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First meeting

Montreal, Canada, 2-6 May 2016

Item 10 of the provisional agenda**

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

1. In paragraph 8(e) of decision XII/30, the Conference of the Parties invited the Global Environment Facility to “make available a preliminary draft of its report to the Conference of the Parties, particularly focusing on the response of the Global Environment Facility to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties, to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which the report will be formally considered, with a view to promoting effective and timely consideration of the information provided in the report”.

2. In the light of the above, the Executive Secretary is circulating herewith the preliminary report of the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties. The report in English, French and Spanish is reproduced as it was received by the Secretariat.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 12 April 2016.

** UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/1/Rev.1.



Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

April 4, 2016

Mr. Braulio F. de Souza Dias
Executive Secretary
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
Montreal, Canada

Dear Mr. Dias:

It is with great pleasure that I submit to the CBD the Report of the Global Environment Facility to the First Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to be held in Montreal, Canada from May 2-6.

The GEF is submitting this report to SBI-1 in response to the invitation by the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility to provide a preliminary draft of its official report to the Conference of the Parties with a particular focus on the response of the GEF to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties (decision XII/30, para. 8 (e)). This draft report only covers the period July 1, 2014 to March 14, 2016 given the formal submission date to the SBI-1. The final report to the COP will cover the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016.

Attached is the full English version.

As a courtesy, and consistent with our past practice, we will provide Spanish and French versions of this document shortly.

Sincerely,



Naoko Ishii



March 14, 2016

REPORT OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY TO THE FIRST
MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

I) UPDATE ON GEF ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE GUIDANCE OF THE TWELFTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES (COP XII)

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) contained in decision III/8, the Council will prepare and submit a report for each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties. Based on past practice, the official report from the Council of the Global Environment Facility to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties will become available in July/August 2016.

The GEF is submitting this report to SBI-1 in response to the invitation by the Conference of the Parties to the Global Environment Facility to provide a preliminary draft of its official report to the Conference of the Parties with particular focus on the response of the Global Environment Facility to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties (decision XII/30, para. 8 (e)). This draft report only covers the period July 1, 2014 to March 14, 2016 given the formal submission date to the SBI-1. The final report to the COP will cover the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016 and therefore will include one more work program.

This report consists of three parts.

First, Table One below provides an update on GEF response to guidance contained in decisions adopted by CBD COP 12 Decision XII/30.

Second, the report provides an update on programming of GEF biodiversity resources in GEF-6 by GEF biodiversity programs and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as prioritized by countries in their submissions to the GEF. In addition, the report demonstrates the programming contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from the Sustainable Forest Management program (SFM), the International Waters Focal Area (IW), the Climate Change Focal Area (CC-M), the Least Developed Countries Fund for adaptation (LDCF), the Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs), and the Non-grant Instrument (NGI). The Small Grants Program (SGP) also makes contributions to the Strategic Plan but given the nature of the SGP it is not possible at this time to allocate resources by Aichi Target, thus it is reported as such in the final summary table only.

Third, we have reported on GEF's progress in achieving the GEF corporate results targets that are most closely aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

II) GEF RESPONSE TO GUIDANCE FROM CBD COP 12

Table One below provides an update on GEF's response to guidance provided at COP 12 in Decisions XII/30.

Table 1: GEF's Response to Guidance Contained in Decisions Adopted by CBD COP 12 Decision XII/30

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>B. Fourth review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism</p>	
<p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to take the following action in order to further improve the effectiveness of the financial mechanism:</p> <p>(a) Enhance its catalytic role in mobilizing new and additional financial resources while not compromising project goals;</p> <p>(b) In collaboration with the Global Environment Facility agencies and Parties, continue to streamline the project cycle as suggested by the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility in the fifth Overall Performance Study;¹</p> <p>(c) Coordinate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity on how to better measure progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by initiatives supported by the Global Environment Facility, taking into account the agreed GEF-6 portfolio-level indicators;</p> <p>(d) Explore ways to balance the comprehensiveness and conciseness of the report of the Global Environment Facility, acknowledging the need to demonstrate progress in programming resources towards achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;</p> <p>(e) Make available a preliminary draft of its report to the Conference of the Parties, particularly focusing on the response of the Global Environment Facility to previous guidance from the Conference of the Parties, to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation prior to the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which the report will be formally considered, with a view to promoting effective and timely consideration of the information provided in the report;</p>	<p>(a) GEF continues to enhance its catalytic role in mobilizing resources including the strategic use of multi-focal area investments to leverage resources from other partners. As of March 14, 2016 the usage of the biodiversity focal area country allocation had reached \$310.55 million which leveraged \$1.4 billion of cofinancing.</p> <p>(b) Streamlining the project cycle is an ongoing process. At the October 2014 Council Meeting decisions were made to streamline the Programmatic Approach and to implement a project cancellation policy.</p> <p>(c) At a meeting with the CBD Secretariat (CBDSEC) in July 2015, the GEF Secretariat (GEFSEC) proposed that for the COP report, GEF would provide reports on resource programming that is mapped to the programs of the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy and the Aichi Targets.</p> <p>As GEF-6 is implemented, and projects are submitted for CEO Endorsement with the GEF tracking tools that measure progress against the GEF-6 portfolio level indicators, the GEF Secretariat will communicate with the CBD Secretariat on how the current GEF tracking tools will measure progress and contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</p> <p>(d) GEF will streamline reporting for COP XIII, building on the most recent report for COP XII which itself was a streamlined report from previous COPs.</p> <p>(e) GEF has provided the preliminary draft report to SBI-1.</p>

¹ See www.thegef.org/gef/OPSS5.

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p><i>Encourages</i> the Executive Secretary and the Chief Executive Officer of the Global Environment Facility to continue to strengthen inter-secretariat cooperation and collaborate with the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility and the Global Environment Facility agencies;</p>	<p>The GEF CEO welcomes this guidance and will continue to strengthen cooperation with the CBD Secretariat.</p> <p>The first result of this cooperation has been the joint workshop delivery by CBDSEC and GEFSEC prior in 13 Extended Constituency Workshops (ECWs) presented during 2015 that covered all regions and countries that are eligible for GEF support to implement the CBD. During these workshops, GEFSEC reviewed Programming Opportunities to Implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020 through the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy and other Programming Windows during GEF-6. The GEFSEC objective of these meetings was to help participants, (CBD and GEF Focal Points) understand the full breadth of opportunities available within the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy, as well as through other GEF program areas, that will allow countries to implement their obligations under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020 and other recent COP decisions. CBDSEC reviewed financial reporting requirements, and progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020.</p> <p>In 2016, building on the relationship established in the collaboration in the 2015 ECWs, the CBD Secretariat, took the initiative to propose that a joint session on synergies and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation and mitigation be presented in 10 ECWs this year. On the basis of this initiative GEFSEC has brought in the other Convention Secretariats so that these sessions will not only include the participation of the CBD but also UNFCCC, UNCCD and Stockholm Convention marking the first time that all four Secretariats are participating together within the ECW program.</p>
<p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility to indicate in its report to the thirteenth meeting of the</p>	<p>GEF will comply with this request for COP XIII.</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>Conference of the Parties, how it plans to respond to the report on the first determination of funding requirements, noted in decision XI/5, pursuant to paragraph 5.2 of the Memorandum of Understanding;</p>	
<p><i>Welcomes</i> the creation of programmes 5 and 8 in the GEF-6 biodiversity focal area strategy, reflecting the importance of the Cartagena and the Nagoya Protocols, and <i>invites</i> Parties to prioritize projects accordingly;</p>	<p>Noted. See references below to programming in these areas to date.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">C. Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</p> <p><i>Taking note of</i> decision BS-VII/5, <i>invites</i> the financial mechanism to implement the following guidance² considered and adjusted by the Conference of the Parties for consistency with Article 21 of the Convention:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) To support, in view of the experience gained during the second national reporting process, the following activities within the Biodiversity Focal Area Set Aside for eligible Parties, in particular those that have reported to the Compliance Committee difficulties in complying with the Protocol, with a view to fulfilling their national reporting obligation under the Protocol:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(i) Preparation of the third national reports under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with paragraph 2 (g) of decision BS-VI/5;</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(ii) Preparation, by Parties that have not yet done so, of their first national reports under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, in accordance with decision BS-V/14;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) To support the following activities of</p>	<p>Program 5 of the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy, “Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety”, provides ample latitude for countries to seek support for these activities (a-b, d-g) using resources from their country allocation.</p> <p>To date, only one project (Malaysia: Institutional Capacity to Enhance Biosafety Practices in Malaysia) totalling \$995,000 has been submitted for support in biosafety in GEF-6 as of March 14, 2016.</p> <p>GEF provided expedited support in May-June 2015 to three regional projects for all GEF-eligible parties totalling \$3.964 million of GEF resources for the preparation of the third national reports using funds from the biodiversity focal area set aside.</p> <p>During the course of the jointly-delivered CBDSEC and GEFSEC workshops that were part of the ECWs for 2015, the GEF SEC emphasized the biosafety programming opportunities for countries under Program 5.</p>

² Guidance received from the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is contained in section II of appendix I of the decision.

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>eligible Parties within Programme 5 on Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety under the Biodiversity Focal Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Implementation of national biosafety frameworks, in accordance with paragraph 2 (h) of decision BS-VI/5; (ii) Supporting capacity-building activities in the thematic work related to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, taking into account the capacity-building needs of eligible Parties; (iii) Supporting the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress, including, inter alia, capacity-building, information sharing and awareness-raising activities; <p>(c) To consider mechanisms for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Supporting the updating and finalization of national biosafety frameworks; (ii) Facilitating access to Global Environment Facility funding for projects supporting the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; (iii) Increasing the level of utilization of Global Environment Facility funding for biosafety; <p>and report to the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting;</p> <p>(d) To promptly address the need for capacity-building for the use of the Biosafety</p>	

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>Clearing-House of all eligible Parties not yet supported;</p> <p>(e) To support Parties in the collection of national data and conducting consultations on the third national reports;</p> <p>(f) To provide support to implement the capacity-building activities referred to in paragraph 13 of decision BS-VII/12 on risk assessment and risk management;</p> <p>(g) To support capacity-building activities on socioeconomic considerations as specified in paragraphs 2 (n) and (o) of decision BS-VI/5 (appendix II to decision XI/5 of the Conference of the Parties);</p>	
<p><i>D. Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing</i></p> <p><i>Taking note</i> of decision NP-1/6, <i>invites</i> the financial mechanism to implement the following guidance³ considered by the Conference of the Parties:</p> <p><i>Policy and strategy</i></p> <p><i>Takes note</i> of the consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism related to policy and strategy adopted in decision X/24, and <i>invites</i> the Conference of the Parties to review, and as appropriate, revise this guidance to</p> <p>take into account new developments such as the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol;</p> <p><i>Programme priorities</i></p> <p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To support activities contained in the guidance that the Conference of the Parties provided to the Global Environment Facility in its decision XI/5, annex, appendix 1;</p> <p>(b) To make financial resources available with a view to assisting eligible Parties in</p>	<p>Program 8, "Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on ABS", provides ample opportunity for countries to seek support for these activities using resources from their country allocation.</p> <p>To date, a total of \$9.8 million of GEF resources has been programmed from the biodiversity focal area to implement the Nagoya Protocol through 3 projects in 3 countries: Nepal, Peru, and South Africa. These three projects leveraged \$33.95 million in cofinancing.</p> <p>In addition, the Non-Grant Instrument (NGI) pilot provided \$10 million for a regional project in Latin America "Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing". This project leveraged \$48.3 million in cofinancing resulting in an overall investment of \$58.3 million.</p> <p>Therefore, to date, a total of \$19.8 million leveraging \$92.25 for a total of \$112.05 million has been invested to support implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.</p> <p>At such time when a national report is required</p>

³ The guidance received from the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit-sharing is contained in appendix II of that decision.

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>preparing their national reports;</p> <p>(c) To support activities related to implementing the awareness-raising strategy for early action on Article 21 of the Protocol;</p> <p><i>Sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF 6)</i></p> <p><i>Requests</i> the Global Environment Facility and its agencies to give due consideration to multi-focal area projects under the “integrated approach pilots” and other biodiversity focal area programmes that include access and benefit-sharing related activities;</p>	<p>GEF will provide expedited support for the preparation of the first national report using funds from the biodiversity focal area set aside.</p> <p>GEF duly considers any multi-focal area projects that incorporate access and benefit-sharing related activities; however, to date in GEF-6 requests to GEF have focused on targeted investments to implement the Nagoya Protocol.</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>E. Other guidance to the financial mechanism</p> <p>Customary sustainable use</p> <p><i>Invites</i> Parties, other Governments, international organizations, programmes and funds, including the Global Environment Facility, to provide funds and technical support to developing country Parties and indigenous and local communities for implementation of programmes and projects that promote customary sustainable use of biological diversity;</p> <p>Marine and coastal biological diversity</p> <p><i>Recalling</i> paragraph 20 of decision X/29 and taking into account paragraph 7 of Article 20 of the Convention, as appropriate, <i>invites</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to extend support for capacity-building to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in order to further accelerate existing efforts towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas;</p>	<p>GEF will provide funds for said activities when incorporated into and relevant for achieving objectives of projects aligned with the GEF-6 biodiversity strategy.</p> <p>GEF-6 biodiversity strategy programs one, two, six and nine aim to support efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas for all GEF-eligible countries. Please see Tables 3, 6 and 8 of this report for the status of programming of resources to accelerate efforts towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas.</p> <p>The Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) (GEF: \$33.7 million, cofinance: \$201.5 million) that was approved during the June 2015 Work Program has been developed to demonstrate and promote more holistic processes and integrated approaches leading to sustainable use and management of coastal fisheries complementing the GEF multi-country Large-Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach. Participating countries include Cape Verde (SIDS), Ecuador, Ivory Coast, Indonesia, Peru, Senegal (LDC). The CFI will make a significant contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets No 6 on sustainable fisheries, Target 10 on coral reefs, and Target 11 on protected areas. The CFI was supported with \$26.69 million from the International Waters Focal Area, and the remaining amount came from country STAR allocations in biodiversity focal area.</p> <p>In addition, the International Waters Focal Area, through its Program 7 on Sustainable Fisheries, has provided \$7.53 million to projects focused on fostering sustainable fisheries which leveraged \$64.80 million in cofinance in GEF-6 as of March 14, 2016.</p>

COP Decision	GEF's Response
<p>Biodiversity and tourism development</p> <p><i>Invites</i> the Global Environment Facility and other donors, as appropriate, to continue to provide funding to support sustainable tourism that contributes to the objectives of the Convention;</p>	<p>GEF-6 biodiversity program nine on biodiversity mainstreaming provides the window for countries to mainstream biodiversity considerations into tourism operations impacting globally significant biodiversity. As of March 14, 2016 only a few projects of this kind have been formally presented, but upstream consultations have occurred with some countries on comprehensive national level projects on sustainable tourism.</p> <p>Projects approved in GEF-6 with significant tourism components include:</p> <p>1) Integrating biodiversity safeguards and conservation into development in Palau, GEF grant: Project total – \$4.38 million, Co-finance – 17.58 million.</p>

III) UPDATE ON PROGRAMMING OF GEF BIODIVERSITY and OTHER RESOURCES IN GEF-6 AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy noted the contributions of the biodiversity focal area to achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as contributions from other GEF programming areas given the comprehensive nature of the Strategic Plan and the fact that many thematic areas in the Strategic Plan are addressed through other GEF focal areas and programming modalities in GEF-6.

These other programming areas include the Sustainable Forest Management program (SFM), the International Waters Focal Area (IW), the Climate Change Focal Area (CC-M), the Least Developed Countries Fund for adaptation (LDCF), the Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs), the Non-grant Instrument (NGI) pilot, and the Small Grants Program (SGP).

For this to the SBI, as was done for the GEF report to COP 12, we have chosen to present the totality of these contributions and their relationship to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as it provides a more accurate portrayal of total GEF support to implementation of the Strategic Plan. Furthermore, it captures the evolution within both the GEF and CBD towards implementing integrated responses to address the drivers of biodiversity loss which necessitates engagement with a wide array of actors not traditionally associated with the biodiversity sector.

Table 2 below provides a summary of resource usage from the biodiversity focal area. As of March 14, 2016, 34% of the total resources allocated to the biodiversity focal area have been programmed.

Table 2. Summary of Programming Usage of the GEF Biodiversity Focal Area as of March 14, 2016⁴

Biodiversity Focal Area	GEF-6 Programming Targets (\$ million)	GEF-6 Programming (\$ million)	GEF-6 Programming (%)
STAR Country Allocations	1,051	310.55	30
STAR Set-aside			
Biodiversity FA Set Aside	50	13.9	28
Convention obligations	13	5.0	38
Global and Regional Biodiversity Projects and Programs	37	8.9	24
Integrated Approach Program Set-asides	45	45	100
Taking Deforestation out of the Commodities Supply Chain	35	35	100
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience of Production Systems in Africa	10	10	100
Sustainable Forest Management Set-aside⁵	150	68	45
Total STAR Set-aside	245	126.9	52
Total Resources	1,296	437.45	34

⁴ The figures include agency fees and project preparation grants.

⁵ The biodiversity focal area contribution of 150 million represents 60% of the contribution to the SFM program total of \$250 million. Given that \$111 million worth of SFM projects (or 45%) are currently approved, approximately \$68 million of that amount can be attributed to the BD FA.

Biodiversity Focal Area

The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy is composed of ten programs that directly contribute to implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through a continuum of measures that address the most critical drivers of biodiversity loss across entire landscapes and seascapes. The programs include direct conservation/protection, threat-reduction, sustainable use, and biodiversity mainstreaming approaches. Each program provides a response to threats and opportunities that are spatially and thematically targeted, i.e., providing a focused and calibrated response in a specific ecosystem or location in a landscape or seascape. In addition, for the first time, the strategy addresses the most critical underlying driver of biodiversity loss; the failure to account for and price the full economic value of ecosystems and biodiversity.

The GEF-6 biodiversity strategy clearly identifies the relationship of the ten GEF programs to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Table 3 below depicts the contribution of GEF biodiversity resources to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as prioritized by countries in the projects that have been submitted and approved through March 14, 2016.

Please note that whereas some GEF biodiversity programs have a one-to-one relationship to Aichi biodiversity targets such as Target 11 on protected areas, other GEF programs contribute to numerous Aichi targets at the same time making resource allocation per target very challenging if not impossible. This is particularly true in the realm of biodiversity mainstreaming under Program Nine (Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface) where an analysis of the resources invested on a dollar basis in biodiversity mainstreaming projects revealed that GEF project activities often contribute to more than one Aichi biodiversity target at the same time given the integrated nature of these investments and the description of the targets themselves. For the sake of the presentation of programming resources in the following tables, we leave these targets lumped together and have not disaggregated the total amount of resources invested on a target by target basis.

Table 3. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Resources by Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF 6 and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through March 14, 2016⁶

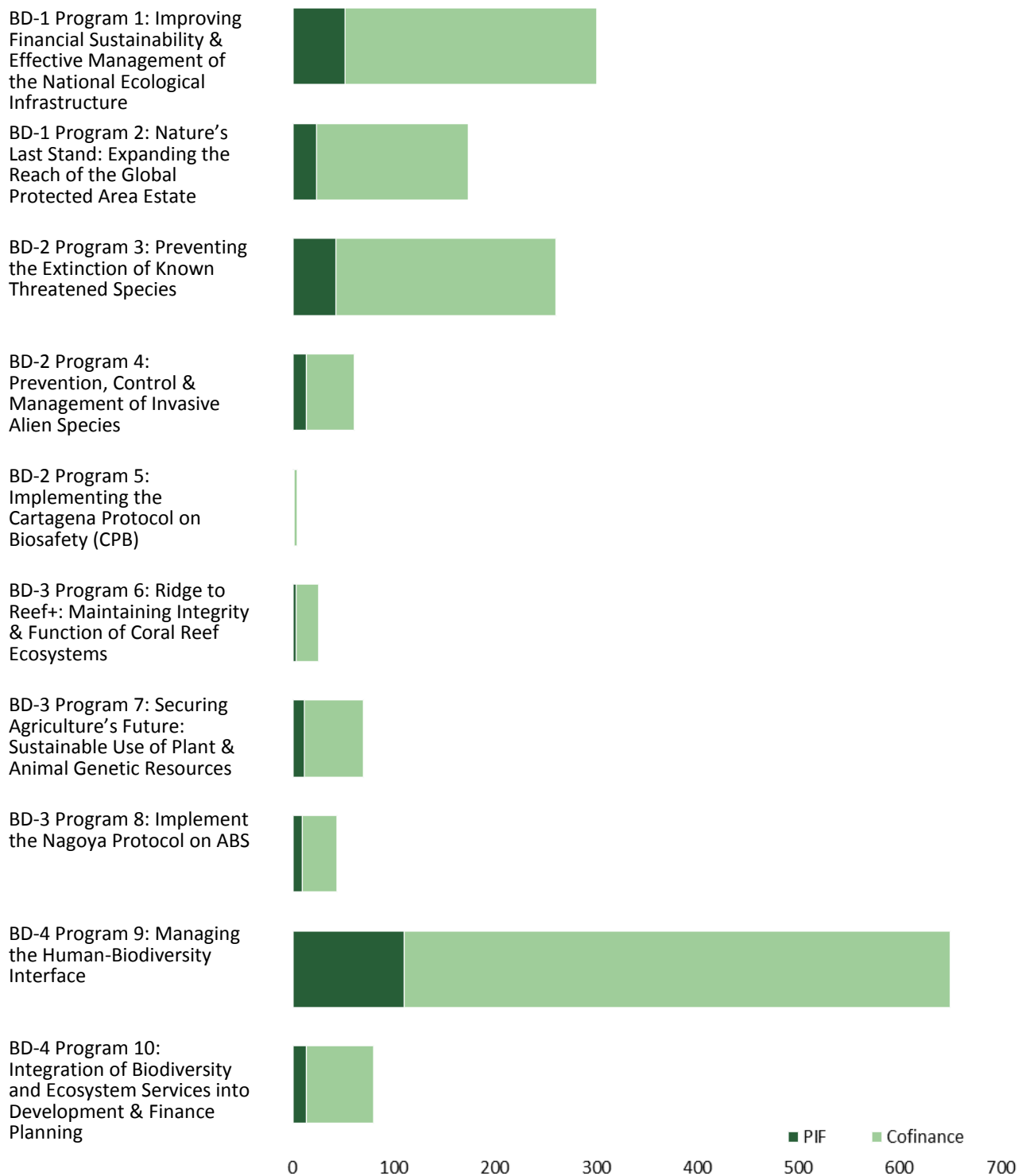
Biodiversity Objective and Program	Aichi Targets ⁷	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
BD-1 Program 1: Improving Financial Sustainability & Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure	Target 11	51.58	248.85	300.43
BD-1 Program 2: Nature's Last Stand: Expanding the Reach of the Global Protected Area Estate	Target 11	23.70	149.89	173.59
BD-2 Program 3: Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species	Target 12	42.89	217.78	260.67
BD-2 Program 4: Prevention, Control & Management of Invasive Alien Species	Target 9	13.67	46.89	60.56
BD-2 Program 5: Implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB)	No directly associated target	0.99	2.99	3.98
BD-3 Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity & Function of Coral Reef Ecosystems	Targets 6 and 10	3.37	22.03	25.4
BD-3 Program 7: Securing Agriculture's Future: Sustainable Use of Plant & Animal Genetic Resources	Targets 7 and 13	11.38	58.16	69.54
BD-3 Program 8: Implement the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Target 16	9.78	33.95	43.73
BD-4 Program 9: Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface	Targets 3,5,6,7,14, 15	110.52	539.50	650.02
BD-4 Program 10: Integration of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development & Finance Planning	Targets 2 and 20	13.14	67.08	80.22
BD-Enabling Activity: NBSAP revisions ⁸	Target 17	0.97	0.83	1.8
Totals (does not include biosafety)		281	1385	1666

⁶ These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

⁷ As a general principle, we avoided double counting resource programming even though most projects are simultaneously contributing to more than one target at the same time within project components and through the same set of activities. For example, Target 5 is achieved through both protected area management and biodiversity mainstreaming activities supported by the GEF but we allocated resources to the thematic areas directly supported by the project activities, such as Targets 11, 2, or 7 respectively. In addition, many protected area projects (Target 11) will make significant contributions to Target 14 and 15, among others, but we chose not to double-count or divide resource allocation to these targets as the assignment would have been totally arbitrary. Therefore, we chose to allocate project amounts to specific targets, based on the primary and secondary measurable outcomes as presented in each project design.

⁸ Most countries (94%) of GEF-eligible countries received funds in GEF-5 to revise their NBSAP. An additional four countries have received support in GEF-6, bringing the overall total to 97% of GEF-eligible countries.

Chart 1. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Biodiversity Focal Area Resources and Cofinance by Biodiversity Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF 6 through March 14, 2016



Sustainable Forest Management

The GEF-6 Sustainable Forest Management Strategy advocates an integrated approach at the landscape level, embracing ecosystem principles and including livelihood objectives in the management of forest ecosystems. The strategy's four objectives and programs make direct contributions to forest protection (Target 11), forest management (Target 7), forest restoration (Targets 14 and 15), and technology and knowledge transfer (Target 19). Table 4 below depicts the contribution of GEF SFM resources to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as prioritized by countries in the projects that have been approved through March 14, 2016. Please note that SFM Program 3 contributes to Target 14 and 15 whereas the other programs are directly related to one Aichi Target each.

Table 4. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF 6 and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through March 14, 2016⁹

SFM Objective and Program	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
SFM 1: Maintained Forest Resources: Reduce the pressures on high conservation value forests by addressing the drivers of deforestation.	Target 11	41.06	234.98	276.04
SFM 2: Enhanced Forest Management: Maintain flows of forest ecosystem services and improve resilience to climate change through SFM.	Target 7	25.67	140.45	166.12
SFM 3: Restored Forest Ecosystems: Reverse the loss of ecosystem services within degraded forest landscapes.	Targets 14 and 15	39.42	206.01	245.43
SFM 4: Increased Regional and Global Cooperation: Enhanced regional and global coordination on efforts to maintain forest resources, enhance forest management and restore forest ecosystems through the transfer of international experience and know-how.	Target 19	5.12	16.38	21.50
Totals		111.28	597.82	709.10

⁹ These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular GEF SFM programs or Aichi Targets.

Climate Change Focal Area (Mitigation)

The goal of the GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy is to support developing countries and economies in transition to make transformational shifts towards a low emission development path. The most critical direct contribution to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by the climate change mitigation strategy is through the land-based activities supported under Program 4 to promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land-use, and support climate smart agriculture. Table 5 below depicts the contribution of GEF climate change resources to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 as prioritized by countries in the projects that have been approved through March 14, 2016.

Table 5. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by Climate Change Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF 6 and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹⁰

Climate Change Objective and Program	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
CC 2 Program 4: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land-use, and support climate smart agriculture	Target 15	48.99	304.63	353.62

¹⁰ These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular GEF CC programs or Aichi Targets.

Climate Change Focal Area (Adaptation)

The GEF manages two separate trust funds with a priority on climate change adaptation, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). Although these funds were established to address the special needs of developing countries under the UNFCCC, some of the projects approved during the reporting period contribute to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Table 6 below depicts the contribution of LDCF resources to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 and 14 respectively as prioritized by countries in the projects that have been approved through March 14, 2016.

Table 6. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by the LDCF in GEF 6 and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹¹

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project LDCF Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
Target 7	82	237	319
Target 14	1.9	11.5	13.4

¹¹ These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular LDCF objectives or Aichi Targets.

International Waters Focal Area

The International Waters focal area (IW) focal area helps countries jointly manage their transboundary surface water basins, groundwater basins, and coastal and marine systems to enable the sharing of benefits from their utilization. The GEF-6 IW strategy has three objectives to achieve its goal of promoting collective management for transboundary water systems: 1) Catalyze sustainable management of transboundary water systems by supporting multi-state cooperation through foundational capacity building, targeted research, and portfolio learning; 2) Catalyze investments to balance competing water-uses in the management of transboundary surface and groundwater and enhance multi-state cooperation; and, 3) Enhance multi-state cooperation and catalyze investments to foster sustainable fisheries, restore and protect coastal habitats, and reduce pollution of coasts and LMEs. While objectives one and two of the strategy will make indirect contributions to the Aichi Targets, objective three makes a direct contribution to Aichi Target 6. Table 7 below depicts the contribution of GEF IW resources to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 as prioritized by countries in the projects that have been approved through March 14, 2016.

Table 7. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by International Waters Focal Area Objectives and Programs for GEF 6 and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹²

International Waters Objective and Program	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
IW 3 Program 7: Foster Sustainable Fisheries	Target 6	34.2	224.8	259.0

¹² These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular GEF IW programs or Aichi Targets.

Integrated Approach Pilots

The GEF Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) were introduced in GEF-6 to test delivery of a more integrated approach that address discrete, time-bound global environment challenges whose resolution are closely aligned with targets and goals of the MEAs which GEF serves as a financial mechanism. As noted in the GEF-6 Biodiversity Strategy, two integrated approach pilots were most closely aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: *Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains* and *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Africa*. Table 7 below depicts the contribution of GEF IAPs to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The IAP on commodity supply chains provides the most direct contribution to the Strategic Plan for biodiversity. The IAP on Food Security makes a less robust contribution to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Hence, we present the IAP on Food Security for information purposes only and note that it has an indirect contributions to the Aichi Targets, and do not include it in our overall reporting. Table 8 below depicts the direct and indirect contribution of GEF IAP resources to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 5, 7, 13, and 14.

Table 8. Cumulative Distribution of the IAP Resources and contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹³

Integrated Approach Pilot	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains	Targets 4,5,7 and 14 (direct contributions)	40.3 million (35 million provided by the biodiversity focal area set aside)	443.20	483.5
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Africa	Target 7 and 13 (indirect contributions)	106.36 (10 million provided by the biodiversity focal area set aside)	805.36	911.72

¹³ These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular Aichi Targets.

Non-grant Instrument

During the GEF-6 replenishment negotiations, and as reflected in the GEF-6 Policy Recommendations and subsequent Council decisions, it was agreed to expand the use of non-grant instruments, in view of the contributions these can make to leverage capital from private sector, to long-term financial sustainability through their potential for generating reflows, as well as the usefulness of assessing the demand for non-grant instruments for the public sector in GEF recipient countries. Consequently, a special set-aside was established for a Non-Grant Instrument Pilot Program (NGI Pilot). Two projects have been approved that make direct contributions to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6, 10 and 16 as presented in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Cumulative Distribution of GEF Resources by the NGI Pilot and contributions to achieving the Aichi Targets¹⁴

NGI Pilot Project	Biodiversity Objective and Program	Aichi Biodiversity Targets	GEF Project Grant (\$ million)	Cofinancing (\$ million)	Total resources (\$ million)
Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	BD-3 Program 8: Implement the Nagoya Protocol on ABS	Target 16	10	48.3	58.3
The Meloy Fund: A fund for sustainable small-scale fisheries in SE Asia	BD-3, Program 6: Ridge to Reef+: Maintaining Integrity and Function of Globally Significant Coral Reef Ecosystems	Targets 6 and 10	6	35.19	41.19
Totals			16	83.49	99.49

Table 10 presents a summary of all contributions to achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through various funding streams during GEF-6 as of March 14, 2016. In sum, \$636 million of GEF resources have leveraged \$3.3 billion of cofinancing; a ratio of 1:5. This has resulted in a grand total of \$3.9 billion being invested towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the first 21 months of GEF-6. Of the \$636 million invested, 44% comes from the biodiversity focal area STAR allocations, and the remaining 56%

¹⁴These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

of resources come from the biodiversity focal area set aside and other funding streams within the GEF as presented in the previous tables. This is a consistent pattern with funding trends during GEF-5. We estimate that by the end of GEF-6 funding levels supporting the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity may range from \$1.6 to \$1.8 billion and at current cofinance ratios leverage an additional \$9-\$12 billion with a grand total exceeding \$10 billion. All of these figures will be updated with data from the June 2016 Work Program and additional analysis provided for the COP 13 report of the GEF.

Table 10. Cumulative Direct Contribution of all GEF Resources to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets from July 1, 2014 to March 14, 2016¹⁵

Funding Source	GEF grant (\$ million)	% of GEF total grant funding contributions	Cofinance (\$ million)	% of co- financing contributions	Total (GEF grant and cofinance) (\$ million)	% of total (GEF and cofinance)
Biodiversity Focal Area	281	44%	1385	42%	1666	42%
SFM Program	111.28	17%	597.82	18%	709.10	18%
Climate Change Mitigation	48.99	8%	304.63	9%	353.62	9%
International Waters Focal Area	34.2	5%	224.8	7%	259.0	7%
Integrated Approach Pilot (Commodity Supply Chains)	40.3	7%	443.20	13%	483.5	12%
Non-grant instrument Pilot (NGI)	16	2%	83.49	3%	99.49	3%
LDCF	83.9	13%	248.5	8%	330.4	8%
Small Grants Programme	20.62	3%	21	1%	41.62	1%
Totals	636.29		3308.44		3942.73	

¹⁵ These figures do not include agency fees or project preparation grant amounts as these amounts can't be associated with particular GEF biodiversity programs or Aichi Targets.

IV) Progress Report on Achieving GEF-6 Corporate Results and Targets Relevant to the CBD as of March 14, 2016

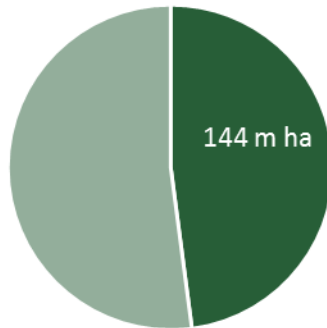
As part of the GEF-6 Replenishment Agreement, a series of corporate targets were agreed. Table 11 below provides a summary of progress to date on the most relevant targets to the CBD and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2020.

Table 11. Progress in Achieving GEF-6 Replenishment Targets of March 14, 2016

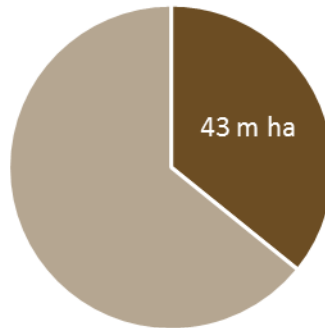
Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Cumulative Project Contributions at PIF stage
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	144 million ha
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	43 million ha
3. 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	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins 20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	6 freshwater basins 9% of fisheries by volume

**Progress Towards GEF-6 Corporate Targets
As of March 14, 2016**

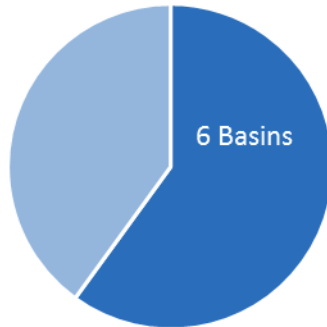
Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering **300 million hectares**



120 million hectares under sustainable land management



Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least **10 freshwater basins**



20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels

