

Incorporating Co-benefits in the Design of GEF Projects

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STAP SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
ADVISORY PANEL
*An independent group of scientists that advises
the Global Environment Facility*



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1. Co-benefits and the GEF

This briefing note builds on STAP's earlier advice to the GEF on co-benefits. To assist the GEF in developing an options paper for the Council, this paper identifies potential co-benefits that can result from GEF projects, provides a guide for incorporating co-benefits into project design, and suggests ways to track and measure co-benefits using existing indicators drawn from Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

GEF projects often deliver local environmental, social and economic benefits that improve people's lives¹, in addition to delivering global environmental benefits (GEBs). STAP's 2021 report, "Enabling elements of good project design: a synthesis of STAP guidance for GEF project investment," noted that co-benefits for local stakeholders are important to ensure GEB durability and can also increase the overall return rate on GEF investment.²

STAP's 2022 report, "Looking forward to the 7th GEF Assembly in 2023: STAP's report on catalysing transformational change through GEF investments," recommended that the GEF "identify which co-benefits of GEF investments need to be tracked, and why, and establish systems to report on them."³

STAP provided the following definitions on co-benefit in GEF context (see Figure 1):

- **Co-benefits** are "positive effects of GEF investments that are not included in its formal set of global environmental benefits (GEBs)." Co-benefits are categorized into prerequisite or incidental co-benefits.⁴
- **Prerequisite co-benefits** are local benefits that must be achieved to realize the mandated GEF GEBs and ensure their durability. Examples include livelihood benefits that engage local communities in biodiversity conservation, or enhanced skills and education that create job opportunities and strengthen the ability of beneficiaries to implement solutions that generate desired GEBs.⁵
- **Incidental co-benefits** are environmental and socio-economic benefits outside of GEF's mandate. They are not critical to achieving GEBs but could help increase the overall impact of GEF investment. Examples include reduced freshwater pollution and the consequent human health benefits from reduced use of harmful chemicals in agriculture, and improved air quality and associated health benefits arising from transitioning to renewable energy or avoiding bad practices (e.g., open burning) in agriculture or waste management.

¹ For example, https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_SPM.pdf, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s43247-023-00704-w#>, <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2105480118>, <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aa98d2>, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6553580/>, <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frsc.2022.869203/full>, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-24207-4>, <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2019.0128>

² Stafford Smith, M., Ali, S., Carr, E.R., Donaldson, J., Metternicht, G., Ratner, B.D., and Bierbaum, R. 2021. Enabling Elements of Good Project Design: A synthesis of STAP guidance for GEF project investment. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC.

³ STAP 2023. Looking forward to the 7th GEF Assembly in 2023. STAP's Report on Catalysing Transformational Change through GEF Investments. <https://stapgef.org/resources/stap-reports/looking-forward-7th-gef-assembly-2023>

⁴ STAP 2022. "Refining the tracking of co-benefits in future GEF investments." <https://www.stapgef.org/resources/policy-briefs/refining-tracking-co-benefits-future-gef-investments>

⁵ For example, Campos-Silva et al. 2021. "Sustainable-use protected areas catalyze enhanced livelihoods in rural Amazonia." <https://www.pnas.org/doi/full/10.1073/pnas.2105480118>

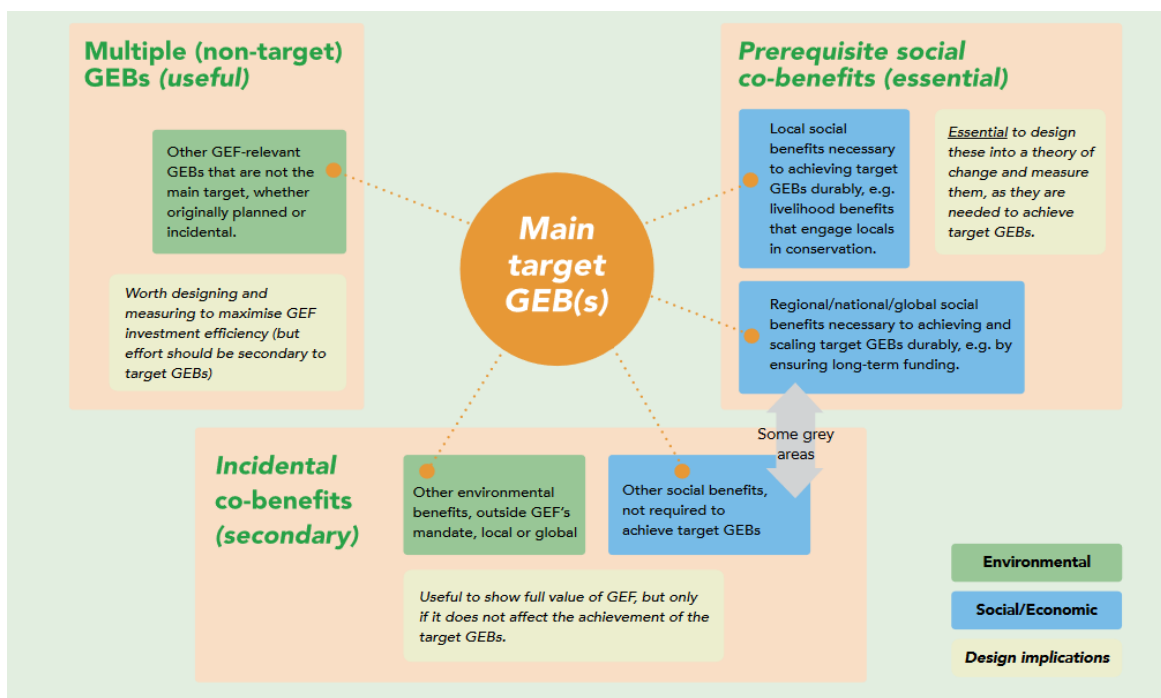


Figure 1: STAP categorization of co-benefits from GEF investments. (Source: STAP, 2022⁶).

The GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework (RMF) will monitor project outcomes using a set of core indicators that measure GEB delivery in biodiversity, climate change mitigation, chemicals and waste, international waters, and land degradation.⁷ The RMF indicator for measuring socio-economic co-benefits is the number of people benefitting, disaggregated by gender.⁸ However, this indicator does not capture the different types of the specific socioeconomic co-benefits that can stem from GEF projects, nor does it cover potential local environmental co-benefits (e.g., improved air quality, reduced freshwater pollution, and improved ecological resilience).

The GEF Secretariat intends to develop an options paper for the GEF Council "...containing options to improve the capturing of human and socio-economic well-being co-benefits, as well as climate change adaptation co-benefits in the results monitoring and improve their consideration in the design of GEF-funded projects and programs."⁹

2. Potential co-benefits from GEF investment

Evaluations by the GEF's Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) affirm that GEF projects have delivered socio-economic benefits such as improved livelihoods, jobs, human health, and food security.¹⁰ The GEF-8 Programming Directions, particularly those related to Integrated Programs, note the potential for GEF projects to generate local environmental and socio-economic co-benefits, as well.¹¹

⁶ Stafford Smith, M. and Metternicht, G. 2022. Refining the tracking of co-benefits in future GEF investments. A STAP Information Brief. Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel to the Global Environment Facility. Washington, DC.

⁷ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2023-02/Rev.01.EN_GEF_C.62_Inf.12_GEF-8%20Results%20Measurement%20Framework%20Guidelines.pdf

⁸ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF_R.08_31_GEF-8_Policy_Directions.pdf

⁹ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF_R.08_32_Revised_Policy_Recommendations.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/documents/evaluations/msme.pdf>, https://mdpi-res.com/sustainability/sustainability-12-03225/article_deploy/sustainability-12-03225.pdf?version=1587037574,

<https://www.gefio.org/sites/default/files/documents/evaluations/multiple-benefits-2016-v1.pdf>,

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/7137>, <https://www.gefio.org/documents/cw-study-2017-article-health-co-benefits-gef-chemicals-and-waste-focal-area>

¹¹ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF_R.08_29_Rev.01_GEF8_Programming_Directions.pdf

To identify co-benefits that could arise from GEF investments, STAP reviewed GEF-7 projects and several science-policy assessments, including by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.¹² Figure 2 presents a list of potential environmental, economic, and social co-benefits.¹³ These co-benefits are often intertwined; for example, alternative livelihoods could increase political stability with consequential benefits from reduced resource depletion and land degradation, which could, in turn, improve water quality and ecosystem resilience. GEF investments could also provide adaptation co-benefits by improving the resilience of people and ecosystems and by reducing their vulnerability (i.e., socio-cultural co-benefits). Hence, incorporating co-benefits into project design could help embed resilience and adaptation into GEF investment – this was noted as an important consideration for GEF programming in the GEF-8 Strategic Positioning Framework.¹⁴

¹² STAP reviewed applicable science-policy assessments, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (e.g., https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_LongerReport.pdf); the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/inline/files/ipbes_global_assessment_report_summary_for_policymakers.pdf, https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/2021-06/20210609_workshop_report_embargo_3pm_CEST_10_june_0.pdf, https://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/spm_3bi_ldr_digital.pdf); the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/2019-08/UNCCD_SPI_2019_Report_1.2.pdf, https://catalogue.unccd.int/1209_UNCCD_SPI_2019_Report_1.1.pdf, <https://www.unccd.int/resources/publications/land-degradation-neutrality-biodiversity-conservation-how-healthy-land>, https://catalogue.unccd.int/1340_LDN_BiodiversityGM_Report.pdf, https://catalogue.unccd.int/1210_UNCCD_SPI_2019_Report_1.2.pdf); and the UNEP Global Chemicals Outlook (<https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/28113/GCOII.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>, “The UNEP making peace with nature synthesis of global environmental assessments” <https://www.unep.org/resources/making-peace-nature>). The GEF-8 Replenishment Documents and a selection of approved GEF-7 projects were also reviewed to understand how co-benefits were considered in these documents. Other publications reviewed include (https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_SPM.pdf; <https://www.nature.com/articles/s43247-023-00704-w#>; <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.2105480118>; <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aa98d2>; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6553580/>; <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/frsc.2022.869203/full>; <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-021-24207-4>; <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rstb.2019.0128>; <http://norden.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:701950/FULLTEXT01.pdf>; <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Integrating%20Sound%20Management%20in%20Chemicals%20Final%20r2.pdf>; <https://icca-chem.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Roadmap-For-the-Sound-Management-of-Industrial-Chemicals-EN.pdf>; <https://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/benefits-from-implementing-a-chemical-management-system.pdf>; <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/sd.2448>; <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901117306317>; [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196\(20\)30167-4/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanplh/article/PIIS2542-5196(20)30167-4/fulltext); <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1462901115301064>; https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-3-319-71063-1_93-1; Kaveh Rashidi, Martin Stadelmann, Anthony Patt, “Valuing co-benefits to make low-carbon investments in cities bankable: the case of waste and transportation projects, sustainable cities and society,” Volume 34, 2017, 69-78, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2017.06.003>; Mayrhofer, J. P., & Gupta, J. (2016). “The science and politics of co-benefits in climate policy,” *Environmental Science & Policy*, 57, 22-30; Queensland Government (2023), “The Land Restoration Fund Co-benefits Standard,” Version 1.4, March 2023, https://www.qld.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0025/116548/lrf-co-benefits-standard.pdf; <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/fes3.352>; <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/gcb.14878>; <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/full/10.1098/rstb.2019.0128>; https://docs.wbcsd.org/2015/10/WBCSD_LDN_BizPerspective.pdf; <https://pacinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/moving-toward-multi-benefit-approach.pdf>; https://unec.org/DAM/env/water/publications/WAT_NONE_11_benefits/ECE.MP.WAT.NONE.11_ENG_1826722_E_web.pdf.)

¹³ Although our review identified a long list of potential co-benefits from GEF investments, we narrowed it down to those that can be tracked and measured using existing indicators drawn from the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) supported by the GEF and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

¹⁴ <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-r-08-28>

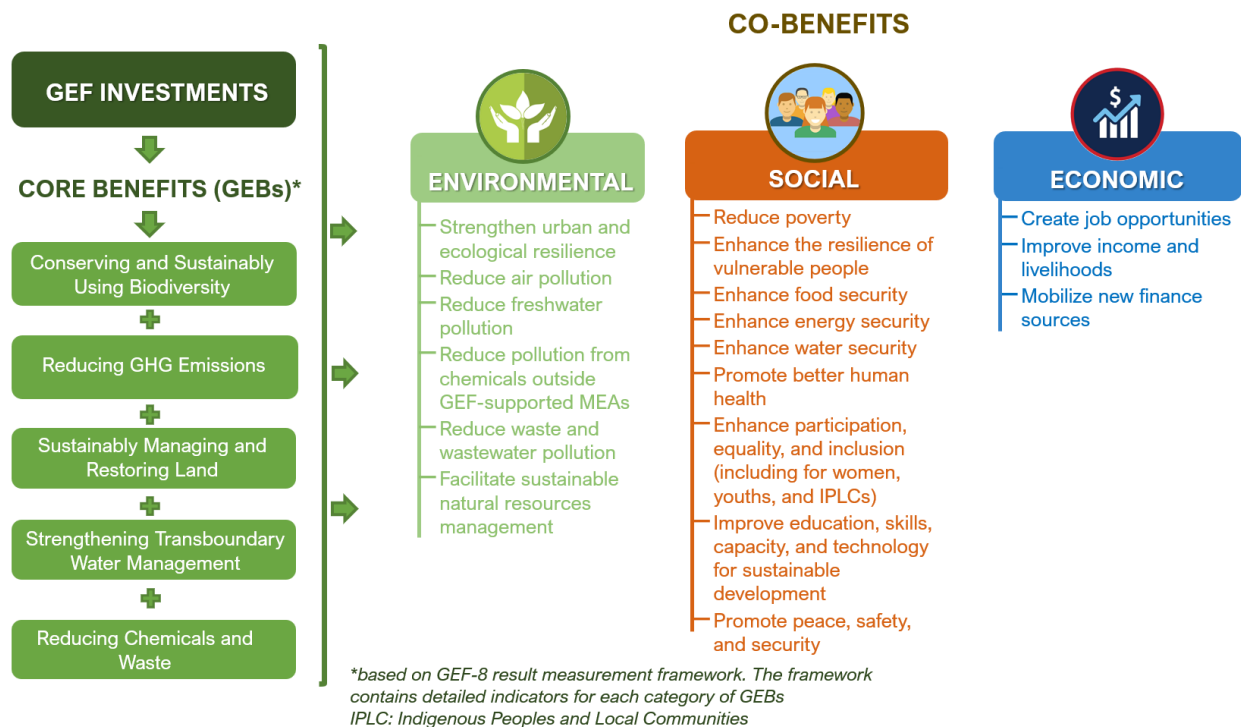


Figure 2: Summary of potential local environmental and socio-economic co-benefits from GEF investments.

3. Measuring and tracking co-benefits from GEF investments

The MEAs and SDGs offer existing indicators and methodologies which could be adopted or modified to meet the GEF’s requirements for measuring and tracking the co-benefits identified in Figure 2. Some examples follow and Annex 1 presents suggested tentative indicators for each co-benefit identified in Figure 2.

- The metrics used by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) to measure progress toward strategic objective 2 of its 2018–2030 Strategic Framework, “To improve the living conditions of affected populations” (i.e., the proportion of the population below the international poverty line¹⁵), could be adopted for measuring the co-benefits of GEF land degradation projects.
- Target 7.1 of SDG 7 (“Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”) uses two indicators: the proportion of the population with access to electricity and the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.¹⁶ These indicators could be modified to measure the energy access co-benefits of GEF projects by calculating the number of benefitting people.
- Indicator 3.9.1 - “mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution” of Target 3.9 of SDG 3 (good health and well-being)¹⁷ could be tentatively adopted for the health co-benefits from GEF projects.
- For the co-benefits of reduced pollution of freshwater, indicators 6.3.1 and 6.3.2 (i.e., the proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated and the proportion of bodies of water with

¹⁵ UNCCD, 2017. “The future strategic framework of the Convention.” United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Bonn. [https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/ICCD_COP\(13\)_L.18-1716078E.pdf](https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/inline-files/ICCD_COP(13)_L.18-1716078E.pdf); <https://prais4-reporting-manual.readthedocs.io/en/latest/SO2.html>

¹⁶ Target 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

¹⁷ Target 3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination.

good ambient water quality) of SDG 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all)¹⁸ could be adopted. These could be used by estimating the volume of wastewater treated (or avoided freshwater contamination) through GEF projects.

- A possible indicator for the economic benefits of improved income and livelihoods from GEF investments is indicator 8.5.1 – average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupation, age and persons with disabilities, under SDG 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all”.¹⁹

4. Steps for identifying and including co-benefits in project design and next steps

Figure 3 synthesizes four steps for identifying and including co-benefits in project design based on STAP’s enabling elements for good project design²⁰:

1. **Scope GEBs and potential co-benefits using systems thinking.** In developing a project’s rationale (section A in the GEF Project Information Form – PIF)²¹, use systems thinking to identify possible co-benefits that could arise (see Figure 2 for examples of potential co-benefits). Categorize co-benefits into prerequisite (i.e., essential for durable GEBs) and incidental (i.e., nice to have but not critical) and establish criteria for their inclusion in the project.²²
2. **Engage stakeholders relevant to the GEBs and co-benefits.** Make certain that stakeholders buy into the project and support the achievement of durable GEBs and co-benefits by involving them in project design, including the selection of interventions. Co-benefits should be incorporated into a project’s Theory of Change.
3. **Track and measure co-benefits.** Use existing indicators and methodologies and establish a baseline to verify that co-benefits are achieved (the baseline should be part of the systems analysis in Step 1).
4. **Document, report, create knowledge and learn.** Regular reporting is important for tracking the quality of co-benefits and for ensuring that planned co-benefits accrue. A means to curate and disseminate knowledge, including lessons learned to benefit other projects, should be identified.

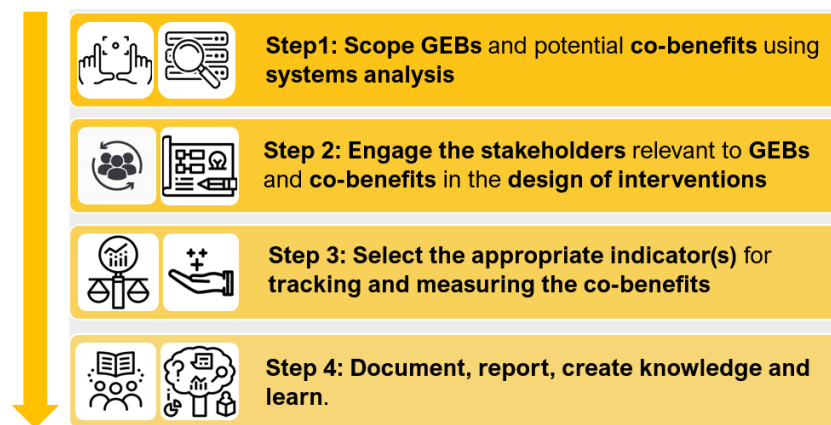


Figure 3. Steps to identify and incorporate co-benefits in GEF project design.

¹⁸ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6>

¹⁹ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal8>

²⁰ https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/Enabling%20Elements_web%20version.pdf

²¹ <https://www.thegef.org/documents/gef-8-project-identification-form-pif>

²² For instance, the Queensland Land Restoration Fund (focused on soil carbon sequestration) has, within the socio-economic category, a co-benefit called “community socio-economic resilience and environmental connection benefits.” For a project proponent to claim this co-benefit, the project must meet the following criteria: (a) be in an area broadly defined as having a relative socio-economic disadvantage, considering people’s access to material and social resources and their abilities to participate in society; and (b) generate economic co-benefits for the local community; or the project must (c) improve people’s connection to the environment.

5. Next steps

STAP suggests the following next steps as an Options Paper is developed for the December Council:

- Develop a checklist of local environmental and socio-economic co-benefits for project developers to consider in designing projects (Figure 2 offers a starting point).
- Strengthen the GEF's RMF to include more specific indicators of local environmental and socio-economic co-benefits.
- Build capacity within the GEF partnership for identifying and incorporating co-benefits in projects and for tracking and measuring co-benefits.
- Develop institutional arrangements to monitor, evaluate, and report on co-benefits.

As always, STAP stands ready to support work on the suggested next steps and development of an Options Paper.

Annex 1

Mapping of potential co-benefits from GEF projects which contribute to SDG and MEA targets and tentative suggestions of SDG indicators for co-benefit tracking and measuring.

Co-benefits from GEF investments	Related SDG targets ²³ or MEA objectives	Suggested indicators for tracking and measuring progress (based on SDG and MEA indicators) ²⁴
Environmental co-benefits		
Strengthen ecological resilience.	UNFCCC Paris Agreement Global Goal on Adaptation. ²⁵ SDG Target 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	Core indicators for the GEF-administered Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund: (a) area of land managed for climate resilience and (b) coastal or marine are managed for climate resilience. ²⁶
Reduce air pollution.	SDG Target 11.6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	SDG Indicator 11.6.2. Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) in the geographical location of GEF projects.
Reduce freshwater pollution.	SDG Target 6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials; halving the proportion of untreated wastewater; and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	SDG Indicator 6.3.2. The proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (attributed to GEF investments).
Reduce pollution caused by chemicals outside the mandate of GEF-financed MEA.	SDG Target 12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water, and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	SDG Indicator 12.4.2. (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita and (b) the proportion of hazardous waste treated by type of treatment (attributed to GEF projects).
Facilitate sustainable natural resource management.	SDG Target 12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	SDG Indicator 12.2.1. Reduction in material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP. SDG Indicator 12.2.2. Reduction in domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita and domestic material consumption per GDP (attributed to GEF investments).
Reduce waste and wastewater pollution.	SDG Target 11.6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management. SDG Target 12.3. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses. SDG Target 12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	SDG Indicator 11.6.1. The proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated (attributed to GEF projects). SDG Indicator 6.3.1. The proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated (through GEF projects). SDG Indicator 12.3.1. Reduction in (a) food loss index and (b) food waste index (attributed to GEF investments). SDG Indicator 12.5.1. Improvement in recycling rate, tons of material recycled (attributed to GEF investments).
Social co-benefits		
Reduce poverty.	UNCCD Strategic Objective 2. Improving the living conditions of affected populations.	SDG Indicator 1.1.1. The proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status

²³ See <https://sdgs.un.org/goals> for the SDG targets and indicators.

²⁴ Methods for measuring the SDG indicators are available at <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

²⁵ <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/new-elements-and-dimensions-of-adaptation-under-the-paris-agreement-article-7>

²⁶ See the GEF Adaptation Programming Strategy for more details, including the sub-indicators. <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/gef-ldcf-sccf-32-04-rev-01>

	SDG Target 1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	and geographical location (attributed to GEF projects).
Enhance the resilience of vulnerable people.	<p>SDG Target 1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>SDG Target 11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected, and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to the global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>SDG Target 13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>	<p>SDG Indicators 1.5.1, 11.5.1, and 13.1.1. Prevention of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 1.5.2. Reduction in direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (attributed to GEF investments).</p>
Enhance food security.	SDG Target 2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	<p>SDG Indicator 2.3.1. Increase in the volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 2.3.2. The average increase in income of small-scale food producers by sex and indigenous status (attributed to GEF investments).</p>
Enhance energy security.	SDG Target 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	<p>SDG Indicator 7.1.1. The proportion of the population with access to electricity (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 7.1.2. The proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (attributed to GEF investments).</p>
Promote better human health.	SDG Target 3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	<p>SDG Indicator 3.9.1. Reduction in mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.9.2. Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe water, sanitation, and hygiene for all (WASH) services) (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.9.3. Reduction in mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (prevented through GEF investments).</p>
Enhance participation, equality, and inclusion (including for women, youths, and Indigenous Peoples and local communities).	<p>SDG Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p> <p>SDG Target 11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>SDG Target 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p>	<p>Modify SDG Indicator 5.5.1. to the proportion of women, youths, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities engaged in the decision-making process of GEF projects.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 11.3.2. The proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.7.2. The proportion of the population involved in and affected by GEF projects who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive by sex, age, disability and population group.</p>
Improve education, skills, capacity and technology for	SDG Target 4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable	SDG Indicator 4.7.1, 12.8.1, and 13.2.1. The extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education

sustainable development.	<p>development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and contributions to sustainable development.</p> <p>SDG Target 12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.</p> <p>SDG Target 13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.</p> <p>SDG Target 17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.</p>	<p>policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education, and (d) student assessment (through GEF projects).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 17.7.1. The total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.</p>
Promote peace, safety, and security.	<p>SDG Target 8.8. Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants and those in precarious employment.</p> <p>SDG Target 11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons.</p> <p>SDG Target 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 8.8.1. Reduction in fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers by sex and migrant status (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 11.2.1. The proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.1.3. Reduction in the proportion of the population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence due to natural resources-related conflicts (attributed to GEF investments).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.1.4. The proportion of the population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live in after dark (attributed to GEF investments).</p>
Economic co-benefits		
Create job opportunities.	<p>SDG Target 8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p>SDG Target 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p>	<p>The number of jobs created through GEF projects.</p> <p>SDG Indicator 8.3.1. The proportion of informal employment in total employment by sector and sex (attributed to GEF investment).</p>
Improve income and livelihoods.	<p>SDG Target 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>SDG Target 10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 percent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 8.5.1. Increase in average hourly earnings of female and male employees by occupation, age and persons with disabilities (attributed to GEF projects).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 10.1.1. Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population (attributed to GEF investments).</p>
Mobilize new finance sources.	SDG Target 17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	SDG Indicator 17.3.1. Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries

	<p>SDG Target 17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination, and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.</p>	<p>from multiple sources (due to GEF projects, e.g., co-finance from the private sector).</p> <p>SDG Indicator 17.7.1. The total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.</p>
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