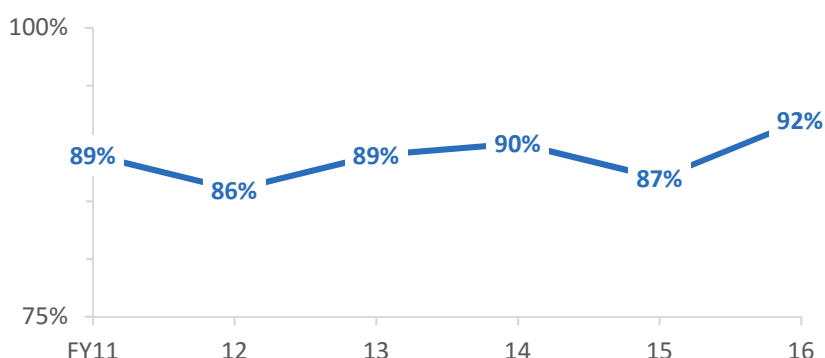
The GEF portfolio under implementation was self-rated by Agencies through annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs).

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



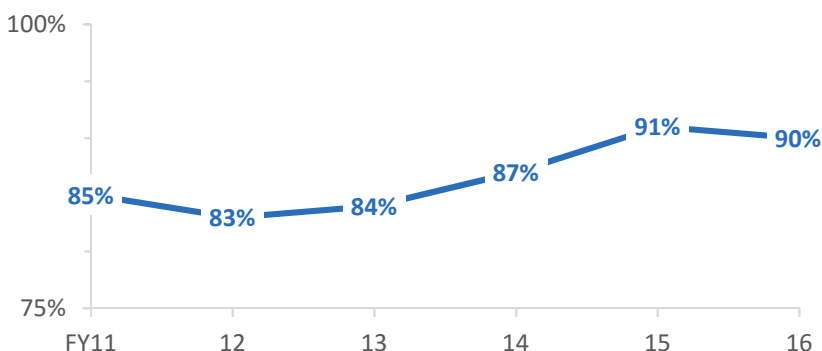
● **Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards achieving their development objectives**

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



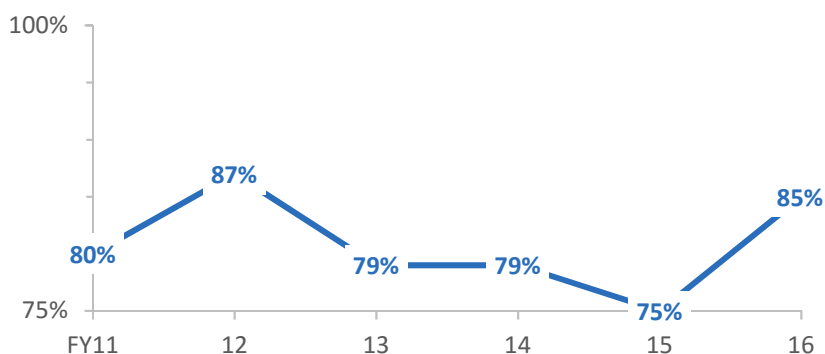
● **Percentage of projects that received 'moderately satisfactory' or higher ratings on progress towards implementation**

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 higher⁹**

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.



⁸ FY17 will end on June 30th, 2017. Therefore the FY17 ratings will be presented in the next Corporate Scorecard.

⁹ 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.

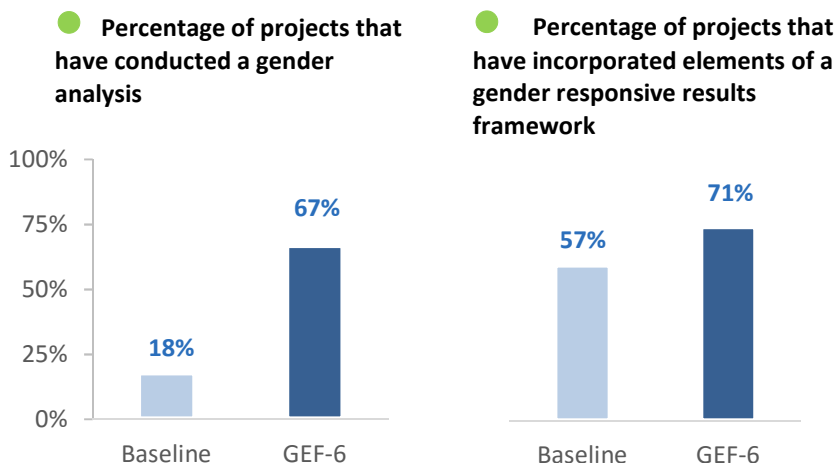
Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

Gender

This section covers the GEF-6 Core Gender Indicators that were agreed upon in the GEF-6 Results Framework for Gender Mainstreaming.¹⁰

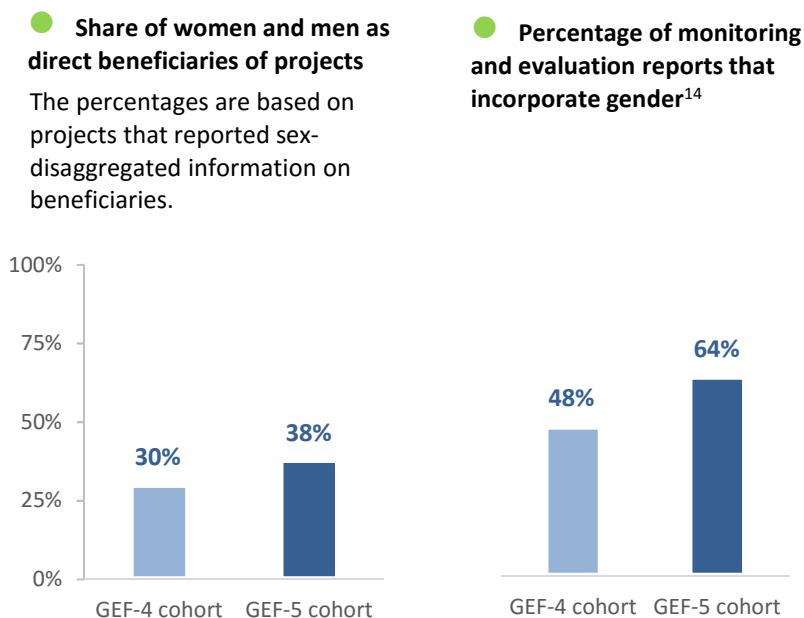
Quality at Entry: Gender in GEF-6 CEO Endorsed Full and Mid-Sized Projects^{11, 12}

The quality of entry analysis is based on a review of 108 GEF-6 projects. These are 64 full-sized and 44 mid-sized projects, endorsed/approved between July 2014 and February 2017.



Quality at Implementation: Review of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports¹³

The analysis is based on a review of 233 projects that submitted mid-term and terminal evaluation reports in FY15 and FY16. 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.



¹⁰ Information on the core gender indicator 4, "share of convention related national reports that incorporate gender dimensions" will be compiled for the 2018 May Council.

¹¹ The baseline information and percentages are presented in the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (GEF/C.40/10/Rev.1 / GEF/SD/PL/02).

¹² The decrease in percentages from the numbers presented in previous scorecards is largely due to the expanded cohort from 29 to 108 projects that now includes both full-sized and mid-sized projects. For further information on methodology, criteria and findings, please see progress report on the Gender Action Plan (GEF/C.52/inf.09).

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ 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).

Stakeholder Involvement

Quality at Entry: Stakeholder Involvement 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 involve indigenous peoples as key partners; 2) Percentage of projects that involve civil society organizations as partners.

Amongst the 108 projects that have been GEF CEO endorsed or approved since the start of GEF-6, **38 projects** have involved indigenous peoples. The total GEF grant towards these 38 projects is USD **294 million**. The relevance of indigenous peoples' involvement varies depending on the thematic and geographic focus of a project; therefore, many GEF projects will not involve indigenous peoples as key players.

Amongst the 108 projects that have been GEF CEO endorsed or approved since the start of GEF-6, **99 projects (92%)** involved civil society organizations as partners.

Quality at Implementation: Review of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports ¹⁵

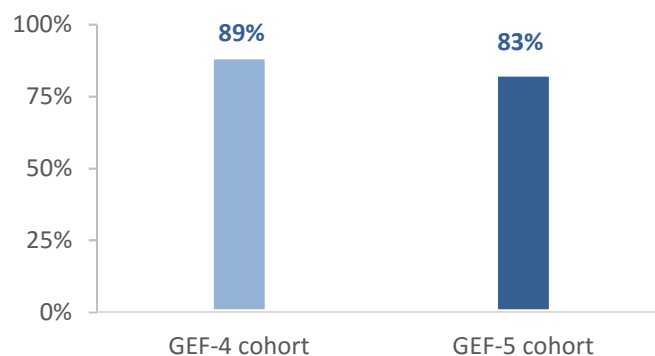
The following analyses are based on a review of 233 projects that submitted mid-term and terminal evaluation reports in FY15 and FY16. These were mainly GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. It is important to note that these analyses are limited to a cohort of projects received in the respective financial years.

● Number of projects that involve indigenous peoples as key partners

Amongst the 233 projects reviewed, 52 projects involved indigenous peoples as key partners. The total GEF grant towards these **52 projects** is USD **213 million**.¹⁶

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

Amongst the 233 projects reviewed, 205 projects involved CSOs as partners. The total GEF grant towards these **205 projects** is USD **804 million**.



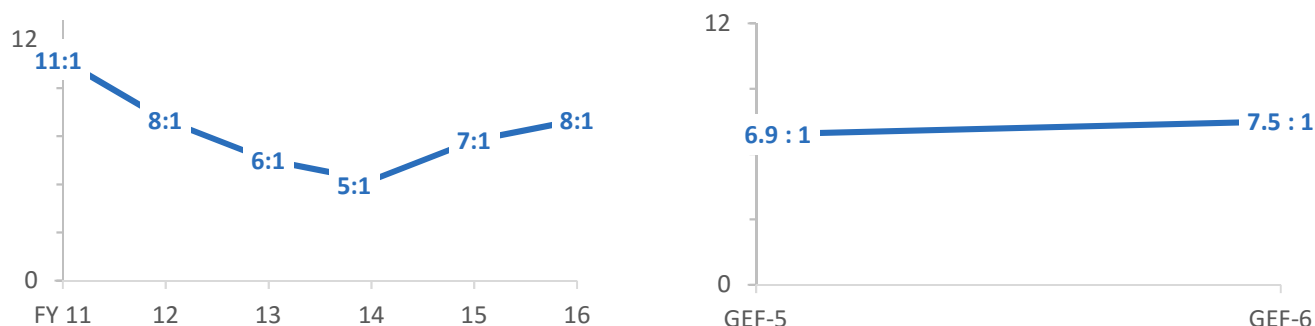
¹⁵ The analysis does not include projects implemented by the World Bank that have reached mid-term, because the structure and reporting format used by the World Bank is different from the other agencies.

¹⁶ Only select components of these projects involve indigenous peoples.

Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness (continued)

Co-Financing Ratio ¹⁷

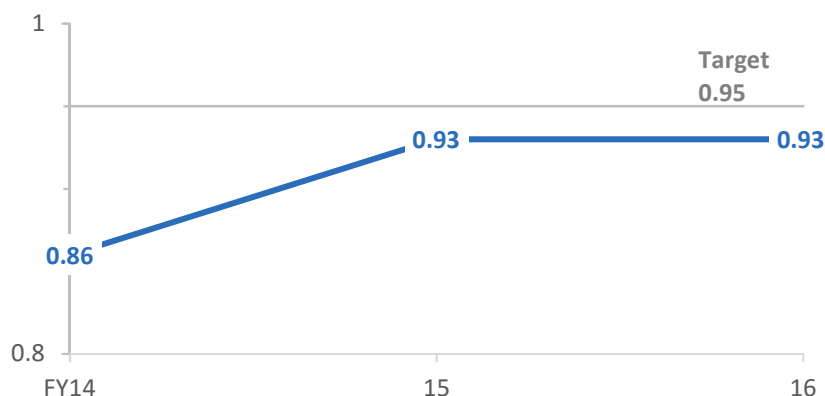
This section displays the ratio of the cumulative project co-financing for GEF grants in GEF-5 and GEF-6 through FY16. The overall GEF-6 portfolio encourages a co-financing ratio of 6:1.



Corporate Efficiency and Effectiveness - GEF Secretariat

Diversity in the GEF Secretariat Staffing ¹⁷

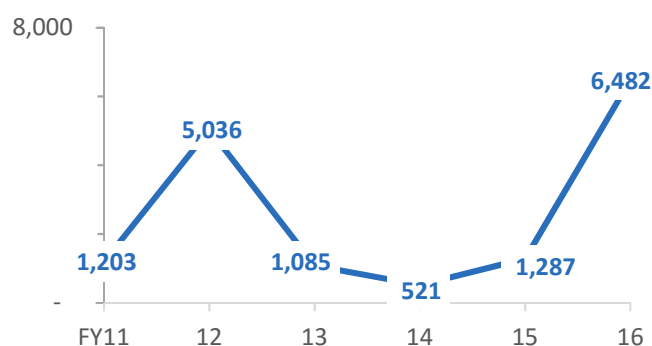
The Diversity Index follows the definition of the World Bank; it is a normalized, weighted average of several indicators. The Diversity Index = (0.4 x the share of staff from Sub-Saharan Africa) + (0.2 x the share of professional female staff) + (0.2 x the share of part II country managers) + (0.2 x 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.



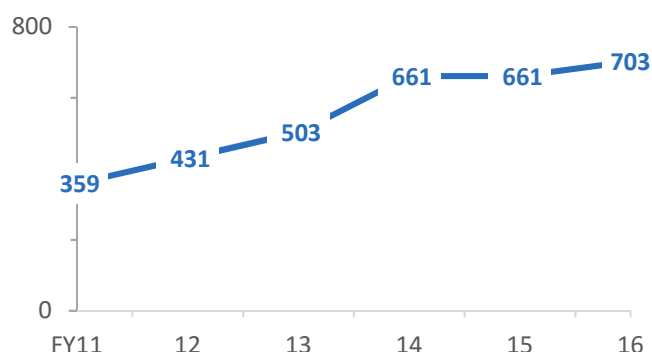
GEF Outreach ¹⁷

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)



¹⁷ FY17 will end on June 30th, 2017. Therefore the FY17 ratios/numbers will be presented in the next Corporate Scorecard.

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		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	2	136	7	82
Albania, <i>Bulgaria</i> ¹⁸ , Bosnia-Herzegovina, <i>Croatia</i> ¹⁸ , Georgia, Macedonia, <i>Austria</i> ¹⁸ , <i>Belgium</i> ¹⁸ , <i>Czech Republic</i> ¹⁸ , <i>Hungary</i> ¹⁸ , <i>Luxembourg</i> ¹⁸ , <i>Slovak Republic</i> ¹⁸ , <i>Slovenia</i> ¹⁸ , Turkey	3	195	3	30
Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	3	290	3	34
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	2	213	2	20
Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador	2	187	8	62
Armenia, Belarus Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, <i>Switzerland</i> ¹⁸ , Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	2	192	4	54
Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam China	2	256	4	42
Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Togo	2	144	2	30
Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Gambia	2	154	1	16
Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe	2	142	0	0
Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	2	165	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	2	261	3	82
Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela	2	167	2	22
Overall	28	2,502	41	581

¹⁸ Non-recipient countries, which are part of constituencies, remain included in the list in italics.