



## GEF 2020 Update

GEF Council meeting

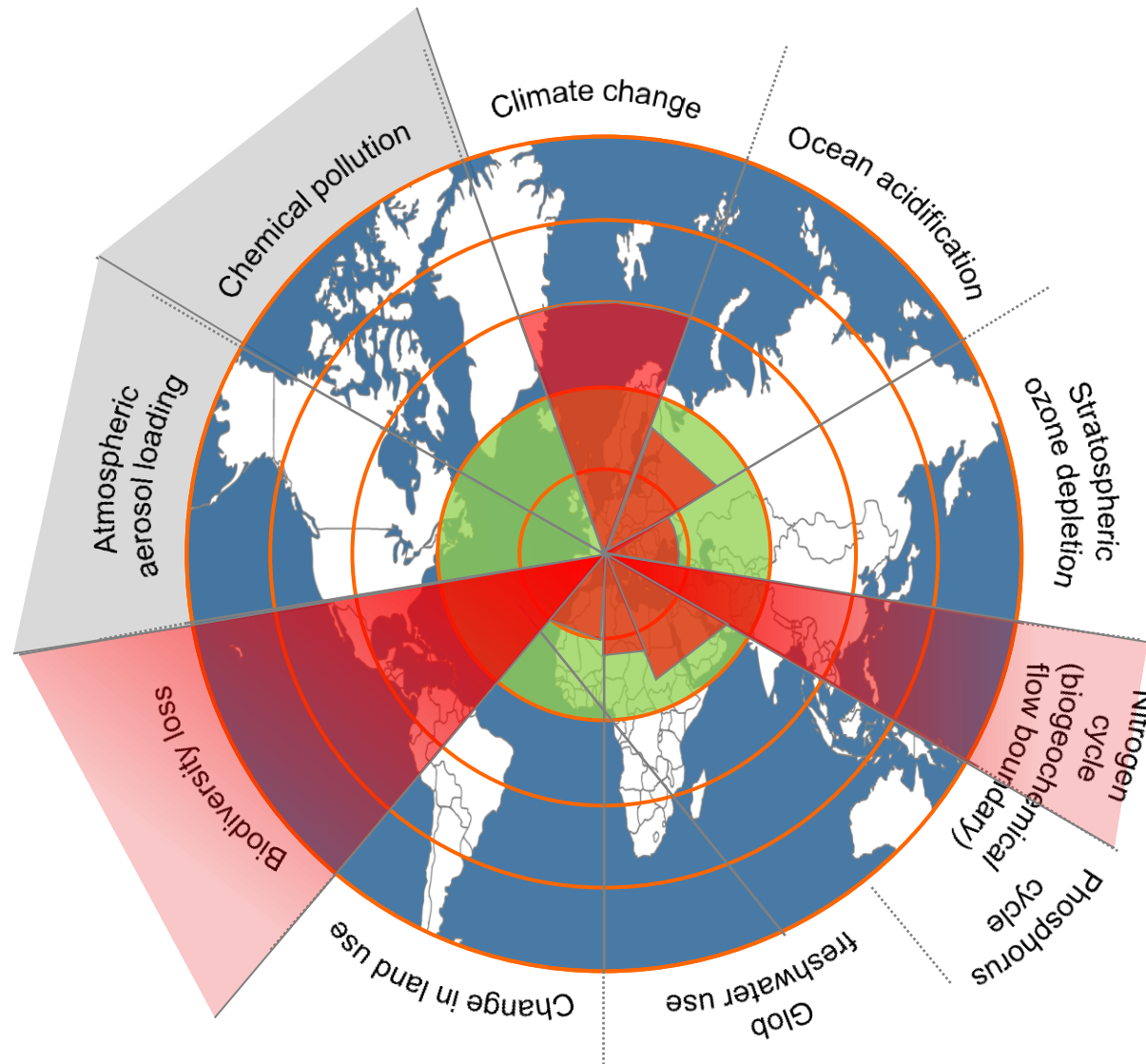
June 18, 2013

## Summary of the elements of GEF 2020

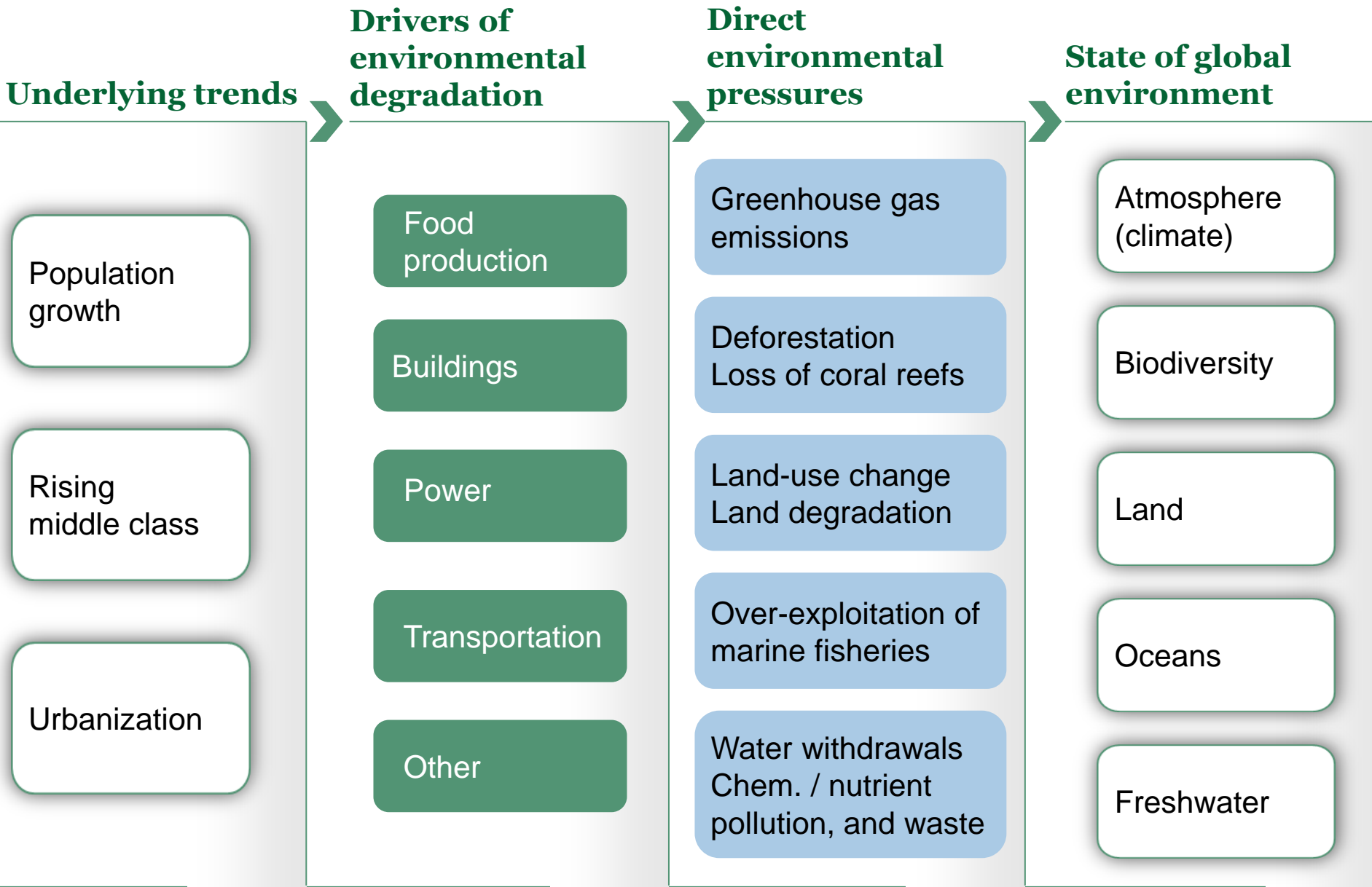
- Focus on the drivers of global environmental degradation based on the best available science
- Proactively build strategic relationships with partners
- Selectively identify the way it catalyzes impacts on enabling environments
- Strengthen GEF operations, including building a strong feedback loop for continuous learning
- Articulate addressing global environment is a necessary condition to sustainable development
- Remain consistent with GEF Instrument

# Countdown for the global environment: Key Earth systems are near or beyond “tipping points”

- Not yet quantified
- Planetary boundaries have been crossed or nearly crossed



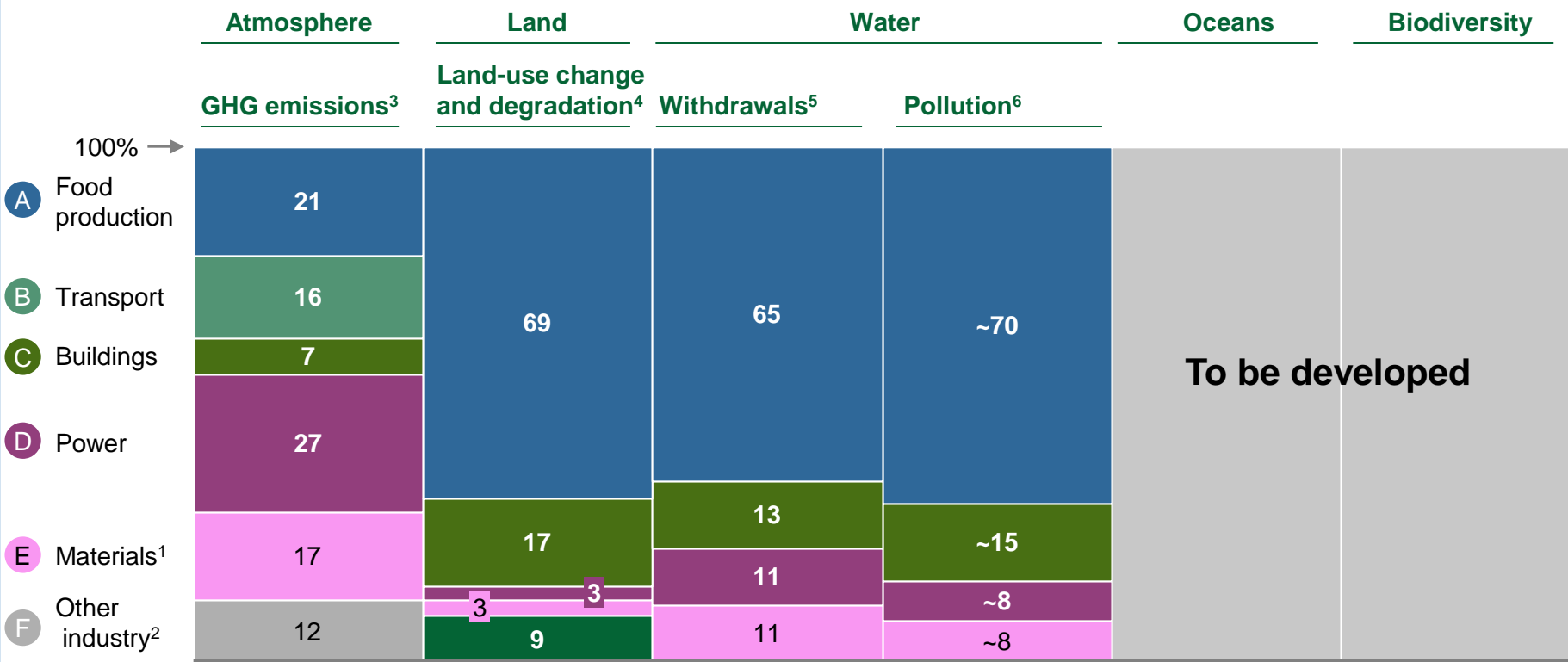
# The causal chain behind global environmental degradation



# The key drivers of global environmental degradation

PRELIMINARY

Share of environmental impact by intermediate sectoral driver  
% of total direct environmental driver



1. Steel, coal, and chemicals comprise the materials' water withdrawals from China. Iron, steel, chemicals, and concrete comprise materials' emissions

2. Textile are nearly half of the 'other' water withdrawals for China. Petroleum and gas represents 6% of 'other' emissions. Biofuels constitute the 'other' source of land-use change






3. Estimates for GHG emissions are for 2030 based on McKinsey report, 'Pathway to a Low Carbon Economy' (2009)

4. Based on estimated required increase of 175 mn hectares to satisfy food and energy needs in 2030. Sources: IIASA, FAO, IFPRI, IPCC, World Bank, WRI, and McKinsey. Deforestation is included as in land use change with 80% of deforestation occurring for agriculture and 15-20% for timber

5. Estimates for water withdrawals are for 2030 based on McKinsey report, 'Charting our Water Future' (2009)

6. Galloway et al (2008), 'Transformation of the nitrogen cycle: recent trends, questions, and potential solutions,' Science (2008)

# Cities sit at the cross section of several drivers

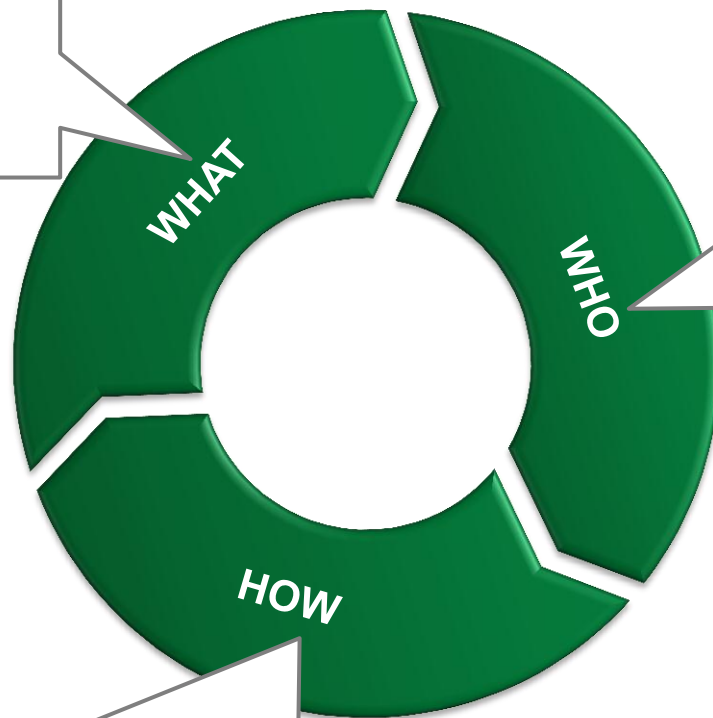
Sector	Key facts
	<b>Buildings</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Most cities have control over building codes and can mandate energy efficient standards</li><li>▪ Urban expansion accounts for 2 million hectares per year, 80% of which is in cropland</li></ul>
	<b>Transport</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Nearly 75% of cities have direct control of all or part of their transit system, and nearly 80% have control of roads</li></ul>
	<b>Waste</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ More than 80% of cities control residential waste collection</li></ul>
	<b>Water</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Approximately 60% of cities control water supply and wastewater treatment</li></ul>
	<b>Electricity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Only 15% of cities exercise control over electricity supply in their city but 25% of those without control have piloted initiatives in distributed solar PV generation</li></ul>

**Cities, expected to have over 60% of the global population by 2030, can often move quickly on initiatives**

# A concerted focus on drivers has implications on the GEF's operating model

1

**Must be more targeted in **what** the GEF invests in** both through focal area strategies and proposed signature programs



2

**Must be more strategic with **whom** the GEF works with,** including with the private sector, local governments and CSOs

3

**Must be more proactive in **how** GEF operates,** from strategically identifying models to catalyze systemic impacts. The GEF should focus on results and shares knowledge.

# 1 The “What”: Tackling drivers through GEF-6

## GEF-6 focal area strategies

### Biodiversity:

Natural capital accounting



### Chemicals:

Sound management of mercury



### Land degradation:

SLM for ecosystem services



### Climate change:

Energy efficiency policies



### Int'l Waters:

Water / Food / Ecosystem Security Nexus



### SFM:

Enhanced Forest Management



## GEF-6 signature programs

### Food security in Africa



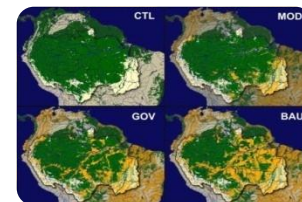
### Sustainable Cities



### Taking Deforestation Out of the Supply Chain



### Avoiding the Amazon Dieback



### Oceans & Fisheries





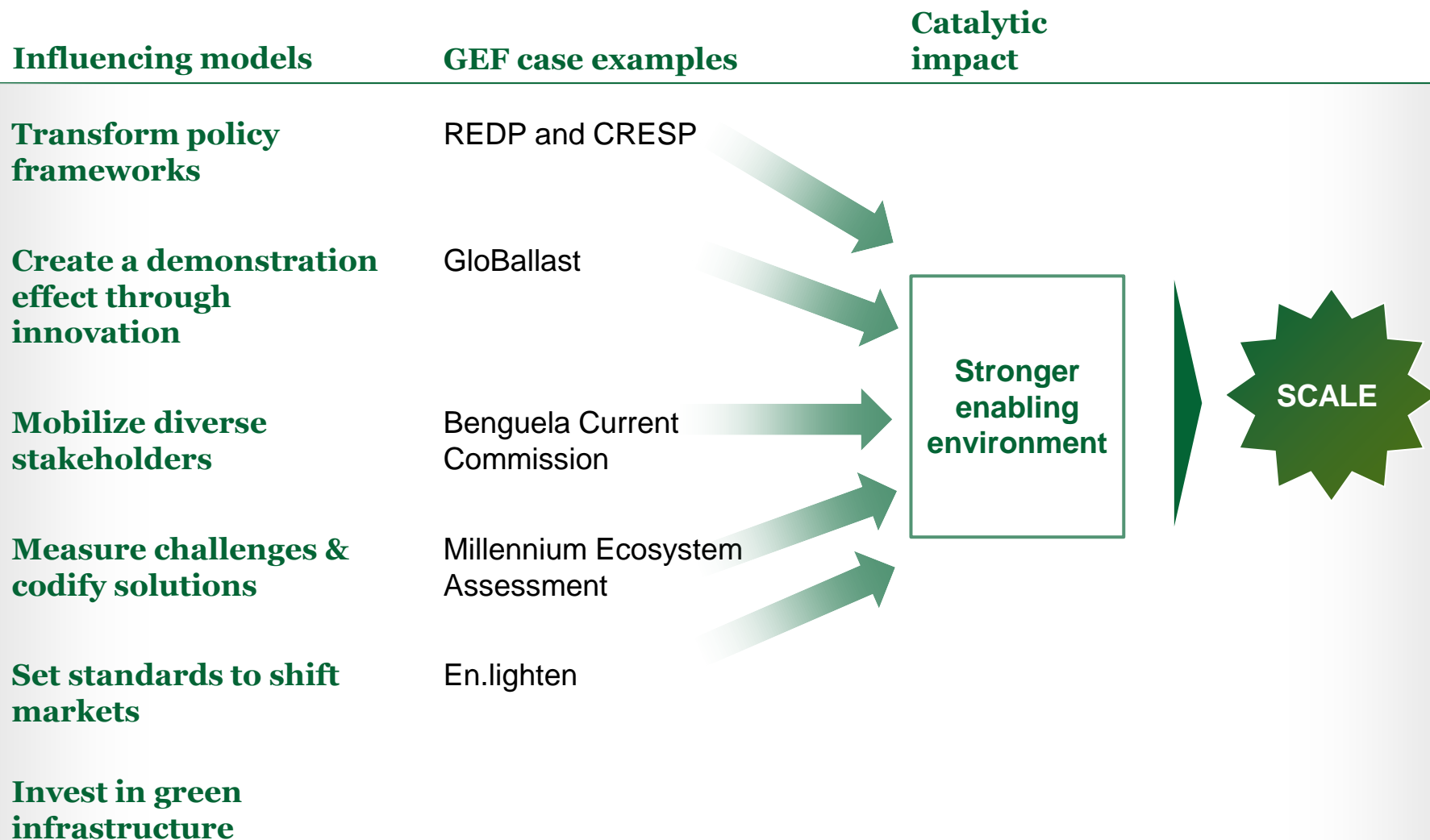
## 2 The “Who”: Key actions to strengthen GEF’s partnerships

PRELIMINARY

Partner	Key GEF2020 actions
<b>Recipient countries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Identify models to engage with strategic government partners (e.g., line ministries, local government officials)</li><li>▪ Strengthen NPFE process to help countries more effectively develop a strategy for GEF funding</li></ul>
<b>Implementing agencies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Implement clear reporting procedures for monitoring and evaluation</li><li>▪ Engage with agencies for planning discussions</li></ul>
<b>CSOs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Proactively work with CSOs to develop knowledge that will have impact on key drivers</li><li>▪ Create a platform for actions for addressing drivers</li></ul>
<b>Private sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Understand which private sector players to engage with and how best to provide appropriate signals</li><li>▪ Develop and mainstream private sector engagement strategy across portfolio.</li></ul>

### 3 The “How”: GEF’s influencing models strengthen enabling environments, a necessary condition for scale

PRELIMINARY



# GEF2020 recap of work done to date and next steps



## GEF2020 is in response to the mandate of the GEF Instrument

*“ensure the **cost-effectiveness of our activities** in addressing the **targeted** global environmental issues,*

*shall fund programs and projects which are **country-driven** and based on national priorities designed to **support sustainable development** and*

*maintain sufficient flexibility to respond to changing circumstances...”*

**- GEF Instrument**