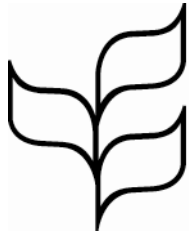




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**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Thirteenth meeting  
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016  
Item 11 of the provisional agenda\*

**REPORT OF THE EXPERT TEAM ON A FULL ASSESSMENT OF THE FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS FOR THE SEVENTH  
REPLENISHMENT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. In decision XII/30, paragraph 11, the Conference of the Parties decided, in anticipation of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to undertake, at its thirteenth meeting, the second determination of funding requirements for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols, in line with the terms of reference contained in the annex to that decision. The terms of reference provide that under the authority and with the support of the Conference of the Parties, the Executive Secretary shall contract a team of five experts, with two from developing country Parties, two from developed country Parties, and one from international non-governmental organizations, to prepare a report on the full assessment of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention for the period July 2018 to June 2022.
2. In response, a team of five experts was established, including Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez (Costa Rica) and Mr. Appukuttan Nair Damodaran (India) from developing country Parties, Ms. Maria Schultz (Sweden) and Mr. Yasushi Hibi (Japan) from developed country Parties, Mr. Günter Mitlacher (GEF-CSO Network) from international non-governmental organizations, to prepare the report on the full assessment of funding needs. The representative of the Global Environment Facility, Mr. Mark Zimsky, participated in the assessment as an observer. Financial support to the team of five experts was received from the Government of Japan through the Japan Biodiversity Fund and the European Union.
3. The draft report of the expert team was presented to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting as document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/8/Add.2. In recommendation 1/7, paragraph 4, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation encouraged the expert team to take into account the comments emanating from the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and further submissions from recipient Parties, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, and other relevant organizations, including women's organizations, and to finalize the assessment report in time for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.
4. Having undertaken additional outreach efforts and further analysis of the information received from Parties and relevant stakeholders, the expert team has prepared their final report on the full assessment of funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention for the period from July 2018 to June

\* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.

2022. The draft final report has been reviewed by the Global Environment Facility and the Executive Secretary as specified in the terms of reference.

5. In the light of the above, the Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, in the format received, the executive summary of the report of the expert team for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties. The full report is made available as information document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/16.

6. In accordance with paragraph 9 of the terms of reference the Conference of the Parties, at its thirteenth meeting, will take a decision on the assessment of the amount of funds that are necessary for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols for the seventh replenishment period of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, and communicate the results to the Global Environment Facility accordingly.



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

**FULL ASSESSMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS  
FOR THE SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD OF THE TRUST FUND  
OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

**An Assessment by the CBD Expert Team Members  
18 October 2016**

<u>Representing Developing countries</u> Mr. Carlos Manuel Rodriguez (Costa Rica) Mr. Appukkuttan Nair Damodaran (India)	<u>Representing Developed countries</u> Ms. Maria Schultz (Sweden) Mr. Yasushi Hibi (Japan)
<u>Representing International NGOs:</u> Günter Mitlacher (GEF CSO Network)	

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR COP-13**

**I. MANDATE AND METHODOLOGY OF THE FUNDING NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

1. The Conference of the Parties at its Twelfth Meeting (COP-12) decided, *in anticipation of the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to undertake, at its thirteenth meeting, the second determination of funding requirements for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols<sup>†</sup>*, and adopted terms of reference (ToR) for the Expert Team to undertake the funding needs assessment of the funding needs ([UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/30](#), paragraph 11 and Annex). The assessment took into account the three **objectives of the Convention**, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Decision X/2), and the objectives and guidance to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocol. The assessment focused on measures to assist GEF-recipient countries.

2. According to the assessment's **scope**, the funding needs for implementing the Convention from 2018-2022 first necessitates the calculation of total needs to implement activities to achieve the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets, as well as activities of the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols. The GEF-7 time period exceeds the timeframe of the Strategic Plan. However, activities in meeting global and national targets might require more time for implementation. Importantly, the exercise's scope is to focus on **the estimation of the full agreed incremental costs**, and thus needs to respond to GEF's guidelines on the application of the Incremental Cost Principle. In addition, GEF's co-financing policy and GEF's rules and guidelines with regards to eligible activities also have to be taken into account.

3. As requested in paragraph 4 of the ToR, the Executive Secretary appointed a **team of five experts**, composed of two from developing country Parties (Costa Rica and India), two from developed country Parties (Sweden and Japan), and one from an international non-governmental organization (GEF CSO Network) to prepare

<sup>†</sup> Text in italics is quoted from COP decisions or other documents.

the report. Three Expert Team meetings were held through which the experts delivered the work plan and discussed the report and its findings.

4. The GEF and the Executive Secretary **reviewed the draft assessment report** to ensure accuracy and consistency of data and approach. Preliminary chapters of the assessment report were circulated to the GEF Secretariat, the CBD Secretariat, and representatives of donor and recipient countries for feed-back and advice on further work. The Expert Team reached out to relevant persons and institutions to gather information and seek feedback on the assessment's findings. In addition, relevant literature and other relevant sources of information were also considered.

5. The Expert Team developed a **questionnaire**, as requested in paragraph 11 of the ToR, with support by the CBD Secretariat. The questionnaire was circulated to Parties on 19 August 2015 by notification 2015-094, with an initial deadline for submission by 19 October 2015 and an extended deadline, communicated by notification 2015-124 on 6 November 2015, by 4 December 2015. A draft assessment report was considered by Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its first meeting, and further to its recommendation I/7, notification 2016-059 was sent on 16 May 2016, inviting Parties to urgently submit the completed questionnaire by 31 August 2016.

6. Expert Team members organized **interviews and arranged several consultation meetings** with Parties' delegates in the margins of the 49<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting, CBD SBSTTA-19, IPBES-4, SBI-1, sub-regional workshops of CBD and GEF, UNDP's BIOFIN project, GEF agencies, and various stakeholders. A **side event** was organized in the margins of the SBI-1 meeting (2-5 May 2016) to present the preliminary assessment report. Further consultations were conducted during the regional joint preparatory meetings for Asia and the Pacific, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean for the CITES COP-17 and the CBD COP-13 and the associated meetings of the Parties to the Protocols of the Convention on Biological Diversity in August 2016.

7. In order to meet the request of paragraph 14 of the ToR that *the approaches to assessing the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the Convention should be **transparent, reliable and replicable***, ... the CBD Secretariat created a [weblink](#) to post all relevant background information, event dates, Q&A, reports, and questionnaires provided by Parties. Aiming for a "bottom-up" approach, the Expert Team mainly used information and data from Parties and thus relied on the provided information's accuracy and consistency. All data analysis and calculations are presented in a way to ensure that they are replicable.

8. The Expert Team took the SBI-1 recommendations into account for the finalization of the report as requested in paragraph 15 of the ToR and considered the interventions provided by Parties and stakeholders (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/14, CBD, 2016d, <https://www.cbd.int/financial/gef2016/sbi-1-interventions.pdf>).

## II. GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM AND PROVISION OF FUNDS

### *Guidance to the financial mechanism and financial implications*

9. The funding needs assessment took into account the **guidance to the financial mechanism from the COP**, which calls for future financial resources (paragraph 3b of the ToR). The following decisions are relevant in this regard: [Decision X/24](#) (consolidated guidance), [Decision X/25](#) (additional guidance by COP-10), [Decision XI/5](#) (*other guidance by COP-11*), and [Decision XII/30](#) (particular guidance related to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocol). The guidance to the financial mechanism for a specific replenishment period consists of a **consolidated list of programme priorities** that defines what is to be financed and an outcome oriented framework, taking into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and associated indicators (Decision X/24, para 4). The CBD Secretariat created a webpage for all [existing guidance to the financial mechanism](#).

10. In order to reduce the complex system of guidance to the financial mechanism, the Expert Team provided a consolidated and **comprehensive list of thematic areas**, which Parties used to identify their **national thematic approaches and priorities for the GEF-7 period**, in line with NBSAPs or other national priorities. For ease of linking country-specific priorities to the GEF guidance, a list of codes was developed and circulated with the questionnaire (see Table 1 of the full report). The thematic areas refer to the overall guidance by the COPs, GEF-6 Focal Areas, CBD Protocols, and additional relevant thematic areas, which are not covered by the GEF-6 Focal Area Strategies (see the GEF-6 Focal Areas Programming Directions: <https://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF6-Programming-Directions>).

11. In the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism adopted by Decision X/24, the COP recalled the **eligibility criteria** for countries to receive funding from the GEF. In Decision XII/30, paragraphs 19 and 20, the COP

adopted the eligibility criteria for the financial mechanism under the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing. For the assessment, the Expert Team used the list of recipient countries provided by the GEF.

12. The assessment's scope is focused on the estimation of the **agreed full incremental costs** (paragraph 2 of ToR). The GEF's particular mandate is to finance such agreed incremental costs of projects related to the provision of global environmental benefits. The GEF Council approved the **Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle** at its 31<sup>st</sup> meeting in 2007 ([GEF/C.31/12](#)). In the questionnaire, Parties were requested to indicate the expected funding from GEF-7 based on incremental cost reasoning.

13. Paragraph 5(c) of the ToR requests an analysis of the estimated financial implications from the COP's guidance to the financial mechanism. The Expert Team states that there is **no available estimate of the financial implications** of each guidance element or the entire suite of guidance to the financial mechanism. During this assessment, the Expert Team did not attempt to calculate financial implications from a "top-down" perspective as was done with the first assessment for the GEF-6 period 2014-2018 (report see UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/35), due to methodological constraints, data and knowledge gaps, and varying cost structures of different countries to implement project activities.

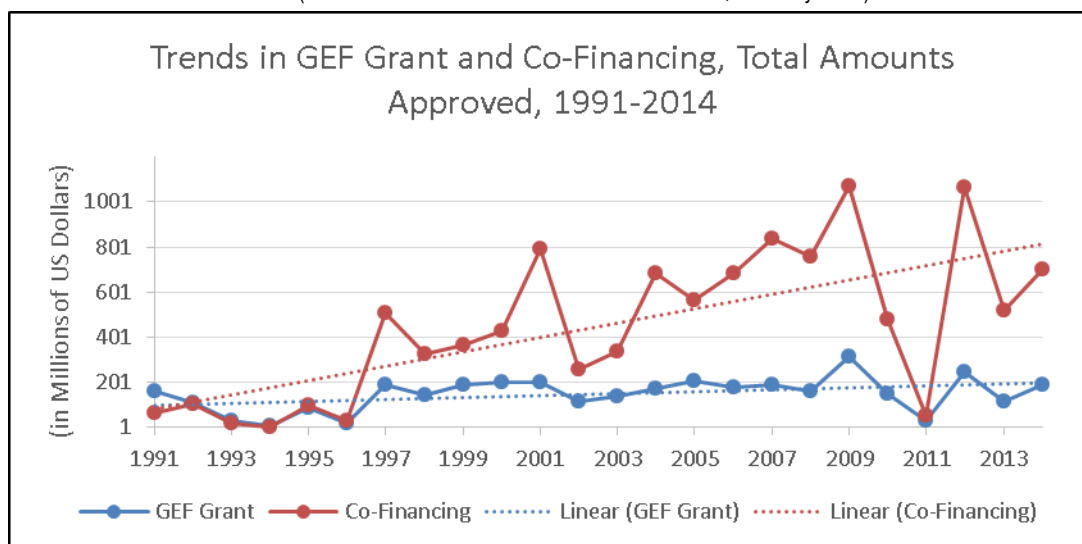
#### **Provision of funds by the financial mechanism**

14. In May 2014, the GEF Council adopted the *Proposal for the System of Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) for GEF-6*, which describes the application of the **STAR allocation system**. To determine the indicative STAR allocations for GEF-6 ([GEF/C.47/Inf.08](#)), the STAR model has been run for a total replenishment level of \$4.433 billion. In accordance with the replenishment agreement, the GEF-6 envelopes for the three focal areas covered by the STAR (Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation) are **US\$1.296 billion for Biodiversity**, US\$1.260 billion for Climate Change, and US\$431 million for Land Degradation. After adjusting for focal area set-asides, the amount available for **country STAR allocation for Biodiversity is US\$1.051 billion for 2014-2018**. The breakdown of the available country STAR allocation amount for GEF-6 was used to inform Parties about the **indicative amount to cover incremental costs of projects**. The distribution pattern of GEF-6 resources is useful in conducting extrapolations of funding needs from the received submissions.

15. The Figure below illustrates the trends in the GEF Trust Fund amounts approved between 1991 and 2014. Since the GEF Pilot Phase, the GEF has programmed more than **\$4.2 billion** to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. This investment has leveraged more than **\$12 billion in additional funds**, supporting more than 1,300 biodiversity projects in 155 countries ([GEF Sec 2015](#)).

#### **Total GEF Trust Fund grant and co-financing for biodiversity without multi-focal areas**

(Source: Data obtained from the GEF Secretariat, February 2016)



Note: This data does not include the biodiversity component of multi focal area projects as co-financing data is not specifically aligned with the individual focal area contributions to MFA projects but rather to the project components, which are funded by multiple focal areas and not just the biodiversity focal area.

16. Overall, the **growth of approved biodiversity funding has been continuously increasing** over the replenishment periods. Since 1996, **co-financing has increased significantly**. Even though both the Trust Fund and co-financing grew over the years, it is the co-financing that has substantially increased during the last two decades. As reported by the GEF to COP-12 and COP-13, other GEF Focal Area funding also contributed to biodiversity.

17. In order not to create unnecessary barriers and costs for eligible countries to access GEF funds, COP-11 called upon the GEF *to further clarify the concept and application of co-financing for biodiversity projects* ([decision XI/5](#), paragraph 5). Subsequently, the GEF Council approved an updated Co-financing Policy ([FI/PL/01](#)) in 2014. As co-financing plays an important role in leveraging additional funding in order to scale-up projects, the Expert Team requested Parties to indicate the **expected funding from government and other external sources** in the questionnaire.

18. While developing a project, the GEF Secretariat, implementing agencies, and the recipient country aim to mobilise co-financing to complement GEF's Trust Fund grant. In practice, the GEF as a facility seeks to leverage the maximum amount possible. The [OPS5 report](#) presents the median co-financing ratios for GEF projects across all GEF replenishment periods (see table below). **The median co-financing ratio from GEF-1 to GEF-5 is 2:1**. Over time, the co-financing ratio increased from **0.3 in the pilot phase to more than 4 in GEF-5**.

**Median co-financing ratios by focal area across replenishment periods**

(Source: GEF Independent Evaluation Office: OPS5 - Fifth Overall Performance Study of the GEF, Final Report, Washington, 2014, OPS5 page 26, <https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/OPS5-Final-Report-EN.pdf>)

FOCAL AREA/MODALITY	PILOT	GEF-1	GEF-2	GEF-3	GEF-4	GEF-5 <sup>a</sup>
Biodiversity	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.3	4.3
Climate change	0.9	1.7	2.1	3.5	3.8	5.2
International waters	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.1	5.8
Land degradation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.0	3.0	4.5
Ozone depletion	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.3
POPs	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	1.1	2.0	4.0
Multifocal	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.7	3.4
LDCF	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	2.3	3.9
SCCF	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	3.5	7.1
NPIF	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.4

NOTE: n.a. = not applicable.  
a. As of June 30, 2013.

19. The average **co-financing ratio** of GEF-5 projects is around 4:1, as reported by the GEF to COP-12 in 2014. On 28 September 2016 the GEF report to COP-13 was presented, covering the period 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2016 of GEF-6 (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/12/Add.1, CBD, 2016e); it states that about 48% of the total resources allocated to the biodiversity focal area during GEF-6 (US\$1.296 billion) have been programmed. The amount of all GEF investments for the Strategic Plan is US\$901 million, which has leveraged US\$4.8 billion of co-financing. This equates to a ratio of 1:5. The total amounts and resulting ratio for a certain project stem from negotiations and agreements reached by project stakeholders.

**Performance of the financial mechanism**

20. As requested by paragraph 3g of the ToR, the assessment should take into account the *experience to date, including limitations and successes of projects funded by the Global Environment Facility, as well as the performance of the Facility and its implementing and executing agencies*. In order to further **improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism**, CBD COP-12 requested the GEF to take several actions ([Decision XII/30, paragraph 8](#)) inter alia to (i) enhance GEF's catalytic role in mobilizing new and additional financial resources, (ii) continue to streamline the project cycle, and (iii) better measure progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by initiatives supported by the Global Environment Facility.

21. Current evaluations by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office include both a **performance and institutional perspective and an effectiveness and impact perspective**. OPS5 noted that *the GEF has a catalytic role in supporting countries in meeting their obligations to multilateral environmental agreements and in tackling*



global environmental problems. Furthermore, OPS5 concluded that *the intervention model of the GEF works, is effective, and has impact*.

22. OPS5 reported on the **GEF agencies' shares** with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) disbursing 40 percent of the funding across the replenishments, followed by the World Bank with 38 percent and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with 10 percent (OPS5 2014, table 1.6, page 6). In GEF-4, a major shift in the funding shares among agencies occurred as a result of new agencies becoming visible in GEF projects (OPS5 2014, page 2).

23. Across all replenishment cycles, **Asia** received 27 percent of GEF-5 resources, followed by **Africa** with 24 percent, and **LAC** with 20 percent. It was reported that *compared to GEF-4, funding to fragile countries has nearly doubled, while funding to small island developing states has increased by 63 percent and that to landlocked countries by 17 percent* (OPS5 2014, page 2-3).

24. OPS5 explored the GEF's **business model** in order to identify where problems are emerging in various processes so that they may be solved, thus strengthening the intervention model of the GEF. The study found *considerable delays entailed in moving project proposals from one GEF decision point to the next.*" Speeding up the preparation time of projects is a particularly important issue given the opportunity cost of funds remaining unused. The document "**Improving the GEF Project Cycle**" was presented to the 47<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in October 2014 ([GEF/C.47/07](#)). The GEF Council adopted a project cancellation threshold to meet the GEF Council target of a maximum of 18 months for full-sized projects and updated GEF's Project Cancellation Policy. STAR resources for projects cancelled within a replenishment period where the PIF was approved will be reassigned to the country's allocation and will be available for reprogramming of projects ([GEF/C.47/07](#)).

25. GEF's report to CBD COP-12 ([UNEP/CBD/COP/12/14/Add.1](#), paragraph 19) provides **portfolio monitoring results** and key findings of the GEF Independent Evaluation Office on projects' successes: *GEF's corporate goal is to have at least 75% of projects achieving ratings of moderately satisfactory or higher. Within the biodiversity portfolio of 198 projects that are currently under implementation, 91% of projects are achieving their global environment objectives at a rating of moderately satisfactory (MS) or higher, with 61% of the total achieving ratings of Satisfactory or Highly Satisfactory.* The GEF Corporate Scorecard, which will be presented to the 51<sup>st</sup> GEF Council in October 2016, shows the evolution of the project cycle's effectiveness and the results driven implementation.

26. As of 30 September 2013, the GEF Trust Fund had financed **3,349 projects**, 1,221 or 36 percent of which were carried out in the Biodiversity Focal Area and 6 percent in the International Waters Focal Area. Multifocal area projects, which address global environmental concerns that are relevant to more than one GEF focal area, amount to 14 percent (see OPS5 2014, page 2, Table 1.2).

27. Biodiversity and land degradation focal areas are most often involved in GEF multifocal projects (see Table below). The increasing trend toward multifocal area projects and programs has accelerated during GEF-5. As of the end of 2013, **multifocal projects** accounted for 42 percent of the utilized GEF-5 programming as reported by the GEF to COP-12.

28. At the 49<sup>th</sup> GEF Council meeting in October 2015, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) presented an evaluation which assesses the impact of **GEF investments in non-marine protected areas (PAs) and PA systems on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use** ([GEF/ME/C.49/Inf.02](#)). One of the conclusions was that *GEF support is contributing to biodiversity conservation by helping to lower habitat loss in PAs as indicated by less forest cover loss in GEF-supported PAs compared to PAs not supported by GEF. GEF-supported PAs also generally show positive trends in species populations, and reduced pressures to biodiversity at the site level.*

29. In terms of **stakeholder involvement**, a GEF analysis revealed that 36 of 151 project reports submitted by GEF Agencies in Fiscal Year 2014/15 involved Indigenous Peoples. The total GEF funding towards these 36 projects is US\$228 million. The GEF noted that there has been a positive trend overall (i.e. increasing percentage of portfolio) of GEF projects that involve Indigenous Peoples over the past years (GEF Corporate Scorecard, June 30, 2016).

**GEF multifocal area projects by focal area funding** (Source [OPS5](#), Table 1.3)

FOCAL AREA	GEF-3	GEF-4	GEF-5
Biodiversity	5	48	85
Climate change	3	36	66
International waters	3	19	18
Land degradation	6	46	70
ODS	0	1	0
POPs	0	2	5
Sustainable forest management (SFM)/REDD+ <sup>a</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	65
Capacity-building and/or enabling activities	144	44	47
Multifocal area <sup>b</sup>	39	n.a.	n.a.
Total	191	104	159

NOTE: n.a. = not applicable. Data are for GEF Trust Fund projects as of September 30, 2013, and exclude SGP projects.

a. The GEF defines REDD+ as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

b. In GEF-3, some multifocal area projects were not yet disaggregated by focal area.

30. Regarding the **success rate of resource programming for projects**, the GEF reported that *at the end of GEF-5, \$1,057,226,380 was programmed of the \$1.08 billion dollars allocated to the biodiversity focal area, or 98% of the total resource envelope* (GEF Report to the COP-12, paragraphs 4, 7). Some countries did not make use of their full allocation.

31. According to a new report, (GEF Sec 2015) **more than 1,300 projects** in the biodiversity realm have been supported since the GEF Pilot Phase.

### III TAKING STOCK OF INFORMATION ON FUNDING NEEDS

#### III.1 Funding needs reported by Parties

32. The Expert Team analysed the information contained in **National Reports, NBSAPs, Financial Reports, Resource Mobilization Strategies**, and other documents with potential information and data on funding needs, include past expenditure or national budget data. However, the information could not be used for extrapolating funding needs for 2018-2022, because the amounts are not comparable, due to the following:

- Aggregate figures provide overall expenditure from various sources.
- They only encompass certain years or a time span of different years.
- They include different thematic areas.
- Amounts provided may or may not include operational costs.
- Amounts provided may include cost of activities or projects not being eligible for GEF funding, because they do not generate global environmental benefits.
- Amounts are related to current or past activities, which may differ from future activities during 2018-2022.

#### **National Reports**

33. The Expert Team also considered the **latest versions of National Reports submitted by Parties** until 17 September 2016. Most countries reported only generic, qualitative information on resource matters regarding Target 20 of the CBD's Strategic Plan. The funding-related information and data included in National Reports is generally very sparse and most countries did not provide comprehensive or explicit funding information.

#### **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**

34. The Expert Team scrutinized the **latest versions of NBSAPs submitted by Parties** until 17 September 2016. More funding information and data are included in NBSAPs than in National Reports. However, most of the strategies did not include comprehensive or explicit funding data. Some countries reported expenditures prior to 2010 and data on funding until 2020. Only 8 countries covered the 2018-2022 period in their funding information, which was considered too small a sample and was therefore not used in the overall needs assessment.



### ***Financial Reports and Resource Mobilization Strategies***

35. COP-12 adopted targets for resource mobilization, including the target for at least 75% of Parties to **report on funding needs**, gaps, and priorities by the end of 2015 (Decision XII/3, paragraph 1). In addition, COP-12 adopted a revised financial reporting framework (paragraph 24), where Parties could inter alia indicate their **annual estimated funding need**. The Expert Team looked into Parties' [Resource Mobilization Strategies](#) and [financial reporting submissions](#) until 17 September 2016. In general, very limited information on funding needs was provided in these reports and only 33 Parties made submissions by 31 August 2016, the deadline set by SBI-1. Fifteen countries did not report on funding needs for the period after 2018; 17 countries reported on funding needs for 2018, 2019, and 2020 (Burundi only for 2018, Serbia referred to the questionnaire), and 1 country commented with explicit reference to the GEF-7 needs assessment (China).

### ***National implementation of the Convention and its Protocols***

36. The Expert Team analysed the **Global Monitoring Report** on the Implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization ([UNEP/CBD/COP/12/13/Add.1](#) and [UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/46, CBD, 2016g](#)). The information and data contained therein basically describes funding that has been made available through various sources but not on actual funding needs.

### ***Supplementary information by Parties***

37. The Expert Team reached out to **UNDP's Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)** for information and data on the BIOFIN partner countries' funding needs. Currently, BIOFIN supports 30 countries in reviewing policies and institutions relevant for biodiversity finance, determining baseline investments, assessing the costs of implementing National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and quantifying the biodiversity finance gap. As many countries are still at early stages in identifying their funding gaps, including their financial needs, and developing their resource mobilization strategies, suitable information for the needs assessment was not directly accessible. However, some BIOFIN partner countries provided relevant data on funding needs through their questionnaire.

### ***Questionnaire to CBD Parties, GEF-recipient countries and others***

38. Pursuant to paragraph 10 of the ToR, the Expert Team designed a **questionnaire requesting data and information** on GEF funding needs for the period of July 2018 to June 2022 and circulated it to all Parties of the Convention. The questionnaire, including guidance on how to complete the questionnaire, was made available in English, French, and Spanish through the CBD [website](#). A Q&A on the approach and process was also posted for further use by national focal points of the Convention and its Protocols.

39. Only information and data received from **GEF-recipient countries** has been included in the assessment. The countries were required to submit information on (i) potential project concepts and data on estimated total project costs, (ii) expected funding from the national government, (iii) expected funding from other external sources, and (iv) expected funding from GEF-7 based on incremental cost reasoning as per the *Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle* (GEF/C.31/12). The Expert Team based its subsequent work on the understanding that countries carefully considered these operational guidelines in order to calculate their expected funding from the GEF for the period 2018-2022. Moreover, the information requested on potential GEF-7 strategic approaches should be in line with countries' NBSAPs or national priorities and linked with other conventions.

40. By 25 September 2016, **60 countries, or 42 percent** of the 143 GEF-recipient countries responded and provided their funding needs: **26 countries from Africa, 15 from the Asia and Pacific region, 12 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7 from Eastern Europe**. Parties submitted their responses to the CBD Secretariat who then posted them on the CBD website. The Expert Team reviewed the questionnaires for comprehensiveness, plausibility, and consistency.

41. For the sake of this analysis, every project concept in the field of biodiversity under the goals of the CBD and its Protocols that countries put forward **was considered eligible for GEF funding**. However, the decision whether a project idea is ultimately supported with GEF funds is taken pursuant to interactions and deliberations between the submitting country as well as the GEF Secretariat and partners during GEF-7. **There is thus no causal link between the indicative funding needs provided in the questionnaire and the eventual GEF-7 allocations that will be provided to individual countries further to the GEF-7 replenishment.**

42. The indicative expected total costs of the **200 project concepts** submitted by the 60 countries by 25 September 2016 totals **US\$8.329 billion**, with an expected overall co-financing amount of about **US\$5.938 billion**, or around **72 percent of the total estimated project costs**. Out of this amount, countries expect about US\$4.550

billion from governmental sources (55 percent of total estimated project costs) and about \$1.388 billion from non-governmental external sources (17 percent of total estimated project costs).

43. The 60 countries that responded expect about **US\$2.739 billion from the GEF**, which is **33 percent of the total estimated project costs**. The **co-financing ratio** from governments and external sources to GEF's expected contribution would thus be **2:1**.

44. SBI-1 asked for comments from **indigenous peoples and local communities** and other relevant organizations, including women's organizations, in finalizing the assessment report. The Latin American Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (COICA) presented 24 project ideas with total project costs of **US\$63.9 million**. The submission did not include expected co-financing from governments and other sources or the GEF Trust Fund's expected contribution. The ICCA<sup>‡</sup> Consortium provided a [joint submission](#) with inputs from the Community Conservation Resilience Initiative coordinated by the Global Forest Coalition. The submission contains three sections: Part I offered comments on the Expert team's draft assessment report presented to SBI-1. Part II provided general recommendations concerning financial support for ICCAs and other forms of collective action. Part III identified a range of specific funding needs and priorities to support ICCAs and collective action for biodiversity and nature conservation at the local, national, regional, and international levels.

### III.2 RESULTS OF THE HIGH-LEVEL PANEL ON GLOBAL ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES

45. The first report of the **High-Level Panel on Global Assessment of Resources for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** presented a global assessment of the costs of meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by 2020, **estimating that, by adding the resource requirements for each Aichi Target, between US\$150 billion and US\$440 billion per year** would be required. The Panel acknowledged a range of uncertainties and recognised that further research is vital to help refine these estimates. It highlighted that the resource needs called for a change in the way resources are allocated in our economies to get the best outcomes for biodiversity and sustainable development. The report added that a variety of factors would affect the magnitude of the funding requirements. In particular, **inter-linkages, policy coherence, institutional development, and synergies between targets** and other goals mean that the approach, resourcing and effectiveness of the delivery of any one target may influence the investment needs of another and that this could be expected to substantially reduce the funding need estimate. The second report of the Panel (UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/4) builds on the assessment of the first Panel report and identifies the benefits of delivering the Aichi Targets, their investment, and resource requirements.

46. The Expert Team reminds that the High-Level Panel's assessment indicates benefits and **total global costs** to achieve the Aichi Targets until 2020, whereas the GEF-7 assessment focuses on **incremental costs of eligible projects in GEF-recipient countries to generate global environmental benefits** in the period 2018-2022. The two approaches could not be combined for the purpose of the GEF-7 funding needs assessment.

### III.3 THE 2030 AGENDA AND FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

47. The 2030 **Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)** calls on all countries and stakeholders to act collaboratively in implementing this transformative plan. Regarding financing, goal 17 appeals to the global community to strengthen the means of implementation to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, including those which are related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

48. At its sixty-ninth session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution A/RES/69/313 (2015) endorsing the **Addis Ababa Action Agenda** of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The conference committed to biodiversity and sustainable use and **encouraged the mobilization of financial resources from all sources and at all levels**, highlighting the important role of **domestic public resources** and the complementary role of international development cooperation. In particular, the conference recognized **GEF's role** in contributing to financing sustainable development while mainstreaming environmental concerns into development efforts.

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<sup>‡</sup> 'ICCA' is the general abbreviation used to refer to 'indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas, or alternatively, 'territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities'. In some CBD decisions, they are also referred to as 'indigenous and community conserved areas', among other similar terms.

49. Official Development Assistance (ODA) providers reaffirmed their ODA commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of gross national income for official development assistance. However, **no specific funding needs for biodiversity** were expressed.

#### IV. ESTIMATED FUNDS NEEDED FOR THE GEF-7 REPLENISHMENT

50. The **60 GEF-recipient countries** responding to the questionnaire as of 25 September 2016 represent **42 percent of GEF-recipient countries** and **65 percent of the GEF-6 STAR allocation** (US\$679 million out of US\$1,051 million). One third of the reporting countries receive a GEF-6 STAR allocation above US\$10 million, more than twice as much as of the non-reporting countries (see Table below). In its efforts to encourage submissions of questionnaires, the Expert Team put particular emphasis on mobilizing countries with high GEF-6 STAR allocations, with a view to make the assessment as robust as possible.

**Characteristics of reporting and non-reporting countries to the questionnaire**

	Share of 143 recipient countries	Share of GEF-6 STAR allocation
<b>60 reporting countries</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>65%</b> (US\$678 million)
<b>83 non-reporting countries</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>35%</b> (US\$373 million)
	<b>60 reporting countries</b>	<b>83 non-reporting countries</b>
GEF-6 STAR > US\$10 million	32%	12%
GEF-6 STAR > US\$3 up to US\$10 million	25%	35%
GEF-6 STAR < US\$3 million	43%	53%

#### ***Reported and calculated funding needs***

51. The 60 responding countries **expect US\$2.739 billion from GEF-7** with a **reported co-financing ratio of 2:1**. This corresponds to the average co-financing ratio across all replenishment cycles. Given that 83 recipient countries did not provide their funding needs, this figure is only a partial reflection of the real funding need for GEF-7. In the subsequent analysis, this figure has been used as a basis for further extrapolation.

#### ***Modelling the total GEF-7 funding level for biodiversity***

52. Based on the dataset provided through the questionnaires and other sources, **two models** were elaborated to estimate the total GEF-7 funding level. The parameters used were:

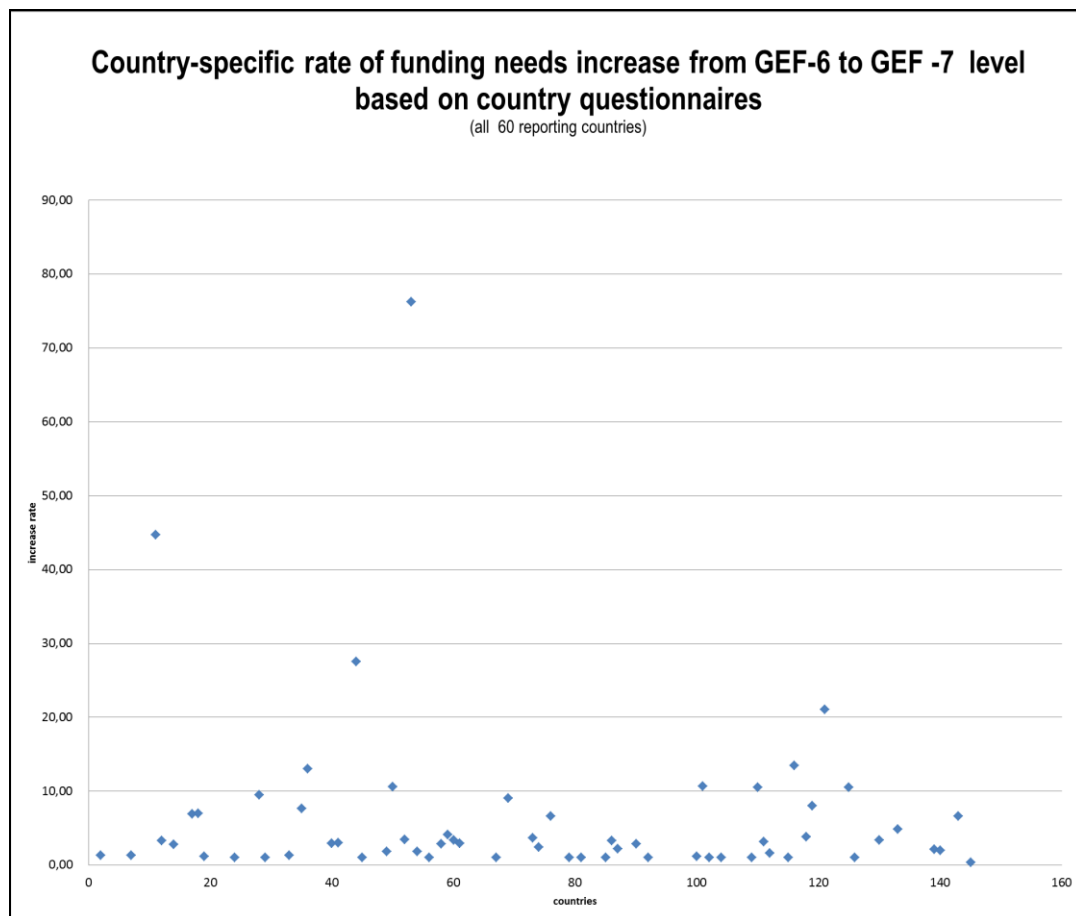
- (i) Expected GEF-7 funding as reported by 60 GEF-recipient countries,
- (ii) Range of co-financing ratios as reported by 60 countries and the GEF,
- (iii) GEF-6 STAR allocation for the remaining 83 non-reporting countries,
- (iv) Average rate of funding need increase from GEF-6 to GEF-7,
- (v) GEF-6 STAR allocation share for reporting (65%) and non-reporting countries (35%),
- (vi) GEF-6 Focal Area Set-Aside amount under the assumption that it would be equal in GEF-7.

53. **Model A** used the GEF-6 allocation of non-reporting countries as an estimate of their funding needs during GEF-7 and added this number to the funding needs amount as reported by the 60 countries (US\$2.729 billion). This skews the current 35% GEF-6 STAR allocation of non-reporting countries to below 20% of the calculated total GEF-7 amount, thereby under-representing these countries' share. However, this model is an indication of the total GEF-7 funding amount's lower bound.

54. **Model B** calculated the increase in expected funding from GEF-7 of the 60 reporting countries over their GEF-6 allocation, and applied the same multiplier to the GEF-6 allocation of non-reporting countries, thus restoring the current GEF-6 STAR allocation share between reporting to non-reporting countries (65% to 35%).

55. Under both models, the **reported total project costs** were used to estimate the corresponding funding need from GEF-7 resulting from different co-financing ratios; namely, a 4:1 co-financing ratio as reported by the GEF to COP-12 regarding the co-financing trend, and a 5:1 co-financing ratio as reported by the GEF to COP-13 regarding current GEF-recipient country projects. Under both models, the amount of the GEF-6 Focal Area Set-Aside was included in the final numbers. The results of these extrapolations are provided in the Table below.

56. **Sensitivity analysis:** The calculated country-specific rate of increase from GEF-6 to GEF-7 is widely variable and ranges from 1.18 for Brazil to 76.26 for Guinea (see Table in the Annex). These rates fundamentally affect the modelling and calculations of funding needs. Many countries reported expected funding from GEF-7 with an increase below 5.0 from the GEF-6 level, and the large majority below or slightly above a ten-fold increase (see Figure below). To check on the effect of the few cases with very large multipliers, the results were recalculated omitting the 'outliers' with a multiplier above 15. This would increase the reported envisaged co-financing ratio to 2.3:1. As can be seen from the Table below, omitting these four outliers, due to their relatively small GEF-6 allocation, would not significantly affect the result under a 4:1 co-financing ratio.



### Result of the GEF-7 funding needs assessment calculations

Models to calculate GEF-7 funding needs	Applied co-financing ratios		
	2:1 (as reported)	4:1	5:1
<b>Funding needs from GEF-7 reported by 60 countries</b> (billion US\$)	<b>2.739</b>		
<b>Model A: amounts</b> (billion US\$)	<b>3.357</b>	<b>2.284</b>	<b>2.006</b>
<b>Model A: increase rate from GEF-6 level*</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Model B: amounts</b> (billion US\$)	<b>4.476</b>	<b>2.844</b>	<b>2.379</b>
<b>Model B: increase rate from GEF-6 level*</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<i>Model B ad: amounts (billion US\$)</i>	3.924**	2.753	--
<i>Model B ad: increase rate from GEF-6 level*</i>	3.0	2.1	--
* GEF-6 country STAR allocation Biodiversity Focal Area: US\$1.296 billion (incl. Set-Aside)			
** co-financing ratio 2.3 : 1			
<b>Model A:</b> Reported expected funding from GEF-7 + GEF-6 STAR allocation for non-reporting countries			
<b>Model B:</b> Reported expected funding from GEF-7 + same average increase rate from GEF-6 level to non-reporting countries			
Model B ad: same; but 'outliers' > 15.0 increase rate excluded			

57. It should be noted that the total project costs, the co-financing from various sources and the GEF-7 funding needs is **still unknown for 83 GEF-recipient countries**, and thus **the true expected GEF-7 amount could substantially differ from the GEF-7 estimates calculated in the various models.**

#### ***Funding needs of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities***

58. The Latin American Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (COICA) reported US\$63.9 million as the total cost of 24 project concepts. Based on the three co-financing ratios applied, different estimates for potential GEF-7 amounts and potential co-financing from other sources could be calculated. The potential GEF-7 contribution to **COICA** was not included in the models since Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities only have access to the Small Grants Programme currently. Donor countries should consider how to include funding needs from Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the GEF-7 replenishment. The GEF has identified 36 GEF projects that involve Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

59. The **ICCA Consortium's submission** did not include any total project costs, expected co-financing from governments and/or other sources, or from GEF-7. Instead, the consortium emphasised that the quality and 'delivery' of financial support is far more important than the quantity of financial support.

#### ***Funding needs coverage through other GEF investments***

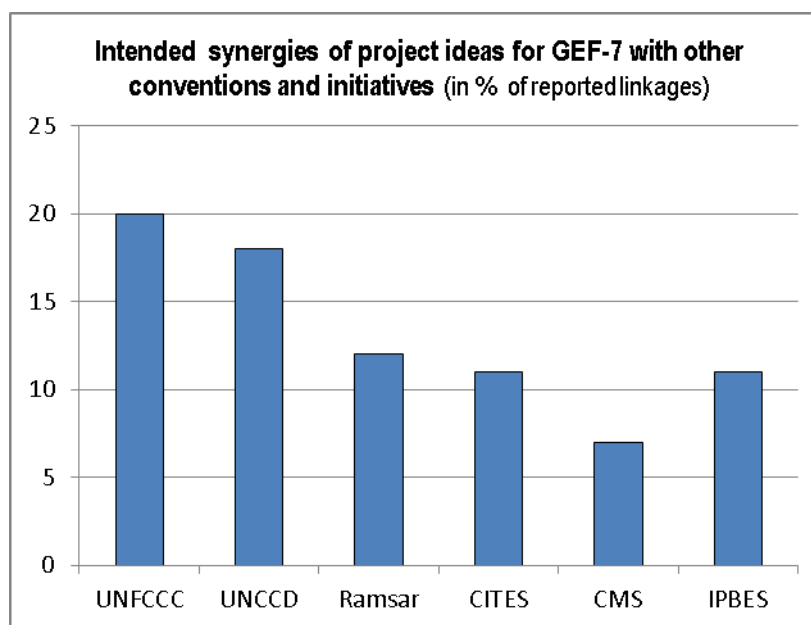
60. Funding needs for biodiversity could also be covered through **other GEF Focal Areas and multi-focal area projects** in particular. As reported by the GEF to COP-13 other Focal Area funding also contributes to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

61. GEF's role in contributing to **financing sustainable development** was recognized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNGA, 2015a). Sustainable Development Goal 17 appeals to the global community to strengthen the means of implementation, including those that are related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Funding needs arising from development plans and strategies to implement sustainable development goals – supported by the GEF and other instruments - might partially cover funding needs for biodiversity. Donor countries may consider this when discussing on the overall GEF-7 allocation.

## V. SYNERGIES WITH OTHER CONVENTIONS AND THEMATIC SCOPE

62. The assessment took into account the information provided by Parties on **synergies with other GEF-funded and biodiversity-related conventions**. From the questionnaires completed by 25 September 2016, 42 Parties reported **1,021 convention linkages** to potential projects during 2018-2022. While some project ideas often had more than one identified convention linkage, others were listed as not having any linkages: 1 linkage = 23%, 2 linkages = 14%, 3 linkages = 13%, >3 linkages = 21%, no linkage = 28%.

63. Most of the project concepts seek to achieve **synergies with the goals of the UNFCCC (20%) and UNCCD (18%)**, followed by the Ramsar Convention (12%), CITES (11%), and CMS (7%) (see Figure below). Less reported are potential synergies with the World Heritage Convention and the plant related treaties. The Conventions addressing pollutants do not seem to be relevant in the proposed projects for 2018-2022. Notably, many project concepts are seen to support the work of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 11%). The results clearly show that most countries proposed project ideas for the GEF-7 period that intend to achieve synergies with the other two Rio Conventions funded by the GEF.



64. The assessment analysed the information provided by 44 Parties on the **thematic areas of reported project concepts**. Overall, the most recorded thematic areas that jointly cover about 50% of responses are (i) **Biodiversity conservation on land and in coastal areas (34%)** and (ii) **Restoration of natural habitats, ecosystems and their services (15%)**. In addition, Parties identified *capacity building and cooperation* (11%) and *other themes as part of projects* (16%) as relevant for GEF-7 projects (see Table below).

65. Sustainable use of biodiversity, production and consumption (9%) and marine biodiversity in international waters (6%) are less referenced by countries, and projects on *pollution reduction* (3%) even as well as on the implementation of the *Nagoya and Cartagena Protocol* (3% each) even less.

66. Within the thematic group **Biodiversity conservation on land and in coastal areas**, project concepts will equally focus on *protected areas networks and general species conservation* (code 710-6%), *conservation of threatened species* (code 715-6%), *terrestrial protected area systems* (code 711-6%), followed by *marine and coastal biodiversity and protected areas* (712-5%). Other topics referenced frequently are project concepts that will focus on *restore natural habitats* (730-5%), *sustainable production and consumption* (741-5%), and *public education and awareness* (700-5%). The least referenced topics are *incentive measures* (702), *country specific resource mobilization strategies* (781), and *South-South cooperation* (782).



### Identified thematic priorities for the GEF-7 period

Thematic area of reported project concepts (reference to codes in Table 1 of the full report)	% of reported codes
<b>A: Biodiversity conservation on land and in coastal areas</b> (mainly current GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy)	34%
<b>B. Marine Biodiversity in international waters</b> (GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, International Waters Focal Area Strategy)	6%
<b>C. Restoration of Natural Habitats, Ecosystems and their services</b> (GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, Sustainable Forest Management, Climate Change Mitigation Focal Area Strategy)	15%
<b>D. Sustainable use of biodiversity, production and consumption</b> (GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy)	9%
<b>E. Pollution reduction</b> (GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy, International Waters Focal Area Strategy, Land Degradation Focal Area Strategy, Chemicals and Waste Focal Area Strategy)	3%
<b>F. Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing</b> (GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy)	3%
<b>G. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</b> (GEF-6 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy)	3%
<b>H. Capacity Building and cooperation</b> (elements of GEF projects in different Focal Area Strategies)	11%
<b>I. Others as part of projects</b> (elements of GEF projects in different Focal Area Strategies)	16%

## VI. CONCLUSIONS AND REFLECTIONS ON THE ASSESSMENT

67. This GEF-7 funding needs assessment was **the second exercise of its kind** and faced again some challenges throughout the process. The study's timeframe was extremely tight given the fact that the assessment was predominantly completed by the Expert Team members on a voluntary basis in addition to their regular activities and with limited financial resources.

68. After having finalized the report for COP-13, the Expert Team would like to present the following **conclusions and reflections** on the results of the assessment and the available data and information from GEF-recipient country Parties:

- a. **Importance of the overall response rate:** The Expert Team aimed towards a "bottom-up" approach to achieve a reliable, transparent, and replicable source of data and information on country-specific funding needs for GEF-7. However, only 42% (or 60 countries of the 143 GEF-recipient countries) responded with total project costs, co-financing amounts, and expected funding needs from GEF-7. While the Expert Team wishes to express its appreciation to those countries which completed the questionnaire and provided further clarifications as requested by the team, the limited response rate required undertaking an extrapolation in order to estimate the GEF-7 funding need, which affects the overall reliability of the assessment. Furthermore, information included was highly variable in its comprehensiveness. Why only a limited number of countries fully participated is unknown.
- b. **Importance of carefully considering absorption capacity when estimating costs of project concepts for GEF cycles:** GEF-recipient countries reported 200 intended GEF-7 project ideas and concepts. As explained the Expert Team undertook the assessment based on the understanding that countries carefully considered their absorption capacity to implement the intended projects during the 4-year timeframe of GEF-7. As there has been a general increase of GEF funding over subsequent replenishment cycles, a constant improvement in GEF-recipient countries' absorption capacity can be expected.

- c. **Importance of accurately applying the Incremental Cost Principle:** The expected funding from GEF-7 should be based on the GEF's *Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle*. The Expert Team assumed that countries accurately applied these operational guidelines to calculate the expected funding from the GEF for the period 2018-2022. When analysing the data provided through the questionnaires, the Expert Team observed that the country-specific rate of funding need increase from GEF-6 to GEF-7 is widely variable (see Table in the Annex). There is no clear explanation as to why countries calculated such different funding needs from the current GEF-6 cycle to the next.
- d. **Role of updated NBSAP:** For a "bottom-up" approach like this assessment to be successful, all GEF-recipient countries needed to have identified their priorities for GEF-7 funding in their NBSAPs. However, many Parties have not yet updated their NBSAP and GEF-recipient countries in particular should do so as soon as possible.
- e. **Synergies with other GEF-financed conventions and the SDG implementation:** Most of the project concepts seek to achieve synergies with the goals of other conventions: the UNFCCC (20%) and UNCCD (18%), followed by the Ramsar Convention (12%), CITES (11%), CMS (7%), and with IPBES (11%). The Expert Team encourages this increasing trend towards multifocal area projects and programs – as reported by the GEF – that seek synergies among conventions and thus use GEF funding more efficiently. Funding needs arising from development plans and strategies to implement sustainable development goals – supported by the GEF and other instruments - might partially cover funding needs for biodiversity.
- f. **Role of National Finance Plans and Resource Mobilization Strategies:** COP-12 adopted targets for resource mobilization, including *to endeavour 100 percent, but at least 75 percent of Parties to report on funding needs, gaps, and priorities, and to prepare national finance plans, by 2015*. Only 18 GEF-recipient countries submitted their funding needs by the extended 2016 deadline. As national finance plans provide an opportunity for countries to indicate how much funding they expect from the GEF Trust Fund, efforts need to be intensified to develop or complete national finance plans or resource mobilization strategies so as to be prepared for future funding needs assessments. The BIOFIN project is a very useful approach in this regard.

69. The Expert Team notes that the **methodology of this second assessment** on GEF funding needs as set out in the ToR appears adequate to collect information from countries in a *transparent* manner. However, despite the detailed guidance for completing the questionnaire and estimating funding needs from the GEF Trust Fund based on GEF's Incremental Cost Principle, the quality of the data provided through the questionnaires was **not as satisfactory as expected**. In order to further enhance future data *reliability and replicability*, the **guidance should be further refined** so Parties can apply a consistent and agreed methodology in estimating their funding needs of projects, co-financing and GEF's contribution.

70. Finally, a comprehensive and robust GEF funding needs assessment **relies heavily on input from GEF-recipient countries**. The results of future assessments can only be improved if recipient countries continue and further intensify their active engagement in this task.

## ANNEX

## Country-specific responses through the questionnaires

Funding needs for the GEF-7 period (7/2018 - 6/2022) as reported by 60 countries (in million US\$ as of 25 September 2016)						
Country	Estimated total project costs	Expected funding from the government	Expected funding from other external sources	Expected funding from GEF-7	GEF-6 BD STAR allocation	Funding Needs Rate of Increase from GEF-6 to GEF-7
Afghanistan					3.91	
Albania	5.00	3.00	0.00	2.00	1.50	1.33
Algeria					4.09	
Angola					6.60	
Antigua and Barbuda					1.50	
Argentina					14.76	
Armenia	2.40	0.00	0.40	2.00	1.50	1.33
Azerbaijan					1.50	
Bahamas					4.18	
Bangladesh					2.00	
Barbados	74.40	7.40	0.00	67.00	1.50	44.67
Belarus	18.00	10.00	3.00	5.00	1.50	3.33
Belize					2.86	
Benin	11.00	4.50	1.00	5.50	2.00	2.75
Bhutan					2.02	
Bolivia					12.27	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.00	2.60	0.00	10.40	1.50	6.93
Botswana	13.10	55.00	17.25	14.06	2.02	6.96
Brazil	390.00	398.00	95.50	83.00	70.07	1.18
Burkina Faso					2.00	
Burundi					2.00	
Cabo Verde					3.41	
Cambodia					4.29	
Cameroon	40.20	20.85	6.35	13.00	12.08	1.07
Central African Republic					2.28	
Chad					2.38	
Chile					18.06	
China	1,361.92	711.16	83.70	557.07	58.55	9.51
Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.33	1.00
Comoros					2.62	
Congo					3.94	
Cook Islands					2.17	
Costa Rica	60.00	45.00	0.00	15.00	11.60	1.29
Cote d'Ivoire					4.19	
Cuba	286.95	196.20	0.00	90.75	11.92	7.61
D.R Congo	329.80	32.00	84.61	213.19	16.38	13.02
Djibouti					2.00	
Dominica					1.50	
Dominican Rep					6.54	
Ecuador	208.80	89.50	42.90	76.40	25.90	2.95
Egypt	57.00	20.00	23.50	13.50	4.45	3.03
El Salvador					1.51	
Equatorial Guinea					2.00	
Eritrea	110.14	55.07	0.00	55.07	2.00	27.54

Ethiopia	13.26	3.27	0.00	9.99	10.56	1.00
Fiji					4.94	
Gabon					3.81	
Gambia					2.00	
Georgia	3.40	0.67	0.00	2.73	1.50	1.82
Ghana	35.20	1.11	0.30	33.79	3.19	10.59
Grenada					1.50	
Guatemala	57.00	26.50	16.50	24.00	7.01	3.42
Guinea	248.85	12.44	0.00	236.41	3.10	76,13
Guinea Bissau	3.72	0.00	0.00	3.72	2.00	1.86
Guyana					3.06	
Haiti	24.00	13.00	11.00	0.00	4.97	1.00
Honduras					8.13	
India	491.00	386.00	0.00	105.00	36.87	2.85
Indonesia	1,232.40	948.00	47.40	237.00	57.84	4.10
Iran	58.50	42.50	0.00	16.00	4.79	3.34
Iraq	2.70	3.40	0.90	4.40	1.50	2.93
Jamaica					4.79	
Jordan					1.50	
Kazakhstan					5.04	
Kenya					10.28	
Kiribati					2.00	
Kyrgyzstan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.00
Lao					6.87	
Lebanon	50.40	9.30	27.50	13.60	1.50	9.07
Lesotho					2.00	
Liberia					3.43	
Libyan Arab					1.50	
Macedonia					1.50	
Madagascar	362.88	65.31	206.81	90.72	24.54	3.70
Malawi	32.50	4.70	11.30	12.90	5.32	2.42
Malaysia					14.92	
Maldives	35.00	6.50	10.00	17.50	2.66	6.58
Mali					2.10	
Marshall Islands					2.08	
Mauritania	3.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.00
Mauritius					5.41	
Mexico	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.92	1.00
Micronesia					3.82	
Mongolia					5.09	
Montenegro					1.50	
Morocco	5.55	2.20	0.90	2.45	4.90	1.00
Mozambique	43.60	4.20	9.00	30.40	9.13	3.33
Myanmar	52.00	12.00	0.00	24.00	10.98	2.19
Namibia					6.59	
Nauru					1.50	
Nepal	50.30	30.80	10.00	9.50	3.34	2.84
Nicaragua					4.47	
Niger	unclear	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00
Nigeria					6.80	
Niue					1.50	
Pakistan					5.05	
Palau					1.92	
Panama					11.70	
Papua New Guinea					14.66	
Paraguay					3.21	
Peru	128.00	43.55	49.05	35.40	29.72	1.19

Philippines	1,629.41	814.71	488.82	<b>325.88</b>	30.55	<b>10,67</b>
Rep of Moldova	3.50	1.20	0.80	<b>1.50</b>	1.50	<b>1.00</b>
Russian Fed.					25.43	
Rwanda	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	2.00	<b>1.00</b>
Saint Kitts and Nevis					1.50	
Saint Lucia					1.98	
Saint Vincent / Grenadines					1.58	
Samoa					2.67	
Sao Tomé and Príncipe	1.70	0.07	0.09	<b>1.54</b>	3.78	<b>1.00</b>
Senegal	46.88	8.90	16.00	<b>21.98</b>	2.09	<b>10.52</b>
Serbia	10.50	0.00	5.80	<b>4.70</b>	1.50	<b>3.13</b>
Seychelles	54.63	11.78	35.05	<b>7.80</b>	4.94	<b>1.58</b>
Sierra Leone					2.11	
Solomon Islands					4.52	
South Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	22.79	<b>1.00</b>
South Sudan	72.00	20.00	25.00	<b>27.00</b>	2.00	<b>13.50</b>
Sri Lanka					7.12	
Sudan	33.20	18.10	2.70	<b>15.85</b>	4.17	<b>3.80</b>
Suriname	25.10	1.10	0.00	<b>24.30</b>	3.04	<b>7.99</b>
Swaziland					1.50	
Syrian Arab Rep	39.60	8.00	0.00	<b>31.60</b>	1.50	<b>21.07</b>
Tajikistan					1.50	
Tanzania					15.90	
Thailand					10.26	
Timor-Leste	21.00	105.00	0.00	<b>21.00</b>	2.00	<b>10.50</b>
Togo	6.07	0.59	0.00	<b>0.00</b>	2.00	<b>1.00</b>
Tonga					1.70	
Trinidad and Tobago					2.78	
Tunisia					1.50	
Turkey	94.50	70.50	0.00	<b>24.00</b>	7.14	<b>3.36</b>
Turkmenistan					1.81	
Tuvalu					2.00	
Uganda	20.80	1.00	0.30	<b>19.60</b>	4.02	<b>4.88</b>
Ukraine					1.50	
Uruguay					2.04	
Uzbekistan					1.78	
Vanuatu					2.78	
Venezuela	137.20	102.90	0.00	<b>34.30</b>	16.25	<b>2.11</b>
Viet Nam	117.00	78.00	13.00	<b>26.00</b>	13.17	<b>1.97</b>
Yemen					4.23	
Zambia					4.72	
Zimbabwe	101.00	41.50	41.60	<b>17.90</b>	2.70	<b>6.63</b>
Total 143 countries					<b>1,051</b>	
<b>60 reporting countries</b>	<b>8,329.06</b>	<b>4,550.08</b>	<b>1,388.03</b>	<b>2,739.39</b>		
<b>Percent of total estimated project costs</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>33%</b>		
	<b>100%</b>	<b>72%*</b>		<b>33%</b>		
<b>Co-financing ratio</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>1</b>		

\* above 67%, because of additional co-financing amounts reported

(Source: Questionnaires accessible at <https://www.cbd.int/financial/survey2016.shtml> ;

note: reporting countries with no reported funding needs or needs below their GEF-6 STAR allocation were recorded with 1.0 increase)