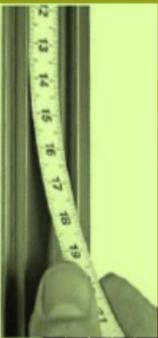




Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2012

***GEF Council 42
Agenda item 8
5 June 2012***



CPE Stream: Overview

- ❑ CPEs assess the **relevance**, **efficiency** and **results** of the whole GEF portfolio of projects across all GEF Agencies and focal areas in a country, which is taken as unit of analysis
- ❑ Since 2006 to date EO has completed 13 CPEs and 3 CPSs in all the geographical regions
- ❑ The CPE cycle for **GEF-5** has started in FY11 in the LAC region with Nicaragua, OECS, Brazil and Cuba, was continued in FY12 in Asia & Pacific and will move on to Africa in FY13
- ❑ **Joint and/or coordinated** country level evaluation work on CPS as a new instrument continued in FY12
- ❑ In FY12 **national** independent quality assurance/peer review panels in support to CPEs were introduced



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CPE Stream: Progress to date

- The **Nicaragua** and **OECS CPEs** were completed by August 2011
- The **Cuba** and **Brazil CPEs** will be completed by end of FY12
- The **East Timor CPS** was completed in April 2012 - conducted in parallel with UNDP Evaluation Office's Assessment of Development Results in East Timor
- The **India CPE** has started
- The **Sri-Lanka CPE** will be launched in the near future; this will be joint evaluation with the Sri Lankan authorities, while maintaining full independence in the evaluation
- CPE in the **Pacific Region** will start in FY13
- In fall 2012 the first CPE in the **Africa Region** will be launched



ACPER: Background and Scope

- ❑ **ACPER 2012**, the 5th of this series, consolidates findings from 11 countries

Country	Type of evaluation	GEF funding (US mil.)	Number of projects included in the evaluation				National completed projects
			National FSPs, MSPs	SGP	Enabling activities	Regional/global projects	
Nicaragua	CPE	32.10	10	Yes	6	24	9
OECS*	Cluster CPE	12.32	7	Yes	35	25	36
Brazil	CPE	335.98	41	Yes	4	36	20
Cuba	CPE	43.70	14	Yes	5	15	10
El Salvador	CPS	11.41	5	Yes	6	20	6
Jamaica	CPS	11.85	6	Yes	6	15	7

* Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

ACPER: Conclusions (1)

Results

- ❑ Most projects achieved moderately satisfactory or higher outcome ratings in their focal areas. Global environmental benefits are still modest, though progress toward impact is happening
- ❑ Climate change adaptation in the Central America and Caribbean region is becoming increasingly important in the GEF portfolios analyzed. In some countries this is fully evident, while in other countries adaptation is still in its initial stages



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ACPER: Conclusions (2)

Results

- ❑ Capacity development at both individual and institutional level was overall good, with a few exceptions at the local level
- ❑ Many countries in the Latin America and Caribbean region follow an ecosystem approach to environmental conservation and sustainable use, which increases the demand for multifocal area projects



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ACPER: Conclusions (3)

Results

- ❑ Scaling-up, replication and sustainability remain a challenge in the portfolios analyzed, with some notable exceptions
- ❑ Opportunities for South-South cooperation through national, regional, and global projects and/or project components exist, but are not fully taken up



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ACPER: Conclusions (4)

Relevance

- ❑ GEF support has been relevant to both national environmental conservation and sustainable development policies, and to the GEF international mandate of achieving global environmental benefits
- ❑ Mixed ownership is observed in the portfolios analyzed, strong in middle income economies and less so in Small Island Developing States, with the exception of Cuba



ACPER: Conclusions (5)

Efficiency

- ❑ Small Island Developing States face challenges in project approval processes and in implementation due to the specific circumstances in which they operate and to their specific needs. This hampers the achievement of greater global environmental benefits
- ❑ Monitoring and evaluation for adaptive management as well as environmental monitoring are challenging



Previous SIDS issues from CPEs/CPSs

- ❑ **Samoa CPE, 2007:** The proposed programmatic approach for the Pacific SIDS should consider Samoa's experience (such as limited capacity, high transaction costs of doing business, high vulnerability, fragile ecosystems)
- ❑ **Jamaica CPS, 2010:** Many Agency procedures are not appropriate for small countries in regions with limited resources. This is seriously hampering the efficiency of GEF implementation
- ❑ **OECS CPE, 2011:** The design and implementation of future regional projects in SIDS should be based on a participatory, stakeholder-driven process, and include tangible, on-the-ground activities in participating countries as well as adequate resources for coordination



Recommended Council Decision on ACPER 2012 and Management Response

The Council requests the Secretariat that:

- ❑ Project approval and implementation in **Small Island Developing States** should be more flexible and context-specific
- ❑ The burden of **monitoring requirements** of multifocal area projects should be reduced to a level comparable to that of single focal area projects
- ❑ **South-South cooperation** should be enabled as components of national, regional and/or global projects where opportunities for exchange of technology, capacity development and/or sharing of best practices exist



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