

GEF and Small Island Developing States



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About This Report

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) hopes this report will contribute to discussions at the International Meeting for the 10-Year Review of the Barbados Programme of Action. The GEF fully supports the Barbados Programme of Action as a fundamental framework for the sustainable development of small island developing states (SIDS) and looks forward to continuing to work with SIDS on its implementation in areas consistent with the GEF's mandate.

GEF and Small Island Developing States focuses on the collaboration between the GEF and SIDS over the past 13 years. The GEF has allocated a total \$365.1 million for 225 projects to address global

environmental problems through the sustainable development of SIDS. The report highlights the GEF's work with SIDS on key natural resource issues—climate change, biodiversity, international waters, and land degradation. It also describes the GEF's strategic priorities for SIDS over the next five years, recognizing the interrelatedness of SIDS' global environmental problems and their links to economic and social development. The report draws on a paper by Dr. Anilla Cherian, *An Overview of Achievements Made, Lessons Learned, and Priorities for Action by Small Island Developing States in the Areas of Climate Change, Biodiversity, International Waters, and Land Degradation (1992–2004)*.

GEF and Small Island Developing States: Collaborating for a Sustainable Future

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Pristine and tropical coastal habitats have long attracted tourists to small island developing states (SIDS). Here one finds rich marine and coastal environments, diverse flora and fauna, and a wealth of natural resources. These natural attributes all play a critical role in sustaining the islands' communities and economies.



Yet, SIDS confront an array of challenges. Because they depend on natural resources and lack resilience, they are highly vulnerable to global environmental challenges. They also have limited public and private capacity to respond to serious national and global environmental problems—particularly climate change—and to a rapidly globalizing world economy. Recent economic and demographic growth is stressing their fragile environments, where misuse of resources quickly mani-

ests in a range of interlinked impacts. For example, runoff from unsustainable agriculture can threaten watersheds and coral reefs that are a mainstay of tourism dollars.

Despite their geographic dispersion, SIDS are working diligently together on shared concerns through regional and international networks, most notably the Alliance of Small Island States. For more than a decade, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) has collaborated with SIDS and their networks in addressing global environmental concerns through action-oriented projects that also promote sustainable opportunities for livelihoods for island residents. Restoring and protecting coastal and marine environments, revitalizing watersheds, preserving biodiversity, preventing land degradation, and adapting to changing climatic regimes are important focuses.

In small island states, land, ocean, and sky intersect in a high proportion of their environments. GEF projects in SIDS stress integrated solutions. For example, several GEF projects feature integrated coastal management to protect the fisheries on which many SIDS economies depend, ensure maritime transport that is their economic lifeline, and protect coral reefs through sewage

treatment and other measures. The GEF's operational program on integrated ecosystem management will address overlap among climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, and watershed management in SIDS through projects under development for Antigua and Barbuda in the Caribbean and Seychelles in the West Indian Ocean. The GEF is currently addressing land degradation in a comprehensive and integrated manner by forging a partnership with Cuba on a series of interrelated projects.

The GEF has gained invaluable experience working on environmental challenges facing SIDS. In the months and years ahead, we look forward to continuing our work with SIDS governments, local communities, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and bilateral and multilateral organizations. Together, we can promote effective problem-solving partnerships and practical solutions to help improve the global environment, while creating livelihoods and opportunities for the poor.



Len Good
*Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
Global Environment Facility (GEF)*



About the GEF

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Following a three-year pilot phase, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was formally launched to forge cooperation and finance actions addressing four critical threats to the global environment: biodiversity loss, climate change, degradation of international waters, and ozone depletion. The GEF later expanded its focal areas to include land degradation—primarily desertification and deforestation—and persistent organic pollutants.

The GEF, the only new funding source to emerge from the 1992 Earth Summit, counts 176 countries as members today. During its first 13 years, GEF allocated \$4.5 billion in grant financing, supplemented by more than \$14.5 billion in additional financing, for 1,400 projects in more than 140 developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The GEF is a financial mechanism for four international treaties and collaborates closely with other treaties and agreements to reach common goals:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity and the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change have designated

the GEF to assist developing countries in meeting convention objectives. The GEF receives guidance from the conferences of parties to these international conventions on policies, program priorities, and eligibility criteria.

- The Convention to Combat Desertification designated the GEF as a financial mechanism that is encouraged to seek to maximize the availability of funding to assist affected developing countries to combat desertification.
- In May 2001, the Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants designated GEF as the interim financial mechanism.
- GEF assistance has enabled the Russian Federation and nations in Eastern Europe to cut their use of ozone-destroying chemicals by 90 percent; this was done in partnership with the Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer Depleting Substances.
- GEF initiatives to reverse the degradation of international waters help realize the objectives of a mosaic of regional and international waters agreements.



The GEF capitalizes on the operational capacities of its three implementing agencies—the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP), U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP), and World Bank—which play key roles in managing GEF-financed activities. These organizations contribute their expertise to GEF and facilitate cooperation in implementing GEF-financed activities. Seven other international

organizations serve as GEF executing agencies: the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N., International Fund for Agricultural Development, and U.N. Industrial Development Organization.

Overview: Responding to Past and Present Challenges

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Since 1991, the GEF's mandate has been to help countries address global environmental problems. The GEF defrays the added costs of making existing or planned development projects friendly to the global environment and finances regional approaches to environmental problems. Closely linked with national priorities, GEF projects offer and, in some cases, have already delivered substantial and sustainable benefits for local communities, including those in small island developing states (SIDS). The GEF has assisted SIDS in addressing critical natural resource issues, such as the potentially adverse effects of climate change, biodiversity loss, and degradation of land and waters.

Microcosms of Beauty and Diversity

Scattered within the Caribbean Sea, the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and other ocean waters around the world, SIDS constitute only a tiny portion of the world's land area, yet represent unique and beautiful coastal and marine ecosystems with high species diversity and a significant degree of endemism. Their often rich fisheries, forests, and other natural resources have long supported the livelihoods of human settlements and formed the basis of SIDS' economies.

SIDS exhibit great differences in natural resources, population density, market size, financial means, cultures, socioeconomic factors, and institutions. For instance, Barbados in the Caribbean has an economy based on tourism and a vested interest in managing its natural environment on a sustainable basis; its culture is highly westernized. Samoa in the Pacific, in contrast, depends greatly on fisheries and agriculture, for which the challenges of environmental management are more complex; its evolving traditional and religious cultures, as elsewhere in the Pacific, have a huge influence on its society.

The Challenges

Despite their differences, SIDS share key features that present a special case within the world community. SIDS are sometimes isolated, lack economies of scale, have high transportation and communication costs, are susceptible to natural disasters, and have limited means and capacity to implement comprehensive sustainable development goals. SIDS' economies depend heavily on narrow and fragile resource bases and are subject to the vagaries of international trade. These island states typically export a small range of primary

products and depend to a great extent on tourism, fisheries in vast ocean areas within exclusive economic zones, and, on larger islands, mining and mineral extraction. Taken together, these characteristics make islands economically, ecologically, and geopolitically vulnerable, particularly to outside shocks.

In recent years, SIDS have experienced increased economic and demographic growth, which is stressing natural environments. Most

SIDS have small yet dense and growing populations, generally between 100,000 and 700,000 people, who locate primarily in rapidly urbanizing areas along fragile coasts; 30 percent of Pacific Islanders and 60 percent of Caribbean people now live in towns and cities, putting pressure on resources and increasing pollution. Growing cities, new development, agriculture, and waste disposal all compete for increasingly scarce land, leading to land degradation and desertification. Waste and pollution are becoming severe. Industrial



Enabling SIDS to Respond to International Conventions

Since its inception, the GEF has provided financial and other capacity-building support to SIDS to enable them to meet their obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change. More recently, the GEF is providing support to SIDS for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Convention to Combat Desertification.

GEF “enabling activities”—typically up to \$450,000—have helped SIDS prepare biodiversity national inventories, strategies and action plans, national communications required by the Convention on Climate Change, and national implementation plans under the Stockholm Convention.

More specifically, the GEF has financed:

- under biodiversity, 71 projects with a total of \$21.6 million
- under climate change, 52 projects with a total of \$16.2 million
- under POPs, 19 projects with a total of \$7.2 million.

More recently, the GEF is expanding its support for capacity-building projects that help SIDS and other developing countries strengthen their human and institutional capacities to address global environmental problems. As an initial step, the GEF is funding country-driven National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs) to help countries assess their capacity needs and priorities to manage global environmental issues. Once countries identify gaps in capacity, they are encouraged to develop a plan of action for overcoming the gaps. To date, nine SIDS are carrying out NCSAs and 17 additional SIDS projects are under preparation.

As part of its *Strategic Approach to Capacity Building*, the GEF is working to develop country programs for Least Developed Countries and SIDS. Following the GEF Small Grants Programme model, the GEF will provide funds to be administered at the country level through a multistakeholder decision-making process. These programs will give countries the flexibility to finance smaller projects and remove bottlenecks identified in their NCSAs.



growth is increasing the proportion of nonbiodegradable and toxic solid waste; untreated sewage that is pumped out to sea is, along with agricultural runoff, ruining coral reefs and other environments that are key to tourism.

SIDS' unique situation makes them all the more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change: predicted sea-level rise and more severe weather events would exacerbate ongoing human degradation of coastal and marine environments in many SIDS, intensifying the loss of biodiversity; erosion of beaches, fertile land, and watersheds; and damage to infrastructure. SIDS, therefore, could provide an early illustration of the value of strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Their distinctive situation and concerns, however, have long been marginalized within their regions by larger and continental neighbors. For this reason and despite their geographic dispersion, in 1991 small island states joined with low-lying coastal developing countries around the world to form the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). They are working together on shared concerns and bringing international attention to the serious environmental and developmental challenges they face.

GEF's Response

Since its inception, the GEF has allocated more than \$365.1 million for 225 projects in SIDS. These projects have attracted \$571.6 million in cofinancing from other organizations and governments. GEF projects for SIDS tackle climate change, biodiversity, international waters, and land degradation—the major concerns described in this report. These projects are tailored to individual or groups of island states, or address SIDS through regional projects that include SIDS, among other countries. The GEF also assists SIDS through a number of global GEF projects addressing broad concerns.

Climate Change

Global climate change is one of the gravest environmental challenges facing SIDS today. Small islands, especially those located in the tropics, will feel the brunt of physical impacts of global climate change: increased frequency and intensity of weather-related phenomena (hurricanes, tidal waves, and storms), rises in sea level and coastal water temperatures (resulting in coral reef bleaching), and flooding of coastal zones. These impacts could jeopardize the entire territories of the 10 SIDS that are barely one meter above sea level.

The majority of SIDS populations live and work on coasts, where degradation of the land leaves little defense against raging surfs driven by hurricanes and tropical storms. The impacts—including beach erosion, destruction of valuable coral reefs, loss of fertile coastal areas, and damage to infrastructure (roads, bridges, utility lines, and buildings)—could be profound and lasting. The poor condition of upland watersheds, particularly on larger islands, also makes inland areas highly susceptible to flooding and soil erosion, with consequent damage to ecosystems, property, and infrastructure and threats to human health and safety, in part from disruption of sanitation systems.

Lack of voice within larger regional group settings and their shared concern over the adverse effects of global climate change are what originally spurred SIDS and low-lying coastal states to form AOSIS. At the international level, negotiators from SIDS played a key role in the intergovernmental negotiations leading up to and following the adoption of the U.N. Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. SIDS, however, face substantial obstacles that limit their capacity to mitigate and adapt to future climate change and sea-level rise: small size, relative isolation, acute fragility and sensitivity to external market forces, severe demographic pressures on limited coastal resources, poorly developed infrastructure, and serious

GEF Funding for Climate Change Projects in SIDS

Since its inception, the GEF has allocated more than \$89 million for 69 climate change projects in small island developing states. These projects have attracted \$244.5 million in cofinancing from other sources.



financial, capacity, and institutional constraints. The GEF has worked since its inception to help SIDS meet both national development and global climate change objectives through a variety of projects.

GEF Objectives for Climate Change Projects

As the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC, the GEF finances projects that help fulfill the convention's central objective: to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that will prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. GEF objectives for energy and climate change projects are to:

- Remove barriers to energy conservation and energy efficiency.
- Promote the adoption of renewable energy by removing barriers and reducing implementation costs.
- Reduce the long-term costs of low greenhouse gas-emitting energy technologies.
- Foster more environmentally sustainable transportation systems.
- Identify and implement measures to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

GEF Climate Change Projects

GEF climate change projects in SIDS have focused on renewable energy, capacity building, and adaptation to the likely adverse conse-



Supporting SIDS Networks

The Small Island Developing States Network (SIDSNet) helps SIDS stakeholders communicate with each other about shared concerns and coordinate globally dispersed members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). This network disseminates information, provides directories for networking and use of experts from SIDS themselves, builds local capacity, serves as a repository of information needed by SIDS, and allows for uniform reporting by SIDS.

GEF's *Capacity Building for Small Island Developing States through SIDSNet* project was designed to improve the functioning of SIDSNet as well as build links with GEF's SIDS projects. The project is working to strengthen SIDSNet by improving collection, organization, and dissemination of information among AOSIS member states on good practices addressing biodiversity conservation, climate change responses, and international waters management.

The project has fostered sharing of experiences among SIDS on the use of information technology as a sustainable development tool for ecosystem management as well as for virtual capacity development workshops.

quences of climate change. In addition, the GEF has provided funding for SIDS to fulfill their obligations under the UNFCCC, including preparation of their national communications to the convention.

Renewable Energy

Key aspects of GEF energy projects include facilitating demonstration of innovative technologies, building capacity, establishing new institutions and financing services, transforming markets, and engaging the private sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in projects. In many cases, GEF projects help create an enabling environment for technology transfer by reducing market barriers to technology diffusion and ensuring that codes, standards, and certification programs are in place to minimize transaction costs. GEF energy projects continue to evolve as the GEF demonstrates new approaches, replicates best practices, and leverages limited resources to address the enormous challenges presented by climate change.

The availability of and potential for utilizing renewable energy resources—solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower, and biomass—vary greatly among SIDS. Although traditional biomass fuel usage in SIDS is inefficient and unsustainable, biomass energy offers tremendous potential for converting organic wastes into sustainable energy and organic fertilizer in waste-to-energy systems or biogas systems. The following projects are examples of GEF support for renewable energy for SIDS:

Pacific Islands. The GEF's *Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Program* is promoting widespread implementation and commercialization of

renewable energy technologies in these islands. The project is working to establish an enabling environment for regionwide adaptation and commercialization of such technologies. This effort involves the design, development, and implementation of appropriate policies, strategies, and interventions addressing fiscal, financial, regulatory, market, technical, and information barriers to developing and using renewable energy. In the process, the project works to improve the policymaking abilities of Pacific Island leaders on the subject.

Eastern Caribbean. Most countries of the Eastern Caribbean depend heavily on imported fossil fuels for electricity. This dependence makes them vulnerable to volatile international oil prices and environmental impacts in fuel consumption, and can significantly drain foreign exchange. Use of diesel fuels emits carbon, contributing to global climate change. Under development by the GEF, the *Eastern Caribbean Geothermal Development* project would be implemented in Dominica, St. Lucia, and/or St. Kitts and Nevis and, through replication, could supply power to Guadeloupe and Martinique via submarine cables. The project would focus on mitigating key barriers to the commercial development of geothermal energy on these islands, including policy and regulatory reform, capacity building, institution strengthening, and information dissemination. It would do so by establishing the Eastern Caribbean Geothermal Exploration Financing Facility, conducting a feasibility study for and catalyzing full development of an Eastern Caribbean geothermal energy project, launching studies on the feasibility of additional geothermal sites in the Eastern Caribbean, and providing technical assistance and capacity-building opportunities to key stakeholders.

Capacity Building for Climate Change

SIDS recognize that they have limited capacity to address the impacts of climate change because of inadequate funding, scarcity of technical expertise, and poor infrastructure. The GEF has responded to this challenge through projects such as the following:

Global. Improved observational networks are important for monitoring the climate system. Accurate observations and better knowledge of climate change will help scientists improve their ability to understand, detect, and predict climate change and help countries develop national strategies to mitigate and adapt to potentially harmful effects. Such networks, however, have deteriorated rapidly in recent years and are now inadequate for their intended purposes.

The GEF project *Capacity Building for Observation Systems for Climate Change* is working to improve observing systems for climate change in a range of developing countries, including SIDS in the Pacific and West Indian Oceans and the Caribbean. The project will help countries develop national capacity to participate in systematic observation networks for meeting the multiple needs of the UNFCCC as well as regional action plans for improving observing systems. Regional workshops for this project have already been completed in the Pacific Islands.

SIDS realize that the world will witness an inevitable increase in atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases for at least several more decades. These countries recognize, therefore, the importance of adaptation measures as well as national and regional initiatives to improve data monitoring and implementation of response strategies to the adverse effects of climate change.

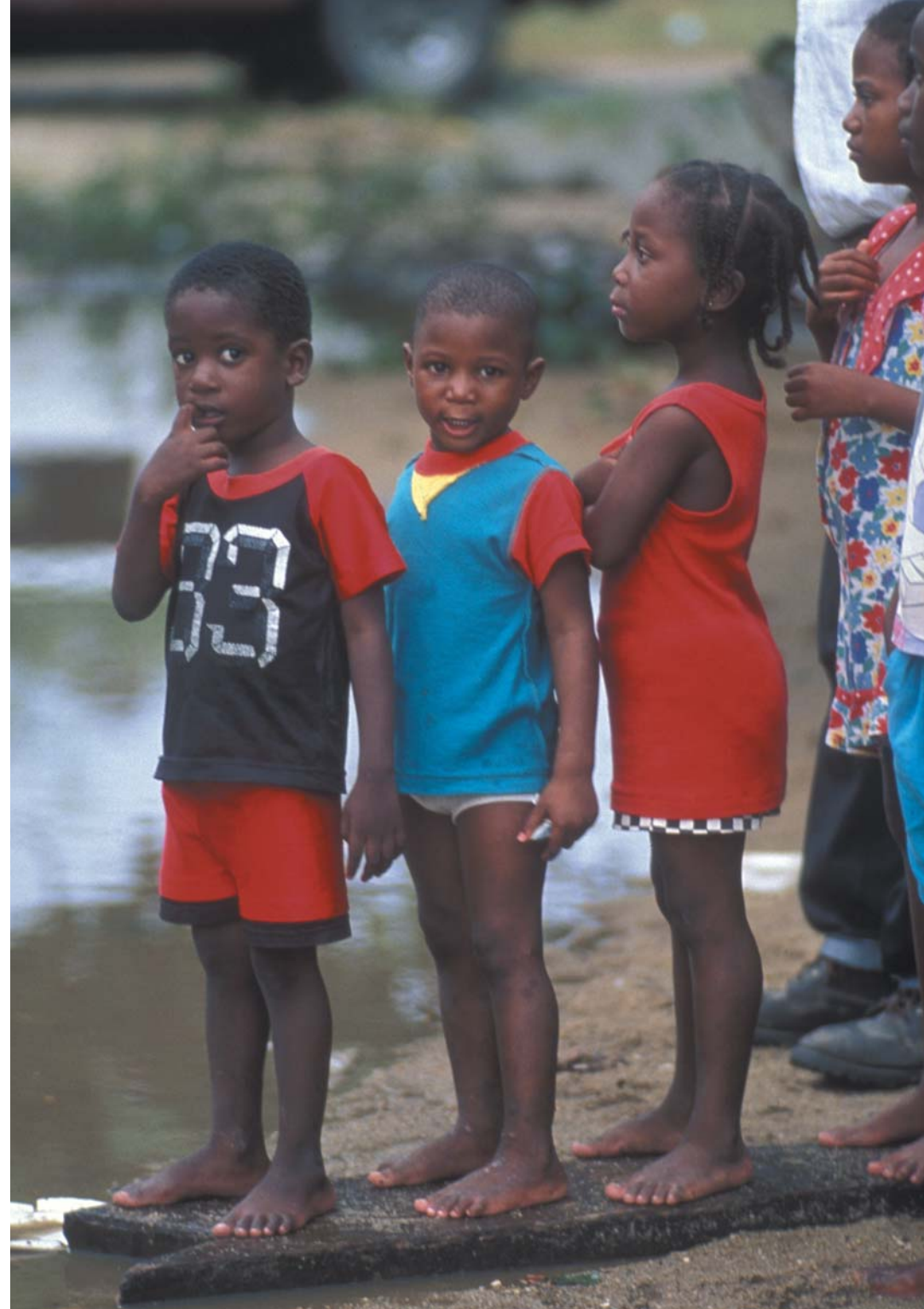
The GEF has funded several projects in island states focused on adaptation to climate change.

Caribbean. The GEF-funded *Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change* project involved 12 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries and focused on capacity building for adaptation, particularly on response to sea-level rise. The project helped Caribbean countries prepare to cope with the adverse effects of global climate change by developing a model for regional cooperation in vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning, and related capacity building. The project established a sea-level and climate monitoring system (18 monitoring stations installed in 12 countries) and a related information network; improved access to and availability of data; increased national and regional appreciation of climate change issues; addressed national needs for expanded vulnerability assessments; established coral reef monitoring protocols; and created a network for regional harmonization.

Concluding in 2001, this project was immediately followed by the ongoing *Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change* project, whose objective is to mainstream climate change adaptation strategies into the sustainable development agendas of CARICOM countries and SIDS. Participants include Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. The project is working to integrate climate change considerations into development planning and sector strategies, promote appropriate technical and institutional response mechanisms for adapting to global climate change, and monitor and model regional climate change.

Pacific Islands. The GEF's broad objective for funding the *Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance* project was to help these islands reduce the rate of growth in their greenhouse gas emissions. The project specifically worked to help Pacific Island countries meet their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC, leading to their initial required national communication. The project also worked to build capacity in the region to advance national interests related to climate change. This included active and effective capacity to pursue energy and natural resource management activities that are directly or indirectly related to climate change abatement and adaptation and to take advantage of opportunities to procure funding for projects related to climate change.

The now-completed project produced tangible results for the Pacific Island countries involved. Key achievements included national communications for UNFCCC, a regional mitigation assessment, studies and development of training on vulnerability and adaptation, and preparation of greenhouse gas emission inventories in 10 Pacific SIDS. The project also helped establish an effective regional network of climate change coordinators and country teams and effectively built the basic elements of national and regional capacity in relation to climate change.



Biodiversity

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SIDS are repositories of some of the world's most diverse and unique species and ecosystems. The islands of the Caribbean, West Indian Ocean, and the Pacific are all considered hotspots of biological diversity. The Caribbean, including the southern tip of the U.S. State of Florida, is home to a total of 12,000 species of plants, of which 7,000 are endemic. The Seychelles in the West Indian Ocean has the highest degree of amphibian endemism of any island group in the world. The Pacific holds the most extensive and biologically diverse reefs in the world, the deepest ocean trenches, deep-sea minerals, and the world's largest tuna fishery, as well as an array of globally threatened species such as sea turtles and dugongs.

In addition to having significant biodiversity, the rich marine ecosystems found in SIDS are key to human survival in these islands and particularly vital for future development and well-being. Coastal ecosystems account for almost one-third of all marine biological productivity (the amount of living biomass produced within oceans), and coral reefs harbor the highest levels of known diversity among marine species. These habitats also support large subsistence and commercial fisheries of international importance.

SIDS marine and coastal resources are now highly threatened because of a combination of small land size, capacity and resource constraints, and high levels of endemism. Coastal areas are degraded by increased land-based sources of pollution, modification of critical habitats, and growing unsustainable exploitation of living and non-living resources. Deforestation, chemical contamination, destructive agricultural and land-use patterns, pollution, and ineffective waste management are some of the major environmental threats confronting SIDS. Heavily dependent on revenues from tourism, many small island nations have sought to develop their fragile coastal areas rapidly; however, aggressive coastal development, along with over-fishing, pollution, and the introduction of exotic species, among



GEF Funding for Biodiversity Projects in SIDS

Since its inception, the GEF has allocated more than \$179 million for 115 biodiversity projects in small island developing states. These projects have attracted \$192.5 million in cofinancing from other sources.

other factors, has played a major role in destroying and degrading valuable coastal and marine ecosystems.

Island flora and fauna in many SIDS are particularly vulnerable to extinction, given these human population pressures and resource consumption patterns. As many as 75 percent of the birds and animals known to have gone extinct—including the dodo—lived on islands. Ocean islands are home to around one-sixth of all threatened plant species in the world, of which one in three are endemic. Introduced species are responsible for many recorded extinctions. In isolated island ecosystems, a newly introduced pathogen or predator can rapidly imperil species that did not co-evolve with the newcomer.

Threats to SIDS biodiversity are closely linked with the islands' vulnerability to the adverse effects of global climate change, such as sea-level rise and coastal zone inundation, which could pose significant hazards to biodiversity in low-lying SIDS and cause land erosion and wide-scale habitat destruction.

The sustainable management, conservation, and use of biodiversity resources within SIDS will continue to present a difficult challenge because of increasing demographic and economic pressures, limited national and regional resources and capacity, and the fragility and vulnerability of SIDS natural environments. Given the problem of waste management in and among neighboring SIDS and the impact of wastes and pollutants on biodiversity, measures to address biodiversity loss in SIDS need to be located within and be responsive to broader frameworks for addressing environmental degradation, pollution, and waste management at national and regional levels.

Many examples exist of successful SIDS actions related to biodiversity, but much work remains to be done in building technical capacity to identify, assess, respond to, and manage SIDS unique and endemic biodiversity.

GEF Objectives for Biodiversity Projects

Consistent with guidance from the Convention on Biological Diversity, GEF-financed biodiversity conservation and sustainable use projects generally seek to protect intact ecosystems by establishing and strengthening ways of conserving areas containing globally significant species. Sustainable use objectives simultaneously address conservation and production needs. In the case of forests, for example, these will be sought through a range of uses—from strict protection of reserves to various forms of multiple use. Specific objectives of projects that have been funded by the GEF include:

- Protecting and strengthening representative ecosystem biodiversity of global significance, mainly in transboundary areas
- Developing biodiversity protection programs with a range of activities, including management techniques for a variety of representative ecosystems, environmental education and awareness, and community support for managing protected areas
- Developing conservation and sustainable use programs based on revenue generation mechanisms for protected areas, interactions with local communities and land managers, sustainable development strategies, and various forms of demonstration activities.

GEF Biodiversity Projects

A number of SIDS, with GEF funding, have begun to implement their obligations as Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity by developing national biodiversity strategies and action plans. It is the first time that such a wide-ranging initiative has been undertaken on action plans for biodiversity. An important consequence is a growing policy and informational base, which can be used to identify underlying trends and SIDS' priorities with respect to biodiversity.



GEF is further assisting SIDS in retaining the remarkable biodiversity found in small island ecosystems through projects that help conserve natural areas, manage protected areas, and restore and rehabilitate degraded habitat and ecosystems.

Conservation of Biodiversity

GEF biodiversity projects are assisting SIDS in conserving globally significant biodiversity by supporting inventories of flora and fauna, ecological assessments of biodiverse natural areas, and establishment of protected areas, among other approaches.

Cuba. The northern archipelago of the Sabana-Camaguey ecosystem in central Cuba harbors marine and terrestrial biodiversity of global significance. It is threatened principally by conventional tourism development and, to a lesser extent, by overfishing and agroindustrial pollution. GEF funded *Priority Actions to Consolidate Biodiversity Protection in the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem* to support incorporation of biodiversity concerns into integrated coastal zone management.

The first stage of this project established the scientific and institutional foundations for biodiversity conservation through integrated management of the entire Sabana-Camaguey ecosystem. In addition, the project significantly advanced planning for tourism that also protects the ecosystem's valuable biodiversity. Management plans or operational plans are now being implemented in four approved protected areas. Although approval is still pending for four other protected areas, work is already under way there to build capacity of personnel and develop operational and management

plans. The project has also made significant progress in carrying out inventories of the terrestrial and marine flora and fauna in different ecosystems, conducting rapid ecological assessments of the health of mangrove forests and sea grass beds, and expanding biological collections.

Dominican Republic. GEF's project titled *Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and the Caribbean* is contributing to the conservation and management of medicinal plants in Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the small island developing state of the Dominican Republic.

The project's primary focus has been on forest ecosystems and indigenous and local knowledge. Project staff completed inventories of medicinal plants and populations in eight selected forest sites in the four countries. In the Dominican Republic, the project focused on Parque Nacional del Este and Zambrana Cotuí. During one expedition into Parque Nacional del Este, project staff discovered natural populations of two species of medicinal plants, which were reported to authorities for management purposes.

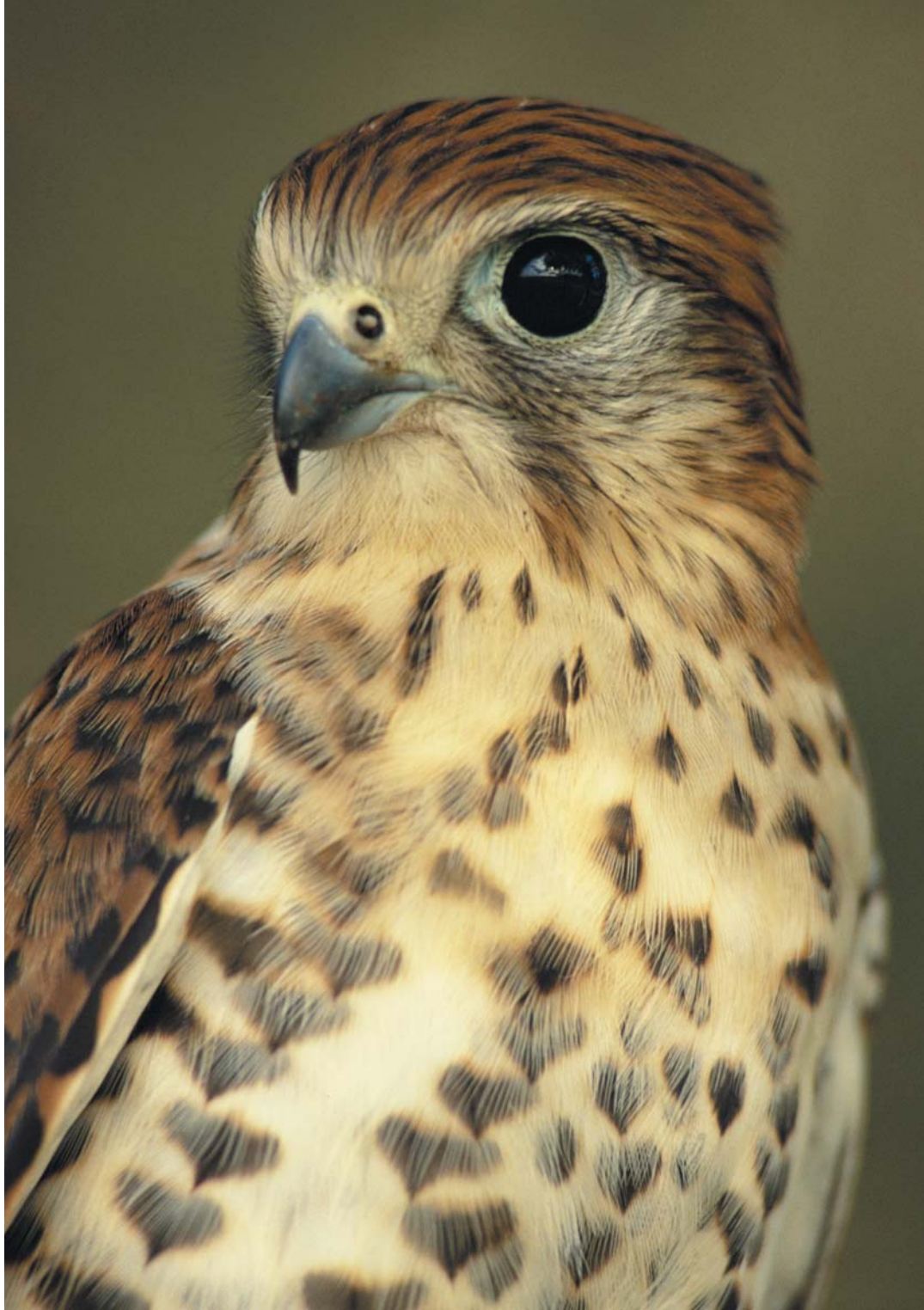
The project has led to other important results in this island republic. For example, the National Botanical Garden in the Dominican Republic has proposed a list of threatened medicinal plants to be integrated into the Biodiversity Law Project, coordinated by the Protected Areas System at the Ministry of Environment and Nature Resources. In addition, the Dominican Republic has proposed conservation assessments for several native species of medicinal plants to be included in the National Conservation Strategy.

Protected Area Management

GEF also supports improved management of existing protected areas in SIDS to ensure the continued protection of their species and ecosystems.

Samoa. The GEF-funded *Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management* project was designed to protect critical sites for Samoan marine biodiversity in the Aleipata and Safata Districts of Upolu Island. These sites include coral reefs, mangroves, and sea grass beds within core zones of large multiple-use marine protected areas. Launched in 1999 at a workshop involving 47 Samoan village leaders, members of Parliament, and government and donor representatives, the project completed management plans for marine protected areas and established community-based monitoring programs. It also established a partnership with the Peace Corps for environmental education and awareness, including issuance of Samoan national stamps with the marine protected area logos. The project helped strengthen local governance and increase commitment to resource management by serving as a catalyst for district committees to meet and resolve urgent issues for their communities.

Cape Verde. GEF's project titled *Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in and around Protected Areas* is intended to conserve globally significant biodiversity and ensure sustainable use of natural resources through an integrated approach, in which protected areas and community-based sustainable use activities are woven into a "win-win" package. The project only recently began work, but, along with implementation of the country's National Biodiversity Strategy, it is intended to identify long-term solutions for better management of water, natural resources, land use, and invasive species.



Restoration and Rehabilitation

In some cases, it is possible to restore the habitat of globally important species as a means of preventing their slide into threatened or endangered status. Several GEF projects support restoration and rehabilitation of species and their habitats in SIDS, including two in the West Indian Ocean.

Mauritius. GEF's *Restoration of Round Island* project represents strong collaboration between the Mauritian Wildlife Foundation and the Government of Mauritius; this project has facilitated restoration of native vegetation and increased awareness of the value of Round Island's biodiversity, nationally and internationally.

Seychelles. The GEF-funded *Management of Avian Ecosystems* project is assisting these islands in improving the conservation status of threatened endemic birds, their ecosystems, and associated biodiversity by establishing a program of species and habitat restoration. Among project accomplishments are the following:

- Better management of the islands' globally threatened birds and their ecosystems through collection and analysis of key information on these habitats
- Establishment of a population of Seychelles fodies on Aride island, making these birds eligible for removal from the global list of endangered birds—the first species in Seychelles ever to be so downgraded
- Highly successful institutional development of the NGO Birdlife Seychelles and scientific capacity building overall in these islands.

International Waters

Oceans and seas are fundamentally important to the life and culture of SIDS. SIDS governments, therefore, have committed themselves to most international agreements and mechanisms related to oceans and seas, including the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea and the related implementing agreement on fish stocks. Among the greatest challenges for SIDS is sustaining their fragile freshwater and coastal water resources in the face of fluctuating climatic events. Droughts, floods, and storms just worsen stresses from population growth, tourism (including cruise ships), and agriculture. Groupings of SIDS from the Caribbean and the Pacific and Western Indian Oceans have requested and received assistance under the GEF's international waters focal area for improved management of coastal and oceans fisheries and integrated coastal management.

In creating the GEF, the world community recognized the need to address increased degradation of international water systems; GEF established international waters as a special focal area to help countries collaborate in restoring and protecting great rivers and marine ecosystems that are transboundary in nature. Special

processes, measures, and a more intensive level of management are necessary to address these waters. Within its focal area on international waters, the GEF also established a SIDS component that is consistent with the Barbados Programme of Action; this program resulted from the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, held in Barbados in 1994.

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GEF Funding for International Waters Projects in SIDS

Since its inception, the GEF has allocated more than \$79.9 million for nine international waters projects in SIDS. These projects have attracted \$125.6 million in cofinancing from other sources. A significant number of regional GEF projects that include SIDS are in the pipeline, representing more than \$100 million of additional GEF funding.



GEF Objectives for International Waters Projects

The GEF acts as a catalyst for countries wishing to address trans-boundary water issues in order to help them:

- Better understand their international waters system
- Overcome barriers to addressing root causes of conflict, stress, or degradation

- Develop a more comprehensive approach to joint management of a multicountry river basin, groundwater system, or large marine ecosystem as a transition to sustainable development.

The GEF assists countries in utilizing a full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and measures at the multicountry, national, and subnational levels. The GEF also helps countries identify priority national investments, so that countries may effectively address transboundary water-related environmental priorities. The



GEF recommends that each country involved establish an interministerial committee so that different sectors become involved in the GEF project concerned. The countries may then seek initial GEF funding to produce a transboundary diagnostic analysis describing the priority transboundary concerns regarding their water body or basin and the root causes of those concerns. On the basis of this analysis and establishment of priorities, countries may then work together to formulate country-driven strategic action programs containing the policy, legal, and institutional reforms and priority investments needed nationally and regionally to address their transboundary priorities. The GEF may at that point provide catalytic financing for implementation activities.

GEF International Waters Projects

GEF international waters projects in SIDS focus on addressing and limiting ship-related pollution, promoting sustainable fisheries, and protecting watersheds and coasts. Examples of GEF projects in these categories for individual or groups of SIDS or that benefit SIDS, among other countries, follow.

Ship-Related Pollution

Many island states are strategically located along shipping or fishing routes, and the high volume of marine traffic that nurtures their economies, including cruise ships, brings with it the risk of environmental damage from waste and pollution discharges.

Caribbean. In the mid-1990s, Caribbean nations approached the GEF about a project related to ship-generated wastes in the Wider Caribbean. The initiative began with a request from the countries for special designated status for the Caribbean for maritime pollution prevention because of intensive maritime activities and sensitive ecosystems. The *Wider Caribbean Initiative for Ship-Generated Waste* project helped these countries prepare to ratify and implement the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution (MARPOL). The project provided technical assistance to 22 nations for formulation of a regional implementation strategy, assessments of existing waste management systems, proposed alternatives, and programs to raise public awareness.

Given the difficulties of managing wastes from cruise ships and tourist activities, the six small island countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States requested more intensive assistance from the GEF. The seven-year *Ship-Generated Waste Management* project helped these countries improve their systems of solid waste disposal. This upgrade was necessary for MARPOL designation of the Caribbean as a special area so that ships would hold their waste until reaching port, where reception facilities were needed.

Eventually totaling \$50 million, the project made great progress in five of the six island nations in terms of regulatory, institutional, financial, and operational programs for increased coverage, improved waste collection, and secure disposal sites and services for residents of the islands in addition to the cruise ships and tourist industry. Five of the six countries fully developed and enacted new solid waste legislation, established awareness programs, and introduced successful cost recovery mechanisms ranging from tourist

environmental levies and special user taxes to household service charges for waste disposal linked to water or electric bills. Of greatest impact, however, was the project's work to locate a secure facility on Grenada near the habitat of the endangered Grenada dove.

West Indian Ocean. West Indian Ocean SIDS also recognized the sensitive nature of their coastal environment and likewise requested a ship-waste project under MARPOL. The GEF responded with the *Indian Ocean Islands Oil Spill Contingency Planning* project for Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles. Working together, these nations developed regional and national capacity to respond to oil spill emergencies with assistance from South Africa. The project succeeded in local adoption of measures, establishment of regulatory programs, accession to MARPOL, and regional sharing of emergency response equipment. An additional ship-related project under preparation will extend successes to the mainland and institute the new concept "Marine Electronic Highway" for precision navigation, which may prevent collisions and spills.

Sustainable Fisheries

SIDS have a special relationship with their coasts, whose living resources are important for livelihoods and food security and as sources of foreign exchange. Many of these stocks are transboundary in nature; even the life that populates coral reefs may move with currents to live in other reefs. Both Pacific and Caribbean SIDS have requested GEF assistance for sustainable management of their fisheries.

Pacific Ocean. The Western Tropical Pacific Warm Pool Large Marine Ecosystem—whose rich tuna fisheries provide one-third of the world's tuna supply—is the lifeblood of Pacific SIDS' economies. After adopting a GEF joint strategic action plan in 1997, the 13 Pacific SIDS began work on the GEF's project on *Implementation of the Strategic Action Program of the Pacific Small Island Developing States*. Components involved community-based fisheries management, integrated coastal management, and water supply interventions. The project assisted Pacific SIDS in negotiating a landmark international treaty for sustaining valuable tuna fisheries in the Pacific—these fisheries will be key to SIDS' foreign exchange earnings in the future. The project also helped the SIDS' Forum Fisheries Agency negotiate the broader Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks of the Western and Central Pacific Ocean. Signed in September 2000, the convention is the first agreement to be successfully negotiated on the basis of the 1995 U.N. Fish Stocks Agreement.

The GEF has since approved assistance to establish a commission for this convention and complete the necessary international legal and institutional framework for conserving and managing transboundary oceanic fish stocks within an ecosystem approach. The project, *Oceanic Fisheries Management: Implementation of the Strategic Action Program of the Pacific SIDS*, is intended to help build the capacity of the commission and its regulatory apparatus on a regional scale and, on a national scale, help strengthen fisheries legislation and capacity building to implement convention requirements. At the end of the project, commission operation should no longer need international funding, as fees from fisheries' access should fund the commission's resource management.

In addition, through the Pacific SIDS project, the island states have placed a priority on community-based demonstration activities for integrated watershed and coastal management of their valuable reef systems and critical water supplies. With one demonstration site on each of the 14 participating SIDS, progress has been slow but steady in ensuring effective local participation. Protection of freshwater supplies is a particular focus of pilots in Kiribati, Nauru, Samoa, and Tonga.

Caribbean. Most of the Caribbean's fish resources are coastal and heavily exploited for, among other things, the tourism industry—a mainstay of local economies—and for export. Marine resources are shared among Caribbean countries, which recognize the need for cooperative marine resource management. They suffer, however, from inadequate institutional, legal, and policy mechanisms for managing these resources; lack of capacity at the national level; and lack of information on transboundary distribution, dispersal, and migration of marine fish species.

The GEF, therefore, is developing the regional project, *Sustainable Management of the Shared Marine Resources of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME) and Adjacent Regions*, to be carried out in Barbados, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, and República Bolivariana de Venezuela. The project will assist the countries of the Wider Caribbean to meet sustainable fisheries targets of the World Summit for Sustainable Development for 2010 and 2015. In doing so, the project will assist countries as they implement management reforms to reverse the continuing trend of living resource depletion. The project will first identify major transboundary issues, causes, and actions needed for sustainable management of shared living resources in the Caribbean. It will help the countries implement legal, policy,

and institutional reforms regionally and nationally, and develop an institutional and procedural approach to monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on this large marine ecosystem.

Watershed and Coastal Pollution

West Indian Ocean. The GEF recently approved the *Addressing Land-Based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean* project, which will focus on protection of reefs and bays from land-based pollution sources through demonstration measures as well as regional and national institutional reforms needed for coastal protection. The project is employing broad stakeholder participation to work toward



three objectives, whose achievement will form a strong basis for sustainable environmental management in the Western Indian Ocean region in the future:

- Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality.
- Strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution.
- Develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable and less polluting development.

The project will help strengthen the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management, and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Eastern African Region as well as commitment to it by SIDS and their mainland neighbors. The project benefits from a previous GEF intervention supporting an African process undertaken to conserve coastal areas, which has now been integrated into the Environmental Action Plan of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Caribbean. In 1999 the GEF funded the *Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean* project as a follow-up to a pilot project in Havana Bay (Cuba), Puerto Limon (Costa Rica), Cartagena Bay (Colombia), and Kingston Harbour (Jamaica). The pilot project resulted in plans for investment and institution strengthening and identified financing sources for implementing remedial actions, eventually leveraging more than \$250 million.

The full project is raising national cofinancing to help Cuba and Jamaica overcome a number of key barriers to adopting best practices that limit contamination of national and adjacent international waters. The project is working to reduce inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus in Havana Bay and Kingston Harbour and the adjacent Wider Caribbean by building a demonstration integrated sewage treatment plant midway along the Luyanó River. The project is also strengthening or creating institutions for rehabilitating and sustainably managing the two bays as well as disseminating successful approaches to other harbors in the region that face similar environmental challenges.

Building on lessons from the Pacific, GEF's *Integrated Catchment Area and Coastal Management in SIDS in the Caribbean* project involves two regional institutions: the Caribbean Environment Program and CARICOM's Caribbean Environmental Health Institute. National interministerial committees once again were supported to develop a project addressing needed water-related reforms as well as piloting on-the-ground improvements in integrated management of watersheds and coastal resources. Of note are pilots in Cienfuegos Province, Cuba, protecting water supply watersheds and mitigating downstream sewage impacts; pollution reduction from industries in the Low Haina River Basin of the Dominican Republic; improved watershed management in the Fond d'Or watershed area of St. Lucia; remediation of pollution and sediment from the Courland watershed in Trinidad and Tobago; and aquifer water supply protection in the Basseterre Valley of St. Kitts and Nevis.

Land Degradation

The small size of most SIDS means that their coastal areas make up a large proportion of their land area. SIDS depend primarily on coastal and marine resources for economic and social development; population and economic development, therefore, tend to be most concentrated in the coastal zone in SIDS. Adverse impacts on coastal resources represent grave threats to the socioeconomic well-being of SIDS.

The scarcity of land in SIDS and intense pressure on limited resources contribute to unsustainable land-use patterns, complicated by customary ownership and associated land tenure disputes. Implementing sustainable land tenure and legislation to protect resources is fraught with difficulties. Furthermore, limited human resources and expanding urbanization negatively affect land tenure and land-use practices. Pressures on land lead to loss of valuable arable land because of erosion that is often accelerated by natural disasters, deforestation, inappropriate agricultural practices, and pollution.

Forest cover varies considerably across SIDS. Forest resources, like other land in SIDS, are subject to intense stress because of high pop-

ulation density, deforestation, inappropriate agricultural practices, and pollution, as well as collection of fuelwood and other products by poor rural people. In place of once rich and dense forests have come human settlements, roads, farms, and pastures. Deforestation in some SIDS resulting from logging and agricultural and land tenure practices has caused soil erosion and triggered flash floods and mudslides. Such forest loss also degrades freshwater ecosystems, lagoons, water reservoirs, and biodiversity. Although many SIDS, such as Seychelles, Mauritius, and Comoros, were once covered by forest,

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GEF Support for Land Degradation Projects in SIDS

As land degradation is a new GEF focal area, SIDS-specific GEF projects related to land degradation are currently in the project development phase. Now in the pipeline are at least two projects, representing \$12.6 million of GEF funding. One example in the Caribbean addresses land degradation in a number of SIDS.



deforestation has reduced their forests dramatically in area and quality; in West Indian Ocean islands, indigenous trees, such as the tamarac, ebony, and baobab, are nearly extinct.

In many SIDS, inadequate waste management practices and systems can lead to the contamination and degradation of land resources. The extraction and refinement of mineral resources such as gold (Fiji), manganese (Vanuatu), bauxite (Haiti), phosphate (Nauru), and oil (Trinidad and Tobago) exacerbate pollution. Many islands with limited land mass and sloping areas currently have little access to appropriate technologies to extend land use for sustainable farming on steep slopes.

Rapid coastal development, increased construction and dredging of coastal areas, dumping of shipping wastes, escalation of tourism, inland pollution, improper waste disposal and destructive fishing practices threaten the well-being of coastal land resources, including coral reefs, mangroves, and sea grass beds. For many SIDS, stemming the destruction of offshore resources, such as coral reefs, that serve as buffers to storm surges is a pressing concern, precisely because their destruction makes SIDS even more vulnerable to the adverse effects of global climate change.

GEF Objectives for Land Degradation

The overall operational goal of the GEF's focal area on land degradation is to catalyze partnerships with other organizations working on land management issues, land users, and other stakeholders at the local, national, regional, and global levels. A key priority is to pro-

vide coordinated financial and technical support addressing land degradation to achieve long-term global environment benefits through sustainable development. Specific objectives include:

- Integrating sustainable land management into national development priorities
- Strengthening human, technical, and institutional capacities
- Bringing about needed policy and regulatory reforms
- Implementing innovative sustainable land management practices.

GEF Land Degradation Projects

In its first decade, the GEF provided financial assistance to help developing countries deal with the problem of land degradation—especially desertification and deforestation—but only as part of projects in GEF's initial focal areas (climate change, biological diversity, international waters, and ozone layer depletion). As land degradation around the world began to reach alarming levels, however, the GEF decided that a more focused and systematic response was critical.

In 2002 the second GEF Assembly significantly expanded the GEF's mandate by adding land degradation to the GEF's portfolio. The GEF's commitment to land degradation was further strengthened when, in 2003, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification designated the GEF as a financial mechanism for the convention. The GEF has begun to assist countries in addressing land degradation issues in a comprehensive and integrated manner

based on priorities outlined in their national action programs on desertification and poverty reduction strategy papers. Such partnerships will comprise a package of interventions to address land degradation through policy, regulatory, and institutional reforms; capacity building; and investments. The GEF will coordinate their financing from a variety of sources, including national budgets, bilateral development cooperation agreements, country assistance programs of multilateral agencies, and private foundations.

The GEF is currently developing a project titled *Preventing Land Degradation in Small Island Ecosystems in the Caribbean through Sustainable Land Management* to address land degradation in Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The project will work to create an enabling environment and institutional capacity to support sustainable land management and develop pilot demonstration activities on sustainable land management to address land degradation at the community level in project sites identified by the island states.

This regional project will address the problems of land degradation, particularly deforestation, and loss of ecosystem goods and services, especially endemic species, by mainstreaming sustainable land management into national development priorities and conservation management techniques. The project will also help improve land management practices, institutional arrangements, policies, and incentives for mitigation of land degradation to preserve the functioning of fragile and unique ecosystems of small islands in the Caribbean. The project will also contribute to harmonization of sustainable land management priorities identified in national action

programs to combat desertification as well as in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.



GEF Funding to Eliminate Persistent Organic Pollutants

Designated the interim financial mechanism for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in 2001, the GEF substantially broadened its work to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). In just two years, the GEF has approved nearly \$100 million in grants,

supplemented by \$72 million in cofinancing, for activities to help more than 100 countries develop national implementation plans to eliminate POPs.

One such project is taking place in the Marshall Islands. *Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for Marshall Islands* is preparing the groundwork for implementation of the convention in these Pacific Islands, assisting them in meeting reporting and other obligations under the convention, and strengthening

Looking Ahead

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“Small island developing States have sovereign rights over their own natural resources. Their biodiversity is among the most threatened in the world and their ecosystems provide ecological corridors linking major areas of biodiversity around the world. They bear responsibility for a significant portion of the world’s oceans and seas and their resources. The efforts of small island developing States to conserve, protect and restore their ecosystems deserve international cooperation and partnership.”

—Barbados Declaration, May 6, 1994

Because the well-being and prosperity of small island developing states is so dependent on their natural resources, their futures are integrally linked to the health of the global environment. Their ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to global environmental threats. The GEF is well placed to partner with SIDS in seeking to integrate global environmental challenges into their national sustainable development planning and poverty reduction strategies.

This report has illustrated the important work that SIDS and the GEF are doing to respond to the Barbados Programme of Action.

Clearly, the challenges are great and there is much more that can be done. Looking to the future, there are emerging areas of particular interest and opportunity.

Building SIDS Capacity to Integrate Global Environmental Challenges and Sustainable Development

Capacity building remains one of the most urgent needs for SIDS in pursuit of sustainable development. Weak national institutions and insufficient technical capacities are common constraints shared by SIDS. Other concerns are limited stakeholder participation and inadequate institutional capacity for monitoring and evaluation, especially data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

A variety of GEF forums, such as the Second GEF Assembly, have emphasized the importance of capacity building. The third GEF replenishment process recommended that the GEF and its Implementing Agencies rationalize and coordinate enabling activi-

ties and capacity building for effectiveness and efficiency. It stressed that SIDS be given special attention.

SIDS have available to them a number of GEF tools to help strengthen their capacity to address global environmental concerns. One new tool is the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA). Under an NCSA, a country analyzes its thematic and crosscutting capacity needs and priorities to manage global environmental issues. Once a country identifies gaps in capacity building, it is encouraged to develop a plan of action for overcoming the gaps. NCSAs are intended to be entirely country driven, undertaken in accordance with country priorities and situations.

The GEF's Strategic Approach to Capacity Building, approved in November 2003, agreed that as a follow-up to NCSAs, the GEF would establish country programs for least developed countries (LDCs) and SIDS to provide financing at the country level that can address critical capacity bottlenecks. This process, which would be managed through a country-based multistakeholder decision-making process, would give countries the flexibility to remove bottlenecks that inhibit good management of global environmental issues. Financing through such a mechanism would be based on identified priority needs highlighted through an NCSA or similar exercise.

Other GEF tools available to strengthen the capacity of SIDS include:

- Enabling activities, which assist SIDS with preparing biodiversity inventories, strategies and action plans, national communications required by the Convention on Climate Change, and implementation plans under the Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

- A new sustainable land management portfolio of projects for LDCs and SIDS, which will be available to help 49 LDCs and SIDS develop individual, institutional, and systematic capacity for sustainable land management
- The Small Grants Programme, which provides up to \$50,000 assistance directly to NGOs and communities to develop manpower and institutional capacity to promote locally appropriate solutions to global environmental problems.

As the GEF expands its support for SIDS capacity building, greater emphasis will be placed on country-level coordination and



developing synergies among the GEF-supported tools and projects. For example, establishing a country-level multistakeholder body to oversee and coordinate GEF tools and projects could promote a more comprehensive integration of global environmental concerns into national sustainable development plans and poverty reduction strategies. Such integration ultimately is the best means to magnify and sustain the results and impacts of GEF financing.

Helping SIDS Adapt to Climate Change

“While small island developing States are among those that contribute least to global climate change and sea level rise, they are among those that would suffer most from the adverse effects of such



phenomena and could in some cases become uninhabitable,” the Barbados Declaration stated. It concluded that “...they are among those particularly vulnerable States that need assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, including adaptation measures and mitigation efforts.”

To adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, SIDS can draw upon GEF assistance in several of its focal areas, including biodiversity, climate change, international waters, and land degradation. The overall goal of the GEF’s support in the area of adaptation is to help SIDS and other countries mainstream adaptation into their development planning. This entails incorporating potential impacts of climate change into ongoing sectoral, national, and regional development strategies and plans addressing, for example, water resources, energy, health, agriculture, and biodiversity.

The GEF is establishing pilot or demonstration projects to show how adaptation planning and assessment can be practically translated into projects that will provide real benefits and may be integrated into national policy and sustainable development planning. In November 2003, the GEF allotted \$50 million during the 2005–07 period to support adaptation projects. The GEF will support projects that maximize the opportunity for learning and capacity building and are representative of particularly vulnerable sectors, geographic areas, ecosystems, and communities.

Recognizing that small communities are often the most severely affected by, yet the least equipped to deal with, the impacts of climate change, up to 10 percent of the GEF adaptation resources will be allocated to the Small Grants Programme, which will work with

the GEF Secretariat and the Implementing Agencies to pilot community adaptation initiatives. The Small Grants Programme will develop community-based capacity and tools to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change, finance diverse community-based adaptation projects, and disseminate lessons learned at the community level.

The GEF will work with its partners to ensure that all GEF projects place greater emphasis on issues of adaptation. While many scientific uncertainties exist, the scope and magnitude of the risks now known to be associated with climate change represent a challenge to environmental and economic goals and must be taken into account today. At the end of the pilot, adaptation should be fully mainstreamed in the GEF portfolio, enabling SIDS and others to be better prepared for the possible impacts of climate change.

Through the Special Climate Change Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund, the GEF will be providing complementary assistance to countries to address adaptation. At present the LDC fund is supporting the preparation of National Adaptation Programs of

Action (NAPAs). This process is a capacity-building measure and provides simplified information regarding the immediate adaptation needs of LDCs, including SIDS that are LDCs. The fund will also support the implementation of NAPAs. In addition, the Special Climate Change Fund will make financing activities addressing adaptation its highest priority.

Learning from Experience

The GEF has taken innovative steps to strengthen its partnerships with SIDS, improve its responsiveness to country needs and local priorities, and expand its sources of information and ideas. The GEF's drive for improved relationships with countries and partner institutions, together with the initiatives described earlier, offer an array of opportunities for countries seeking to address global environmental concerns in the context of sustainable development. Looking to the future, the GEF will continue to expand its support for SIDS to advance their sustainable development and address emerging global environmental challenges.

Annex A: GEF Climate Change Projects in SIDS

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Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Antigua and Barbuda	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1615	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the U.N. Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC).
Antigua and Barbuda	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate activities necessary to develop policy options for climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. (It is an add-on or top-up project.)
The Bahamas	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1853	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
The Bahamas	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.0955	UNDP	Provide for the continuity of the National Climate Change Program in The Bahamas by addressing weaknesses and areas not covered by the initial efforts (this project is Phase II). In many ways this is testament to the fact that national capacity, as a result of training and awareness, has been enhanced to the point where the strengths and weaknesses of the initial Enabling Activity's project design have been identified.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Bahrain	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Initial National Communication Related to the UNFCCC	0.0335	UNEP	Support the preparation of the initial national communication related to the UNFCCC.
Barbados	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1894	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Belize	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1851	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Cape Verde	Energy and Water Sector Reform and Development	4.9300	World Bank	1. Fund the incremental cost of adding 7.8-megawatt grid-connected wind capacity by funding costs of technology and required technical assistance. 2. Stimulate the creation and growth of private sector capacity to supply, install, and maintain household photo-voltaic (PV) systems by providing initial equipment subsidies and funding capacity building and initial start-up costs of building PV systems.
Cape Verde	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate activities necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. It is an add-on or top-up project.
Cape Verde	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3193	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its reporting obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC. This project is based on the National Environmental Action Protection 1994–2005.
Comoros	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3100	UNEP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Comoros	Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas (Phase II)	0.1000	UNEP	

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Cuba	Generation and Delivery of Renewable Energy-Based Modern Energy Services in Cuba; the case of Isla de la Juventud	5.6620	UNIDO	Replace diesel mini-grids with biomass (from citrus fruits) on the Isla de la Juventud with larger scale national and regional replication based on results.
Cuba	Producing Energy-Efficient Home Refrigerators Without Making Use of Ozone-Depleting Substances	0.7500	UNDP	Phase out 100 percent use of CFC 11 as blowing agent and CFC 12 as cooling agent for domestic refrigeration production.
Cuba	Co-generation of Electricity and Steam Using Sugarcane Bagasse and Trash	12.5150	UNDP	1. Reduce Cuba's energy-related carbon dioxide emissions by removing barriers to the substitution of sugarcane bagasse and trash for fuel oil in power and steam co-generation. 2. Demonstrate viability of biomass-fired, high-pressure, condensing-extraction steam turbine technology to be used in the vicinity of sugar mills to co-generate steam and power.
Cuba	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1500	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Dominica	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1687	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Dominica	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	
Dominican Republic	Preparation of the Initial National Communication in Response to the Provisions of the UNFCCC	0.3500	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Dominican Republic	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Fiji	Renewable Energy Hybrid Power Systems	0.7545	UNDP	Set up a commercial Rural Energy Service Company that charges a fee for the electricity supplied to the consumers as a sustainable institutional framework to operate the renewable energy system in Nabouwalu, for replication.
Global (Cuba is one of the 13 countries involved in the pilot stage of the project)	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	6.8120	UNEP	Provide solar and wind resource data and geographic information assessment tools to private and public sector executives involved in energy market development. The overall goal of the project is to promote the integration of solar and wind alternatives in national and regional energy planning and sectoral restructuring.
Global (Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, Estonia, Pakistan)	Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations Assessment (Phase I)	2.0000	UNEP	1. Test and improve methodologies and guidelines through a series of country studies for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation. 2. Support Phase I adaptation measures as approved by the Conference of Parties 1 (COP-1) of the UNFCCC.
Global (Andean Pact Countries, Argentina, Ecuador, Estonia, Hungary, Indonesia, Mauritius, Southern African Development Community (SADC), Senegal, Vietnam)	Economics of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Limitation (Phase I)	3.0000	UNEP	Perform eight national and two regional studies in parallel with the development of a methodological framework for the economics of climate change mitigation. The methodological framework comprises a common analytical structure, economic concepts, and technical assumptions for sectoral and cross-sectoral assessment of mitigation options.
Global (Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Cook Islands, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Samoa, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Climate Change Training Phase II— Training Program to Support the Implementation of the UNFCCC	2.7000	UNDP	1. Enhance the capacity of each of the participating countries to implement the UNFCCC by facilitating the establishment of a national institution and process for the development of a strategy to implement the UNFCCC. 2. Enhance the capacity of four regional partner institutions to play the major role in carrying out the first objective. 3. Create an informal training network to allow the sharing of training resources developed by other programs and institutions.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Global (Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, Trinidad and Tobago)	Fuel Cells Financing Initiative for Distributed Generation Applications	9.8500	World Bank/ IFC	Promote commercial use of fuel cells in distributed generation applications. Stage I starts with three pilot installations, each as a separate stand-alone deal (and separate Council work program submission), to test the financing and business models for distributed generation investments with fuel cells. Stage II, which starts only once the industry achieves specified cost reduction milestones, provides an umbrella financing program for scaling up the financing and business models piloted in Stage I.
Global (Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka)	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	6.8120	UNEP	1. Provide solar and wind resource data and geographic information assessment tools to public and private sector executives who are involved in energy market development. 2. Demonstrate the use of these instruments in investment and policy decision making and build local capacities for their continuous use.
Grenada	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1800	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Grenada	Enabling Grenada to Prepare Its Initial National Communication in Response to Its Commitments to UNFCCC	0.1844	UNDP	Help the national government to comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC.
Guinea-Bissau	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3456	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Guyana	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1967	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Haiti	Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas (Phase II)	0.0900	UNEP	Enable the identification of technology needs; access to technology information; participation in systematic observation network; and preparation of programs to address climate change.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Haiti	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3250	UNEP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Jamaica	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.2420	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Jamaica	Demand-Side Management Demonstration	3.8000	World Bank	1. Strengthen the institutional capabilities of Jamaica Public Service Company and implement an integrated approach to energy conservation. 2. Demonstrate the viability of energy savings and efficiency in the commercial, residential, and industrial sectors and the long-term sustainability of retrofitting.
Jamaica	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	
Jamaica	Enabling Jamaica to Prepare First National Communication in Response to Commitments to UNFCCC	0.2328	UNDP	
Kiribati	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for Kiribati	0.0399	UNEP	
Maldives	National GHG Inventory and Vulnerability Assessment for the Maldives: A Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1000	UNDP	Help the national government to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC.
Maldives	Renewable Energy Technology Development and Application Project	0.7500	UNDP	Assist the national government in defining and, if possible, formulating and finalizing an OP-6 Full Project Brief to submit for GEF financing in the promotion of renewable energy.
Malta	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.2700	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Malta	Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities (Phase II)	0.9150	UNDP	
Mauritius	Sugar Bio-Energy Technology	3.3000	World Bank	1. Develop and test technologies for gathering, storing, and using sugarcane tops, leaves, and residues as fuel to expand power generation by existing sugar mills. 2. Provide technical assistance to a Bagasse Energy Development Program coordinated by the Mauritius Sugar Authority that will develop a program to tap the long-term potential of power generation from sugarcane waste.
Mauritius	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1400	UNEP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Mauritius	Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities Part II: Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas	0.0970	UNEP	
Niue	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.2960	UNEP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Niue	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communications Related to the UNFCCC	0.1000	UNEP	Hold a national workshop to review the earlier work and discuss the details for the Phase II activities.
Niue	Biodiversity Enabling Activity Add-on Components for Niue	0.2800	UNDP	
Palau	Republic of Palau Enabling Activity to Prepare Its First National Communication and National Implementation Strategy in Response to Its Obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	0.3090	UNDP	Enable the Republic of Palau to prepare its first national communication to the COP of the UNFCCC.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Papua New Guinea	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3456	UNDP	1. Build capacity in Papua New Guinea to advance national interests related to climate change. 2. Develop an institutional mechanism to coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC, including the submission of Papua New Guinea's First National Communication to the UNFCCC.
Regional (Caribbean)	Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change	N/A	World Bank	Pipeline. Build capacity in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) SIDS to develop Stage II adaptation strategies and measures, according to guidance issued at the COP to the UNFCCC. This project will include support for (a) the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into development planning and sectoral investment projects; (b) appropriate technical and institutional response mechanisms for adaptation to global climate change; and (c) regional climate change monitoring and modeling.
Regional (Pacific)	Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities (Phase II)—Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP)	0.1000	UNDP	Enable Pacific countries to meet their obligations under Article 12 of the UNFCCC and build on the results of the first phase of PICCAP.
Regional	Building Capacity for Conducting Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments in the Caribbean Region	0.1177	UNDP	Implement training in three phases. In Phase 1, countries would complete a comprehensive assessment of national data and expertise and prepare a detailed draft vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) work plan. In Phase 2, a two-week workshop will be held in the region. In Phase 3, a three-day workshop will be held so that countries may share experiences and resolve problems encountered during the early stages of V&A assessment.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional	Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Program	4.4260	UNDP	Remove barriers to renewable energy utilization in the Caribbean. Currently, renewable energy provides less than 2 percent of the region's commercial electricity. It is estimated that because of the planned barrier removal activities, the share of renewable energy could reach 5 percent by 2015. This would imply annual reductions of carbon dioxide emissions by some 680,000 tons. Part of the GEF funding will be used through nongrant instruments to remove incremental risks related to renewable energy investments.
Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago)	Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Global Climate Change (CARICOM)	6.8250	World Bank	Support Caribbean countries in preparing to cope with adverse effects of climate change, particularly sea-level rise.
Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Pacific Islands Climate Change Assistance Project	2.4400	UNDP	Enable Pacific Island countries to meet their reporting obligations under the UNFCCC. This program of enabling activities is derived from the GEF training-cum-scoping workshop held in Nadi, Fiji.
Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	Pacific Islands Renewable Energy Program (PIREP)	0.7000	UNDP	Facilitate the promotion with the Pacific Island countries of the widespread implementation and, ultimately, commercialization of renewable energy technologies.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
São Tomé and Príncipe	Preparation of Initial National Communication for the Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	0.3500	UNDP	Contribute to sustainable development through the integration of adaptation and/or mitigation measures to respond to the negative effects of climate change.
Seychelles	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.2503	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Seychelles	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. This is an add-on or top-up project.
St. Kitts and Nevis	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1586	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
St. Kitts and Nevis	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. This is an add-on or top-up project.
St. Lucia	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.1699	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
St. Lucia	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. This is an add-on or top-up project.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3495	World Bank	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. This is an add-on or top-up project.
Suriname	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3500	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Tonga	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.3300	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Tonga	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. This is an add-on or top-up project.
Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change Enabling Activity	0.2189	UNDP	Enable the country to meet its obligations (submission of first national communications) under Article 12 of the UNFCCC.
Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)	0.1000	UNDP	Coordinate the activities that are necessary to develop policy options related to climate change and comply with the provisions of the UNFCCC. This is an add-on or top-up project.

Annex B: GEF Biodiversity Projects in SIDS

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Antigua and Barbuda	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1390	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and assist in the formulation of a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Antigua and Barbuda	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0100	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Antigua and Barbuda	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities	0.2121	UNDP	Assist the government of Antigua and Barbuda in addressing the following priorities: (a) assessment of capacity-building needs and (b) consultation for the second national report for the COP of the CBD.
The Bahamas	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1500	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
The Bahamas	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0140	UNEP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
The Bahamas	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Bahamas	0.1500	UNEP	Assist the country with the ability to formulate and manage sectoral and cross-sectoral programs to meet the objectives of the CBD through a cost-effective approach within the context of national sustainable development efforts, and to report to the Convention on progress achieved in implementing agreed commitments.
The Bahamas	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs to Conserve Biological Diversity, Participation in National Clearing House Mechanism, and Preparation of a Second National Report to the CBD (add-on)	0.1940	UNEP	
Barbados	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1436	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Belize	Sustainable Development and Management of Biologically Diverse Coastal Resources	3.0000	UNDP	1. Comprehensively plan coastal resource management to preserve globally significant and economically vital marine ecosystem. 2. Train local teachers and others, lay groundwork for zoning plans, and assist with developing permanent statutory authority charged with preserving and managing littoral zone nationwide.
Belize	Northern Belize Biological Corridors Project	0.7484	World Bank	Secure long-term conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the Maya Lowlands of northeastern Central America by maintaining ecological linkages between protected areas across northern Belize.
Belize	Community-managed Sarstoon Temash Conservation Project	0.8067	World Bank	Reduce land degradation and conserve globally significant biodiversity resources in the Sarstoon Temash National Park and its buffer zones.
Belize	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0070	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Belize	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1845	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Belize	Creating a Co-managed Protected Areas System	0.7500	UNDP	Improve effective protection of existing protected areas by encouraging community co-management of these areas.
Belize	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Barrier Reef Complex	5.3550	UNDP	Build on the achievements of the GEF-funded pilot phase project and operationalize the recently passed Coastal Zone Management Act. This Act provides the institutional framework for the implementation of targeted interventions for biodiversity protection.
Belize	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity (add-on)	0.0177	UNDP	
Cape Verde	Elaboration of the Second National Communication on Biodiversity for the Conference of Parties in 2001	0.0200	UNDP	
Cape Verde	Integrated Participatory Ecosystem Management in and around Protected Areas, Phase I	3.9316	UNDP	Conserve globally significant biodiversity and ensure sustainable use of natural resources through an integrated approach whereby protected areas and community-based sustainable use activities are woven into a win-win package.
Cape Verde	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0140	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Cape Verde	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2082	UNDP	Formulate an NBSAP through a participatory process and in conformity with the third National Development Plan (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD). The process will allow biodiversity to be integrated with existing frameworks such as the National Environmental Action Plan (PANA) and Desertification Control Plan.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Comoros	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1318	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Comoros	Island Biodiversity and Participatory Conservation in the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros	2.4420	UNDP	Develop capacity at all levels in the Comoros and help to establish the legal, financial, institutional, and operational frameworks and essential technical skills for collaborative management and sustainable use of biodiversity. Key outputs of the project include establishing a model national park managed under a collaborative agreement, implementing at least two species recovery plans, and establishing a sustainable funding mechanism, such as a biodiversity trust fund, to cover recurrent protected area and species conservation costs.
Comoros	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.1400	UNDP	
Cook Islands	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2000	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Cook Islands	National Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	0.2042	UNDP	Help the national government to meet its obligations under the CBD.
Cuba	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cuba	N/A	UNEP	Pipeline. 1. Support the implementation of Decree Law N.190/99 on Biological Safety by drafting and enacting additional relevant regulations and therefore enabling an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling, and use of living modified organisms (LMOs). 2. Develop methodologies to (a) assess, manage, and monitor the risks associated with LMOs handling, transport, use, transfer, and release and (b) produce and validate the related data at national and regional levels. 3. Strengthen capacity building at the national and regional levels by setting up a National Center of Capacity Building and running national and distance courses in biosafety. 4. Promote information sharing and enhance public awareness at national and regional levels.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Cuba	Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas	2.1453	UNDP	Improve management of the National System of Protected Areas by addressing gaps in the default baseline. By supporting a number of site-based demonstration/investment activities geared to mitigating a cross-section of threats/risks and refining conservation practices and approaches, the project will build the capacity to perform protected area management functions, including planning, enforcement, interpretation, public outreach, financial administration, and reporting.
Cuba	Priority Actions to Consolidate Biodiversity Protection in the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem	3.8890	UNDP	Seek to support the incorporation of biodiversity concerns into integrated coastal zone management. This consolidation phase project focuses on the northern archipelago of the Sabana-Camaguey Ecosystem in central Cuba, which harbors marine and terrestrial biodiversity of global significance.
Cuba	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2063	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Cuba	Protecting Biodiversity and Establishing Sustainable Development of the Sabana-Camaguey Region	2.0000	UNDP	1. Enhance current surveys of biodiversity by providing equipment and resources and assisting with rapid ecological inventories. 2. Facilitate creation of geographic information systems, maintenance of ongoing monitoring and analysis, and translation of data into procedures and guidelines for ecotourism development.
Cuba	Support to the Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework of Cuba	0.6465	UNEP	Provide the needed capacity building for implementing the National Biosafety Framework according to the obligations of the Cartagena Protocol. This demonstration project follows the first-phase pilot project, Development of the National Biosafety Framework.
Cuba	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), and Preparation of Second National Report	0.1917	UNEP	1. Obtain national consensus on the specific mechanisms needed for ongoing capacity building to manage the use of biodiversity and ensure its conservation in accord with the NBSAP. 2. Expand on initial participation in the CHM through establishing an Internet site. 3. Prepare a second national report for submission to the Secretariat CBD by the deadline (in accordance with Decision V/19 of the COP).

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Dominica	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0072	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Dominica	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.0960	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Dominica	Biodiversity Enabling Activity Add-on: Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities	0.1985	UNDP	
Dominican Republic	Biodiversity Conservation and Management in the Coastal Zone of the Dominican Republic	3.0000	UNDP	Formulate strategies and actions necessary for the protection and sustainable use of the Dominican Republic's biodiversity, as well as prepare a plan for their implementation. The primary product will be a Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (BSAP). In addition, the Dominican Republic's first national report will be prepared.
Dominican Republic	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, and First National Report to the CBD	0.2300	World Bank	Assist the government in protecting two important coastal regions through addressing regional landshed issues and developing buffering strategy. Training will take place, public awareness will be raised, and data will be gathered into a geographic information system for assessment of priority protection areas, monitoring of environmental change, and assessment of socioeconomic impact on environmental policy.
Fiji	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0100	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Fiji	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1979	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Global (Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Kenya, Hungary, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Pakistan, Poland, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia)	Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity	2.7440	UNEP	Carry out country-level needs assessments and a global program on awareness building on issues arising from the UNEP's International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology.
Global (Brazil, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Syria, Tunisia)	Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-arid Zones	0.7500	UNEP	Identify and disseminate best practices for conserving and sustainably using biodiversity of global significance in the arid and semi-arid ecosystems of 15 countries worldwide.
Global (Includes three SIDS: Bahamas, Cuba, Papua New Guinea)	Biodiversity Country Studies (Phase I)	5.0000	UNEP	Gather and analyze the data required to drive the process of developing national strategies, plans, or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to integrate these activities with other relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs, or policies.
Global (Includes one SIDS: Mauritius)	Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problem of Alien Species That Threaten Biological Diversity	0.7500	UNEP	Examine current tools and approaches that are used to recognize, evaluate, and militate against invasive species in order to determine best practices and to disseminate this information. However, the specific aspects of the project for which GEF funding is requested relate only to a portion of the global strategy for dealing with invasives, that is, that of defining and disseminating the best practices.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Global (Includes 1 SIDS: Papua New Guinea)	People, Land Management, and Environmental Change	6.2760	UNEP	Establish how sustainable and conservationist development can be achieved by participatory methods bringing together farmers' natural resource and biodiversity management approaches and scientists' knowledge in a productive context. The focus is on agrodiversity of different ecosystems (semi-arid, mountain, forest, and wetland) in the tropics and sub-tropics.
Grenada	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities	0.2060	UNDP	Address in-situ and ex-situ conservation, incentive measures, specific threats to biodiversity, and traditional practice.
Grenada	Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, and Action Plan and Country Report to the CBD	0.1336	UNDP	Help the national government to meet its obligations under the CBD.
Grenada	Dry Forest Biodiversity Conservation	0.7480	World Bank	Build on activities supported under the World Bank/GEF Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Ship Waste project related to the Grenada dove. The proposed MSP would take a broader approach, with the goal of promoting the conservation of the dry forest ecosystem and component species of special significance in Grenada.
Grenada	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1325	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Guinea-Bissau	Coastal and Biodiversity Management Program	5.1500	World Bank	Implement biodiversity conservation components of the National Coastal Zone Management Plan, in conjunction with an International Development Association (IDA) credit. GEF-eligible components could include promotion of alternative livelihoods in connection with protected areas (PAs), community participation in protecting PAs capacity building for relevant institutions, information networks, and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).
Guinea-Bissau	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1955	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Guinea-Bissau	Capacity-building Needs Assessment for the Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy of Guinea-Bissau and Strengthening of Clearing House Mechanism (add-on)	0.2405	UNDP	
Guinea-Bissau	Establishment of Clearing House Mechanism	0.0140	UNDP	
Guyana	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.0826	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Guyana	National Protected Areas System	6.0000	World Bank	1. Prepare a National Protected Areas System strategic plan through a participatory process involving stakeholders and Amerindian indigenous communities. 2. Strengthen national institutional capacity; develop the necessary legislative, policy, and long-term financing framework. 3. Establish and manage at least two protected areas. 4. Undertake a public awareness campaign on conservation and protected area issues. 5. Monitor and evaluate project activities and outcomes.
Guyana	Program for Sustainable Forestry (Iwokrama Rain Forest Program)	3.0000	UNDP	Develop replicable demonstration projects leading to guidelines for sustainable utilization of tropical forests. Activities include research, detailed inventory of species, fellowship for training in environmental management, training of forest rangers, and establishment of a local study center.
Haiti	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2620	World Bank	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Jamaica	Development of a National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan and Report to the CBD	0.1928	UNDP	Help the national government to meet its obligations under the CBD.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Kiribati	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity Including Clearing House Mechanism (add-on)	0.1988	UNDP	1. Assist the government of Kiribati in assessing capacity-building needs for specific priorities necessary to protect national biodiversity in accordance with the NBSAP recommendations and the GEF and COP/CBD guidelines 2. Implement a country-driven CHM project.
Kiribati	Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism of the CBD	0.1980	UNDP	Help the national government to meet its obligations under the CBD.
Kiribati	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Country Report to the COP	0.0128	UNDP	Help the national government to meet its obligations under the CBD.
Maldives	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1507	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Maldives	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0100	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Maldives	Atoll Ecosystem-based Conservation of Globally Significant Biological Diversity in the Maldives Baa Atoll	2.7301	UNDP	Work with island communities to identify and remove threats to sustainable biodiversity in selected atolls.
Marshall Islands	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, Action Plan, and Report to the CBD	0.2300	UNDP	Formulate, through a participatory and analytical process, the strategies and actions necessary for the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Marshall Islands and prepare a formal plan for implementation of said strategies.
Marshall Islands	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity and Participation in the Clearing House Mechanism	0.2200	UNDP	1. Establish a CHM for the Marshall Islands to facilitate the effective exchange of technical and scientific biodiversity information in-country, regionally, and internationally. 2. Use the CHM to disseminate and share biodiversity information, ensuring its sustainability by creating partnerships and networks within-country as well as regionally and internationally.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Marshall Islands	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2300	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Mauritius	Partnerships for Marine Protected Areas in Mauritius	3.3653	UNDP	Help the government of Mauritius to improve the management and conservation practice for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) in the country, including Rodrigues, and the equitable sharing of benefits with the local community.
Mauritius	Restoration of Round Island	0.7500	World Bank	Restore Round Island as much as possible to its original ecological state, and protect it as an example of a sustainable representative Mascarene Island ecosystem practically free of introduced species.
Mauritius	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2354	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Mauritius	Restoration of Highly Degraded and Threatened Native Forests in Mauritius	0.2000	UNDP	1. Continue efforts to restore degraded habitat on Rodrigues, Ile aux Aigrettes, and Round Island. 2. Propagate and reintroduce critically endangered flora and fauna on these three islands. 3. Strengthen local technical and administrative skills for conservation and ecosystem restoration.
Mauritius	Restoration of Round Island	0.7500	World Bank	Increase populations of endemic species on Round Island through habitat improvement, erosion control, selective weeding, and re-establishment of populations of plants and animals that have vanished because of human intervention.
Mauritius	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0123	UNEP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Mauritius	Biodiversity Restoration	1.2000	World Bank	1. Continue efforts to restore degraded habitat on Rodrigues, Ile aux Aigrettes, and Round Island. 2. Propagate and reintroduce critically endangered flora and fauna on these three islands. 3. Strengthen local technical and administrative skills for conservation and ecosystem restoration.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Micronesia	Community Conservation and Compatible Enterprise Development on Pohnpei	0.7480	UNDP	1. Assist the country in meeting its obligations under the CBD by protecting Pohnpei's globally significant terrestrial and marine biodiversity. 2. Develop and implement an innovative model for community-based biodiversity conservation on the basis of Pohnpei's Watershed Management Strategy: 1996–2000.
Micronesia	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2800	UNDP	Allow Micronesia to formulate strategies and actions to protect and sustainably use its marine and terrestrial biodiversity. The outputs of this project will be a BSAP and a national report to the COP to the CBD.
Micronesia	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities in Biodiversity Including Clearing House Mechanism (add-on)	0.1660	UNDP	Assist Micronesia in further assessing capacity-building needs, identifying specific priorities, analyzing institutional and functional capabilities, and determining capacity-building actions necessary to protect national biodiversity in accordance with the NBSAP.
Niue	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1349	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Niue	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0140	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Niue	Biodiversity Enabling Activity—Add-on components for Niue	0.2800	UNDP	
Palau	Enabling Activity	0.3090	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Palau	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan and First Report to the COP	0.3300	UNDP	

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Papua New Guinea	Community-based Coastal and Marine Conservation in the Milne Bay Province	3.5494	UNDP	Develop participatory management processes that protect a sample of Milne Bay coastal marine biodiversity, owned and driven by local stakeholders, and that are sustainable.
Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1820	World Bank	Help the government of Papua New Guinea to implement commitments under the CBD. This funding would allow the government to define priority actions for biodiversity conservation and utilization within the context of sustainable development.
Papua New Guinea	Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Management	5.0000	UNDP	Support government conservation strategy through assistance in establishing two pilot areas for Integrated Conservation and Development. Activities include building technical and institutional capacity of a resource center, enhancing awareness, establishing biodiversity objects and monitoring criteria, and implementing sustainable development practices and alternative income opportunities.
Papua New Guinea	Forestry and Conservation Project	17.3000	World Bank	1. Promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and more equitable sharing of benefits accruing from forest resources in one of the world's last remaining extensive tracts of tropical rainforest. 2. Develop an accessible mechanism to enable landowners to declare their lands for conservation and sustainable use. 3. Provide financial assistance to landowners in priority biodiversity areas to pursue conservation-based livelihoods as an alternative to large-scale commercial logging.
Regional (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles)	Coral Reef Monitoring Network in Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission (COI), within the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network (GCRMN)	0.7370	World Bank	Assist in the conservation and sustainable management of coral reefs through a monitoring network. Activities include linking stakeholders of the Indian Ocean islands via a coral reef network; providing decision-making tools for the integrated management of coastal zones and information and data on status and trends of coral reefs; facilitating participation in the GCRMN; and bringing to the attention of the international community COI activities in the environment sector.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)	Biodiversity Conservation and Integration of Traditional Knowledge on Medicinal Plants in National Primary Health Care Policy in Central America and Caribbean	0.7500	UNDP	Contribute to the conservation and management of medicinal plants in globally significant eco-regions of Central America and the Caribbean. This project will focus primarily on forest ecosystems and indigenous and local knowledge.
Regional	South Pacific Biodiversity Conservation Program	10.0000	UNDP	1. Protect biological diversity of 15 island states by facilitating establishment of conservation areas with agreed-upon criteria for development based on long-term ecological sustainability goals. 2. Support scientific and technical assessments, train nongovernmental organization (NGO) and government officials; facilitate extensive consultations with local groups; assist with initial management of protected areas; and raise public awareness. This is an important undertaking for GEF as the recommendations from the evaluation will impact on future GEF biodiversity interventions in the Pacific.
Regional	Sustainable Conservation of Globally Important Caribbean Bird Habitats: Strengthening a Regional Network for a Shared Resource	0.9992	UNEP	Enhance cooperation, communication, and consensus among biodiversity conservation stakeholders through the coordination of a strengthened network of NGO, government agency, and regional institution partnerships.
Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)	Establishment of a Program for the Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor	10.0940	UNDP/ UNEP	Promote, in seven years in two phases, the conservation and sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity through the establishment of six biological corridors in southeast Mexico.
Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama)	Central American Fund for Environment and Development: Account for the Global Environment	15.0000	UNDP	Ensure the long-term financing of critical regional environment activities of global relevance in the Central American Isthmus.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico)	Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef	10.6161	World Bank	Help the countries of Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico to strengthen and coordinate national policies, regulations, and institutional arrangements for marine ecosystem conservation and sustainable use, with a particular focus on transboundary issues.
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Suriname)	Regional Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Amazon	4.5000	UNDP	Develop regionally compatible geographic information system and enhance national institutions' capabilities in eight nations to manage protected areas, rehabilitate degraded lands, institute suitable zoning plans, share information, and assist Amazon Cooperation Treaty in developing regional strategies.
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Suriname)	Action for a Sustainable Amazonia	3.8500	UNDP	Promote the formulation and application of policies that incorporate biodiversity conservation values and principles into sectoral development planning and reform.
Regional (Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru)	EcoEnterprises Fund	1.0000	World Bank	Abate threats to biodiversity conservation in Latin America and the Caribbean by creating economic incentives to protect critical natural resources.
Regional (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania)	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean	4.5111	UNEP	Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality; strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Samoa	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1720	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Samoa	Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2150	UNDP	
Samoa	Marine Biodiversity Protection and Management	0.9250	World Bank	Protect critical sites for marine biological diversity, including coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass areas, within the core zones of large multiple-use MPAs in the Aleipata and Safata Districts of Upolu Island.
Samoa	Enabling Activity	0.0140	UNDP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
São Tomé and Príncipe	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan, and First National Report and Clearing House Mechanism	0.1630	World Bank	Provide the resources to the government to prepare its first national report and assist in enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders in biodiversity and in identifying priority areas for biodiversity conservation and management. Under the CHM, the project will also provide minimal equipment to the focal point to enable the implementation of national obligations under the CBD.
Seychelles	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0101	UNEP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Seychelles	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1860	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Seychelles	Management of Avian Ecosystems	0.7400	World Bank	Finance the definition and initial implementation of action plans for upland forest, coastal wetlands, and coastal plateau forest habitats through action plans for seven threatened endemic bird taxa and recovery programs, socioeconomic models for island restoration, assessment of potential islands for translocation of bird populations, restoration of one island, eradication of exotic species and habitat management plan for that island, public awareness and education campaigns, and monitoring and assessment.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Seychelles	Marine Ecosystem Management Project	0.7470	World Bank	Conserve endangered coastal and marine species and ecosystems, establish marine national parks, and protect world heritage sites.
Seychelles	Biodiversity Conservation and Marine Pollution Abatement	1.8000	World Bank	Biodiversity conservation component: 1. Restore and preserve the ecosystem of the atoll by strengthening conservation management and scientific research and control of feral goats. 2. Implement a protection program for the Green and Hawksbill Turtles. Marine pollution component: Analyze the steps needed to comply with the International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution (MARPOL) standards for ship-waste treatment and actions required to control pollution from commercial shipping, fishing, and leisure craft.
Seychelles	Improving Management of NGO and Privately Owned Nature Reserves and High Biodiversity Islands in Seychelles	0.8390	World Bank	Improve management of NGO- and privately owned biodiversity-rich islands by installing a shared program framework and infrastructure for enhanced and sustainable conservation, financing, and use of biodiversity.
Solomon Islands	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1200	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Solomon Islands	Clearing House Mechanism Enabling Activity	0.0100	UNEP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
St. Kitts and Nevis	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1040	UNDP	Formulate an NBSAP through a fully participatory process that will include government, private sector, and NGOs.
St. Lucia	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs for Biodiversity, Participation in CHM, and Preparation of Second National Report	0.2804	UNEP	1. Obtain national consensus on mechanisms to raise the national capacity to manage the use of biodiversity and ensure its conservation. 2. Assess key capacity-building requirements identified by the NBSA.
St. Lucia	National Biodiversity Strategies, Action Plan, and the First National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity	0.1700	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
St. Lucia	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1696	UNEP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1170	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country-specific Priorities (Add-on)	0.2060	UNDP	Assist the government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines in completing its comprehensive capacity-building needs assessment for country-specific priorities, undertaking consultations for the second national report to the COP, establishing a CHM, and implementing a country-driven Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism project. This is an add-on request.
Suriname	Conservation of Globally Significant Forest Ecosystems in Suriname's Guyana Shield	9.5400	UNDP	Contribute to institutional learning in the conservation arena by operationalizing protected area management in two key globally important and representative sites, namely the Central Suriname Nature Reserve and the Sipaliwini Nature Reserve in south Suriname. The participation of nongovernment and community groups in conservation activities will be secured to encourage collective decision-making and collaboration.
Suriname	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.0920	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Tonga	National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy Action Plan and First Report to the COP	0.3180	UNDP	
Trinidad and Tobago	Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Project	4.2000	World Bank	Improve management of project components including the establishment of the National Parks and Wildlife Authority; establishment and management of national parks and other protected areas; and community development that is compatible with biodiversity conservation. Within the national parks and protected areas component, GEF would support conservation of the most critical of these sites through the establishment of effective management regimes.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.1270	UNDP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).
Vanuatu	Enabling Activity	0.1317	UNEP	Implement a participatory process to conduct the following activities: identify actions needed to raise capacity to the level required to manage biodiversity in accord with the NBSAP; identify constraints on relevant stakeholder agencies on how these can be addressed; and work with the National Biodiversity Advisory Committee (NBAC) and relevant sectoral agencies and NGOs to reach consensus on capacity building and implementation. This is add-on funding.
Vanuatu	Clearing House Enabling Activity	0.0100	UNEP	Assist the government in meeting its obligations under the CBD.
Vanuatu	Biodiversity Enabling Activity	0.2074	UNEP	Help the country to meet its obligations to the CBD and assist in the formulation of an NBSAP through a participatory process (in accordance with articles 6 and 8 of the CBD).

Annex C: GEF International Waters Projects in SIDS

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Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Pacific SIDS)	Implementation of the Strategic Action Program of the Pacific Small Island Developing States	12.0290	UNDP	Provide a regional framework within which actions are identified and implemented. Targeted actions will be carried out in two linked consultative contexts: Integrated Coastal and Watershed Management (ICWM) and Oceanic Fisheries Management (OFM). ICWM will focus on freshwater supplies including groundwater, MPA enhancement and development, sustainable coastal fisheries, and integrated coastal management including tourism development; activities to demonstrate waste reduction strategies will be stressed. The OFM component will target the Western Pacific Warm Pool ecosystem, whose boundaries correspond almost precisely to those of the Western Pacific tuna fishery.
Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)	Ship-generated Waste Management	13.0180	World Bank	Assist OECS governments in reducing pollution of international and territorial waters caused by the discharge of ship-generated solid wastes by supporting appropriate actions aimed at improving collection, treatment, and disposal of these wastes.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama)	Regional Program of Action and Demonstration of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for Malaria Vector Control in Mexico and Central America	7.0495	UNEP	Prevent reintroduction of DDT for malaria control by promoting new integrated vector control techniques and implementing a coordinated regional program to improve national capacities. (During the past decade Mexico and Central American countries have gradually discontinued DDT sprayings for vector control. Malaria, however, still poses a serious risk for the population of these countries.)
Regional (Brunei, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Korea DPR, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)	Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas	8.0025	UNDP	Develop policies and plans to control marine pollution for land- and sea-based sources, upgrade national and regional infrastructures and technical skills, and establish financing instruments for project sustainability. Project will include selection of demonstration sites, establishment of regional monitoring and information network, and involvement of regional association of marine legal experts to improve capacity to implement relevant conventions.
Regional (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles)	Western Indian Ocean Islands Oil Spill Contingency Planning	3.0164	World Bank	Fund a joint petroleum industry/government planning seminar and associated follow-up work to prepare a project designing national and sub-regional contingency plans for oil spill containment and treatment to respond to spills of differing size, location, and degree of threat; provide basic training and equipment to execute plans at the national and sub-regional levels; and design mechanisms to ensure financial and operational sustainability.
Regional (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa)	Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0750	UNEP	Assist Sub-Saharan African countries in achieving sustainable management of their coastal and marine environment and resources. Specifically, the project will (a) identify areas, sites, or living resources of regional and global significance that are suffering measurable degradation; (b) determine the sources/causes of this degradation and the associated scales of impact (national, regional, and global); (c) identify areas, sites, and resources of regional significance that, although not currently degraded, are threatened with future degradation; (d) determine, through root-cause analysis, the fundamental causes of damage or threat posed; and (e) design a program of interventions addressing problems of regional priority.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Cuba, Jamaica)	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	9.0410	UNDP/ UNEP	Develop investment and institution-strengthening plans and identify sources of financing for the implementation of remedial actions. This initiative is a follow-up of the Pilot Phase PRIF project, Planning and Management of Heavily Contaminated Bays and Coastal Areas in the Wider Caribbean; the project areas were Havana Bay (Cuba), Puerto Limon (Costa Rica), Cartagena Bay (Colombia), and Kingston Harbour (Jamaica).
Regional (Caribbean SIDS)	Wider Caribbean Initiative for Ship-generated Waste	5.0500	World Bank	Lay the foundation for countries in the Wider Caribbean Region to ratify and implement the MARPOL 73/78 Convention, ending discharge of ship-generated wastes into international and territorial waters. Technical assistance will be provided for studies leading to a regional strategy for the implementation of MARPOL 73/78, assessment of existing waste management systems, formulation of criteria for waste reception facilities at ports, development of integrated waste management alternatives, and public awareness programs.
Latin America/ Caribbean (Includes two SIDS: Cuba, Jamaica)	Demonstrations of Innovative Approaches to the Rehabilitation of Heavily Contaminated Bays in the Wider Caribbean	6.0910	UNDP/ UNEP	Implement pilot projects to test innovative technical, management, legislative, and educational approaches for reducing the input of priority international waters contaminants to Havana Bay, Kingston Harbour, and the adjacent Wider Caribbean. The project will further strengthen and/or help create new institutions responsible for the rehabilitation and sustainable management of the two bays.
Regional (Includes two SIDS: Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau)	Preparation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Assessment for the Protection of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem from Land-based Activities	N/A	UNEP	Pipeline. Develop a strategic action program that will identify and assess problems and causes, contained in the comprehensive Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, to reduce the degradation of the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem.
Caribbean SIDS	Integrating Management of Watersheds and Coastal Areas in Small Island Developing States in the Caribbean	N/A	UNEP/ UNDP	Pipeline. Assist participating countries in improving their watershed and coastal zone management practices in support of sustainable development.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Includes two SIDS: Comoros, Seychelles)	Elaboration of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan and Implementation for the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean	N/A	UNEP	Pipeline. Prepare a transboundary diagnostic analysis and the framework elements of a strategic action program.
Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines)	Ship-generated Waste Management	12.0500	World Bank	Assist OECS governments in reducing pollution of international and territorial waters caused by the discharge of ship-generated solid wastes by supporting appropriate actions aimed at improving collection, treatment, and disposal of these wastes. The project includes national components consisting of the establishment of port-waste reception facilities and incremental expansion of landfill sites to handle ship-generated wastes, together with a regional component composed of support activities and technical assistance for project management, training, and education; establishment of common legal framework for ship-waste management; recycling possibilities; and public awareness programs. Project activities will also protect critical habitat for the endangered Grenada dove.
Global (Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago)	Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling through Introduction of By-catch Technologies and Change of Management	4.0780	UNEP/FAO	Introduce fishing technologies and practices that reduce the capture of juveniles. (Shrimp exploitation by tropical trawl fisheries generates significant amounts of non-shrimp by-catch, which constitutes a threat to the sustainable production of fish from an area.)

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania)	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean	4.5111	UNEP	Reduce stress to the ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality; strengthen regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development. This project has a primary focus on the degradation of the marine and coastal environment caused by land-based activities.
Regional (Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa)	Development and Protection of the Coastal and Marine Environment in Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7500	UNEP	Assist Sub-Saharan African countries in achieving sustainable management of their coastal and marine environment and resources.

Annex D: GEF Regional or Global International Waters Projects on Issues of Great Relevance to SIDS

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Global (Need to ensure that SIDS can learn from and/or benefit from lessons learned)	Strengthening Capacity for Global Knowledge-sharing in International Waters	5.2500	UNDP/ UNEP/ World Bank	Strengthen countries' capacities to integrate sustainable water resources management into their national planning processes and to comply with relevant agreements in the area of international waters. The project will enable (a) sharing of critical knowledge and collaboration using a wide array of new tools and learning methods; (b) development of training courses tailored to the strategic needs of countries, building upon an ongoing global training program (UNDP's TRAIN-SEA-COAST); and (c) convening of two portfolio-wide strategic planning and assessment meetings.
Global	Regionally Based Assessment of Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS)	3.0000	UNEP	Provide a measure of the nature and comparative severity of damage and threats posed at national, regional, and ultimately global levels by PTS. This measure will provide the GEF and UNEP with a science-based rationale for assigning priorities for action among and between chemical-related environmental issues.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Global	Global International Waters Assessment	6.7850	UNEP	Produce a comprehensive and integrated global water assessment of both environmental and socioeconomic aspects in 66 sub-regions, including both marine and freshwater systems, in order to provide the GEF with objective strategic guidance for prioritizing its future interventions in the International Waters Focal Area.
Regional (Angola; Benin; Cameroon; Congo, Dem. Rep. of; Côte d'Ivoire; Gabon; Ghana; Equatorial Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Nigeria; São Tomé and Príncipe; Sierra Leone; Togo)	Combating Living Resource Depletion and Coastal Area Degradation in the Guinea Current LME (GCLME) through Ecosystem-based Regional Actions	21.0449	UNDP/ UNEP	Assist the countries in making changes in the ways that human activities are conducted in the different sectors to ensure that the GCLME and its multicountry drainage basins can sustainably support the socioeconomic development of the region. (This new project is a follow-up action with respect to the Pilot Phase Gulf of GCLME project [six countries].)

Annex E: GEF Land Degradation Projects in SIDS

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Antigua and Barbuda	Implementation of a Sustainable Island Resource Management Mechanism	2.0000	UNDP	Pipeline. Promote integrated ecosystem management, with special emphasis on the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and prevention of land degradation in the islands of Antigua and Barbuda.
Regional (Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone)	Integrated Management of the Fouta Djallon Highlands	10.0554	UNEP	Pipeline. Enable conservation and sustainable use of the international watershed and biodiversity of the Fouta Djallon highlands. The project will build on the experiences of the Fouta Djallon Program coordinated by the International Co-ordination Office, which was aimed at promoting holistic approaches to integrated ecosystem management-based participatory and community-based strategies.

Annex F: GEF Multi-focal Area Projects in SIDS

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Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Antigua and Barbuda	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0193	UNEP	
Bahamas	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0150	UNEP	
Belize	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0198	UNDP	
Global (Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Philippines, Uganda)	Harnessing Multistakeholder Mechanisms to Promote Global Environmental Priorities	0.0750	UNDP	Engage more actively an existing structure in six prototype countries to fulfill the objective of including global environmental priorities while they implement their mandate of integrating environmental issues and social and cultural concerns in development planning.
Grenada	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0225	UNDP	
Jamaica	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0225	UNDP	

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Mauritius	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0153	UNEP	
Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru)	A Participatory Approach to Managing the Environment: An Input to the Inter-American Strategy for Participation	0.0720	UNEP	Build capacity within the countries of the Americas for the successful incorporation of public participation practices in sustainable development policy formulation and decision-making; design mechanisms to improve communication and promote partnership among governments (national and local), NGOs, community and local groups, the private sector, and academic organizations in these matters; and provide technical assistance for exchanging information and developing methodologies for conflict resolution and consensus building.
Regional (Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru)	Global Environmental Citizenship	3.0212	UNDP/ UNEP	Generate public awareness, increase levels of understanding of global environmental issues, and mobilize support in Latin American countries for the objectives of the GEF operational programs.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, República Bolivariana de Venezuela, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay)	Building Wider Public and Private Constituencies for the GEF in Latin America and the Caribbean: Regional Promotion of Global Environment Protection through the Electronic Media	0.0998	UNDP	1. Increase public awareness of global environmental issues and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). 2. Increase motivation, interest, and participation of general public and Latin American and Caribbean owners of SMEs in global environment issues, and in replicating environmentally sustainable initiatives.
Seychelles	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0225	UNDP	
St. Kitts and Nevis	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0225	UNDP	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management	0.0225	UNDP	

Annex G: GEF Persistent Organic Pollutants Projects in SIDS

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Antigua and Barbuda	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): National Implementation Plan for Antigua and Barbuda	0.3973	UNEP	Assist Antigua and Barbuda in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Comoros	Initial Assistance to the Union of the Comoros for Enabling Activities to Implement the Stockholm Convention on POPs	0.3900	UNDP	Create sustainable capacity and facilitate a country-driven approach to enable the three autonomous islands making up the Union of the Comoros to meet their obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Cuba	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for Cuba	0.4997	UNEP	Assist Cuba in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Fiji	National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for Fiji	0.3840	UNEP	1. Prepare the ground for meeting Fiji's obligations under the Stockholm Convention. 2. Assist Fiji in preparing a National Implementation Plan for POPs. 3. Enable Fiji to prepare detailed action plans for reducing or eliminating POPs.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Global (Barbados, Bulgaria, Chile, Ecuador, Guinea, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea, Slovenia, Zambia)	Development of National Implementation Plans for the Management of POPs	6.1850	UNEP	Strengthen national capacity to manage POPs and assist countries in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Haiti	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for the Republic of Haiti	0.3835	UNEP	Assist Haiti in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Jamaica	Enabling Activities for Jamaica to Develop and Implement the National Implementation Plan for the POPs Convention	0.2415	UNDP	Prepare a National Implementation Plan for POPs Management pursuant to Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention, and related capacity building.
Kiribati	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for Kiribati	0.3990	UNEP	Assist Kiribati in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Marshall Islands	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for Marshall Islands	0.3464	UNEP	Assist Marshall Islands in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Mauritius	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for Mauritius	0.3564	UNDP	Assist Mauritius in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Nauru	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for Nauru	0.2211	UNEP	Assist Nauru in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Niue	Initial Assistance to Niue to Meet Its Obligations under the Stockholm Convention on POPs	0.2500	UNDP	Create sustainable capacity and ownership in Niue to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

Country	Project Title	GEF Allocation (in millions)	Implementing Agency	Project Objective(s)
Palau	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for Palau	0.3470	UNEP	Assist Palau in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Samoa	Initial Assistance to Samoa to Meet Its Obligations under the Stockholm Convention on POPs	0.3725	UNDP	Create sustainable capacity and ownership in Samoa to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, including initial preparation of a POPs Implementation Plan.
São Tomé and Príncipe	Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs	0.3729	UNIDO	Build and strengthen national capacities and enhance knowledge of decisionmakers, industrialists, NGOs, and the general population on POPs.
Seychelles	Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Seychelles	0.3840	UNIDO	Assist Seychelles in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
St. Lucia	Enabling Activity for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for St. Lucia	0.3999	UNEP	Assist St. Lucia in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Tonga	Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for the Kingdom of Tonga	0.3860	UNEP	Assist the Kingdom of Tonga in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.
Vanuatu	POPs Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for Vanuatu	0.3930	UNEP	Assist Vanuatu in meeting its reporting and other obligations under the Stockholm Convention.

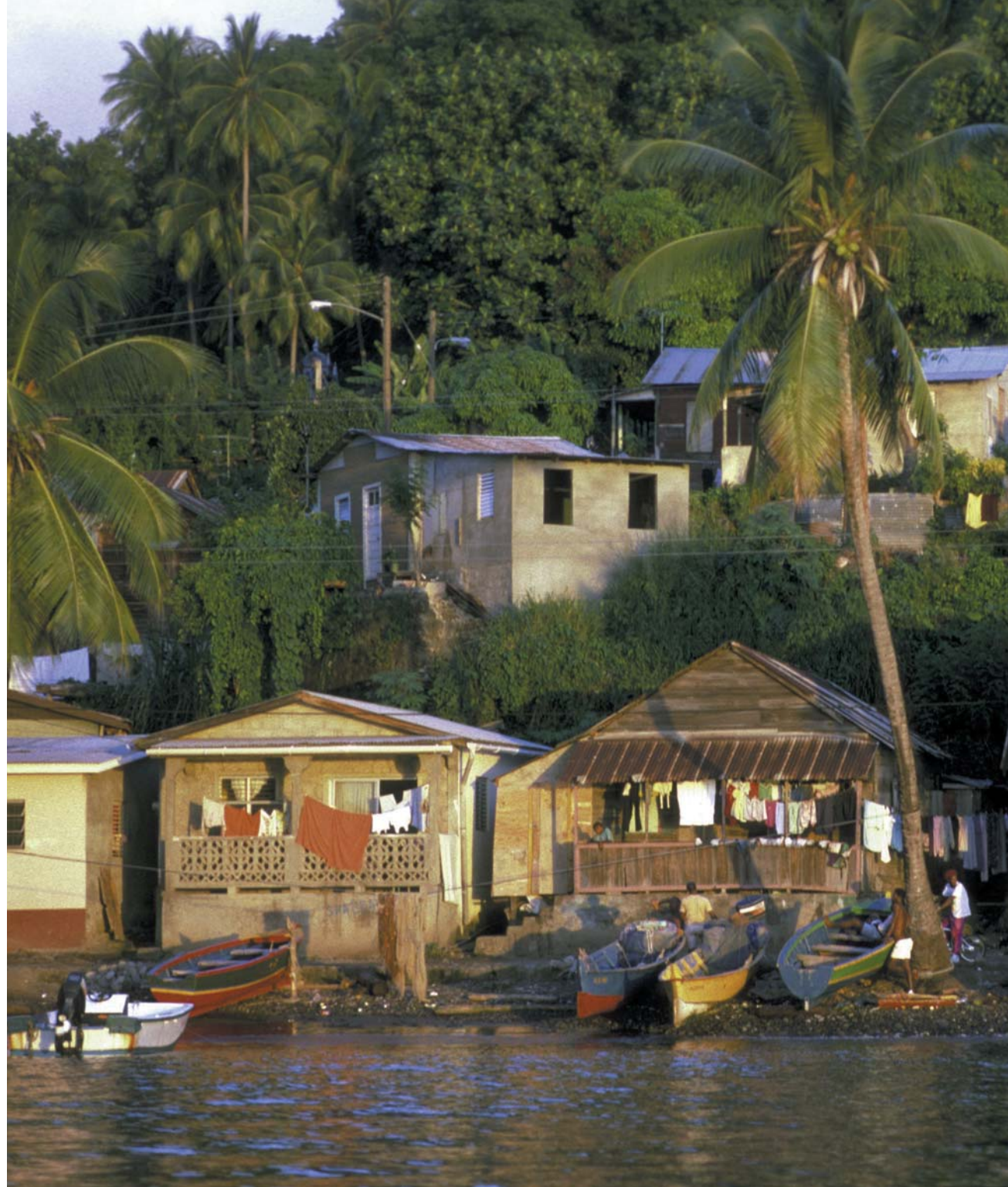
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 Production: Rick Ludwick, Monika Lynde
 Design: Patricia Hord.Graphik Design
 Printer: Peake Printing



How the GEF Works

Since its inception, the GEF has sought to continuously evolve as a flexible, innovative entity that can respond effectively to new challenges and responsibilities. The GEF applies the lessons learned from its activities and remains on the cutting edge of international global environmental problem solving. Several characteristics contribute to GEF's effectiveness:

- The GEF encourages the participation of a broad range of stakeholders. Overall, the GEF and its partners represent a comprehensive network of governments, scientists, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, the private sector, and grassroots groups, working at different levels toward sustainable development that addresses global environmental challenges. GEF's Council, which functions as an independent board of directors responsible for adopting and evaluating GEF programs, welcomes the participation of NGOs in its deliberations and incorporates the input of the global scientific community through its Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). A range of stakeholders implement GEF projects, which also actively involve national governments, civil society, the private sector, local stakeholders, and other appropriate parties.
- “Country drivenness” is essential to ensuring the sustainability of GEF projects. This means that initial project ideas originate in the country, are based on national strategies, and reflect national and regional priorities. Consultation between GEF's implementing and executing agencies and national and regional participants is an important element of the country-driven GEF project development process. In addition, GEF projects are an integral part of a country's development process.
- Strong national coordination among all stakeholders is necessary for GEF projects to successfully promote sustainable development that addresses global environmental concerns. Countries choose an operational focal point to maintain a close working relationship with specialized and technical ministries and with NGOs, the private sector, scientists, local governments, and civil society. National focal points are responsible for coordinating the identification and preparation of GEF programs and projects.



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January 2005

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