



# Global Environment Facility

GEF/C.33/9  
March 20, 2008

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GEF Council  
April 22-25, 2008

Agenda Item 15 (a)

## WORK PROGRAM SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL

### **Recommended Council Decision**

The Council reviewed the proposed work program submitted to Council in document GEF/C.33/9 and approves the work program comprising \_\_\_ project concepts and endorses the concepts and objectives of \_\_\_ programmatic approaches, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted to the Secretariat by May 9, 2008.

The approved work program is comprised of \_\_\_ free-standing Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and 10 programmatic approaches, which contain \_\_ PIFs as follows:

[List of free-standing PIFs and PIFs from within programmatic approaches approved by Council]

With respect to the programmatic approaches, the Council endorses their objectives and requests that future full-sized project PIFs to be financed under these programmatic approaches be included in work programs submitted to the Council for approval:

[List of programmatic approaches endorsed as part of the work program]

With respect to any PIF approved in this work program, either under one of the programmatic approaches or as a stand alone PIF, the Council requests the Secretariat to arrange for Council Members to receive a copy of the draft final project document that is submitted to the CEO for endorsement. Council Members may transmit to the CEO within four weeks any concerns they may have prior to the CEO endorsing a project document for final approval by the GEF Agency. Such projects may be reviewed at a further Council meeting at the request of at least four Council Members.

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Where to send technical comments:

*It is requested that Council members send their technical comments electronically (in Word file) to the GEF Secretariat's program coordination registry at: [gcoordination@TheGEF.org](mailto:gcoordination@TheGEF.org)*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This is the fifth work program presented for GEF Council review and approval in GEF-4 and since the GEF Resources Allocation Framework became applicable to the biodiversity and climate change focal areas. The work program cover note describes how the proposed concepts relate to the strategic objectives and programming coherence of, and make a collective contribution to, the GEF approved strategies.
2. The proposed work program consists of 49 new full-sized project proposals (PIFs) requesting GEF project grants totaling \$260.14 million (see Annex A for the financial details of proposals). Associated with these projects are requests for Agency fees totaling \$26.67 million for the GEF Agencies to meet their project cycle management costs, resulting in a total GEF Trust Fund financing of \$286.80 million requested through this work program.
3. Of the 49 PIFs submitted in this work program, 28 are stand-alone projects, and 21 are projects under the programmatic approaches. The relatively large share of the projects under the programmatic approaches (over 40 percent) and the increased number of programmatic approaches<sup>1</sup> follow the trend of increased submission of programmatic approaches that started in the November 2007 work program, which included three programmatic approaches. This trend responds to the Council decision of December 2006 calling for shifting the work program from being project-based to being program-based, in line with GEF strategies and policies. This work program, as a whole therefore, presents a much more coherent strategy for achieving the objectives of GEF-4.

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<sup>1</sup> There are 10 programmatic approaches submitted for Council review and endorsement (see Annex A-1 for detailed projects under the programs)

## MAIN FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

1. The work program presented by the Secretariat for GEF Council review and approval is the fifth since the GEF-4 replenishment and since the GEF Resource Allocation Framework became applicable to the biodiversity and climate change focal areas. In response to the Council decision of December 2006 that calls for shifting the work program from being project-based to being program-based in line with GEF strategies and policies, this is the first work program that includes a large number of programmatic approaches, each with a number of projects supporting the common theme and objectives of the programmatic approach. This work program, as a whole therefore, presents a much more coherent strategy for achieving the objectives of GEF-4.

2. The proposed work program consists of 10 programmatic approaches,<sup>2</sup> with a total of 49 new full-sized project concepts (stand-alone as well as those within the programmatic approaches), documented in Project Identification Forms (PIFs), requesting GEF project grants totaling \$260.14 million (see Annex A for the financial details of these concepts and Annex A-1 for concepts under the programmatic approaches). Associated with these concepts are requests for fees totaling \$26.67 million for the GEF Agencies to meet the project cycle management costs, resulting in a total request of \$286.80 million from the GEF Trust Fund.

3. Table 1 shows the total GEF resources requested in this work program totaling \$286.80 million and its distribution by focal area.<sup>3</sup> This table shows the number of projects with single focal area charges and does not include the shares of the focal areas in the 10 multi-focal area (MFA) projects since the amount of the MFAs is listed separately. With the increased number of programmatic approaches, there is also a corresponding increase of multi-focal area projects. Table 2 on the other hand, presents the actual resources used in each focal area, after allocating the resources used in the MFA to the respective focal areas that are involved in the project.

**Table 1. GEF Resources Requested in the April 2008 Work Program by Focal Area (\$ million)**

Focal Area	Number of Projects	GEF project Grant	Agency Fees*	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
Biodiversity	10	41.51	4.20	45.71
Climate Change	10	57.22	5.75	62.97
International Waters	11	54.38	5.78	60.16
Land Degradation	1	4.00	0.40	4.40
Ozone Depletion	-	-	-	-
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**	6	33.53	3.38	36.90
Multi-focal Areas	11	69.50	7.16	76.66
<b>Sub-Total New Projects</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>260.14</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>286.80</b>

\* Agency fees are calculated as 10 percent of the GEF Project Grant (new request for Council approval) plus the project preparation funding (PDFs and PPGs) previously approved by the CEO.

<sup>2</sup> Only 9 PFDs were presented since one of the Programs (the SFM) was already endorsed by Council in November 2007.

<sup>3</sup> Multi-focal areas include projects with mixed funding from different focal areas.

## STATUS OF THE USE OF GEF-4 RESOURCES

4. Approvals of project preparation grants, full-sized projects, medium-sized projects, and enabling activities amounted to \$940.53 million (including Agency fees) of GEF-4 resources up through February 29, 2008. When added to the total resources requested in this work program of \$286.80 million, total resources programmed for GEF-4 to date amount to \$1,227.33 million, including Agency fees, as shown in Table 2. This represents over forty percent of total resources available in GEF-4.

**Table 2. Status of Resources Programmed under GEF-4 by Focal Area and Corporate Program (\$ million)**

GEF Focal Area and Corporate Program	Target Allocations in GEF-4		GEF-4 Approvals until Feb. 29, 2008		Resources Requested Through this Work Program, Including Agency fees		Total GEF-4 Resources Programmed*			% of GEF-4 Resources Used
	Amount	%	Grant	Fees	Grant	Fees	Grant	Fees	Total	
Biodiversity	950.00	31.6%	178.87	17.16	68.65	6.92	247.51	24.09	271.60	28.6%
Climate Change	950.00	31.6%	182.43	17.34	61.89	6.22	244.32	23.56	267.87	28.2%
International Waters	335.00	11.1%	115.50	11.52	63.40	6.68	178.89	18.20	197.10	58.8%
Ozone Depletion	40.00	1.3%	0.84	0.08	-	-	0.84	0.08	0.91	2.3%
Land Degradation	282.00	9.4%	156.88	14.55	32.68	3.47	189.56	18.02	207.58	73.6%
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	282.00	9.4%	75.52	7.85	33.53	3.38	109.05	11.22	120.27	42.6%
Core Corporate Programs	15.00	0.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
Corporate Programs	156.00	5.2%	107.64	4.17	-	-	107.64	4.17	111.81	71.7%
Public-Private Partnerships	-		50.19	-	-	-	50.19	-	50.19	
<b>Total: Resources Programmed</b>	<b>3,010.00</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>867.86</b>	<b>72.67</b>	<b>260.14</b>	<b>26.67</b>	<b>1,128.00</b>	<b>99.33</b>	<b>1,227.33</b>	<b>40.8%</b>

\* Total GEF-4 resources programmed are inclusive of all the resources approved to date and resources implicated in this work program.

1. The Small Grants Program (SGP), which is a corporate program, is programmed from resources made directly available to the SGP under the replenishment plus resources earmarked by countries under the Resource Allocation Framework in the biodiversity and climate change focal areas.
2. Funds for multi-focal area projects were charged to the different focal areas with respect to their allocations in the project documents. Hence, there is no line item for MFAs in this table.

## DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT GRANTS BY REGION

5. Table 3 shows the regional distribution of project concepts in the proposed work program. Of the total project concept grants of \$260.14 million requested in this work program, the Asia region gets about a third of the resources while the Latin America and the Caribbean region receives 26 percent, the African and European and Central Asia regions each receive 14 percent, while the regional and global projects receive the remaining 13 percent.

**Table 3. Distribution of GEF Project Grants in the April 2008 Work Program by Region and Focal Area (\$ million)**

Focal Area	Africa	Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Global	Regional	Total
Biodiversity	2.80	26.20	-	39.65	-	-	68.65
Climate Change	-	17.93	27.46	15.59	-	0.91	61.89
International Waters	22.90	7.57	2.04	2.85	1.50	26.55	63.40
Land Degradation	9.60	13.67	-	6.00	-	3.41	32.68
Ozone Depletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	-	21.25	7.55	4.73	-	-	33.53
Multi-focal Areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.30</b>	<b>86.61</b>	<b>37.04</b>	<b>68.83</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>30.86</b>	<b>260.14</b>
<b>% resources programmed for Region</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSALS BY GEF AGENCY

6. Table 4 shows the distribution of project concepts by GEF Agency. This work program includes a good participation of GEF Agencies. Eight out of the ten GEF Agencies submitted projects to this work program. Total Agency fees requested in this work program amount to \$26.67 million, based on the latest fee policy approved by Council in December 2006.

**Table 4. Distribution of Proposals by Agency in the April 2008 Work Program (\$ million)**

Agency	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant	PDF/PPG Amount	Total GEF Project Grant	Agency Fees
ADB	2	18.65	-	18.65	1.86
EBRD	2	18.88	-	18.88	1.89
IADB	2	6.64	0.23	6.87	0.69
IFAD	3	15.99	1.05	17.04	1.70
IFAD/UNIDO	1	6.00	0.35	6.35	0.64
UNDP	22	85.32	3.29	88.61	8.86
UNDP/ADB	1	2.70	-	2.70	0.27
UNDP/UNEP	1	9.03	0.72	9.75	0.97
UNEP	4	13.24	-	13.24	1.32
UNEP/UNDP	1	6.86	0.50	7.36	0.74
UNIDO	2	12.61	-	12.61	1.26
World Bank Group	8	64.22	0.38	64.60	6.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>260.14</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>266.65</b>	<b>26.67</b>

## CO-FINANCING

7. Co-financing associated with the proposed work program is remarkable, amounting to \$1,381.55 million, which, when added to the project grant amount of \$266.653 million, brings the total project value to \$1,648.20 million. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched by \$5.18 in co-financing as compared to the historical average of \$4.03.<sup>4</sup>

8. Table 5 shows the distribution of co-financing levels in the concepts proposed in this work program by co-financier and by focal area. The major co-financiers are the multilateral agencies, which will provide 40 percent of co-financing, while the governments will provide 34 percent. For the focal areas in this work program, climate change will provide 89 percent, land degradation will provide 84 percent, international waters will provide 83 percent, biodiversity will provide 81 percent, while persistent organic pollutants will provide 70 percent co-financing. On average, co-financing will provide 84 percent of total project costs in this work program.

**Table 5. Distribution of Co-financing in the April 2008 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ million)**

Type	Biodiversity	Climate Change	International Waters	Land Degradation	Organic Pollutants	Total
GEF Project Grant	68.65	61.89	63.40	32.68	33.53	260.14
PDF/PPG	0.84	0.28	3.42	1.75	0.24	6.52
Total GEF Project Grant	69.49	62.16	66.81	34.43	33.77	266.65
<i>Co-Financier</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beneficiaries	0.84	-	0.17	9.28	-	10.28
Bilateral	24.30	2.27	55.59	5.50	0.38	88.04
Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	110.96	164.41	92.87	71.91	32.30	472.45
Multilateral	106.22	214.65	139.22	89.48	3.95	553.53
NGO	38.92	4.02	20.47	3.74	-	67.16
Others	13.42	77.59	13.12	2.25	12.32	118.69
Private Sector	5.73	27.29	7.45	0.86	30.08	71.41
Total Co-Financing	300.39	490.22	328.89	183.03	79.02	1,381.55
Total Project Cost	369.88	552.38	395.70	217.46	112.79	1,648.20
GEF:Co-Financing Ratio	4.32	7.89	4.92	5.32	2.34	5.18
Percentage Co-Financing	81%	89%	83%	84%	70%	84%

## GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES AND THE WORK PROGRAM

9. **Biodiversity (BD):** It is worth noting that there are significantly more biodiversity resources from country allocations being invested in multi-focal area projects in this work program than in the previous work programs. This can be seen in the project list in the biodiversity focal area, in addition to those that are presented under programmatic approaches involving multi-focal areas.

<sup>4</sup> For details on co-financing, please refer to Table 5 and Table B.1 in Annex B



10. In terms of contribution to the biodiversity strategic programs in GEF-4, the portfolio of biodiversity projects presented in this work program covers the following strategic programs in the biodiversity focal area. Projects that contributed to the strategic programs are listed in italic:

- (a) SP 1: Sustainable financing of protected area (PA) systems at the national level: *Strengthening the Financial Sustainability and Operational Effectiveness of the Venezuelan National Parks System (Venezuela).*
- (b) SP 2: Increasing representation of effectively managed marine protected areas in PA systems: *Application of Regional Approach to the Management of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Cuba's Southern Archipelagos (Cuba); Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation (Ecuador).*
- (c) SP 4: Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for mainstreaming biodiversity and SP 5: Fostering markets for biodiversity goods and services: *Mainstreaming Traditional Knowledge Associated with Agrobiodiversity in Colombian Agroecosystems (Colombia); Conservation of Biodiversity in the Indigenous Productive Landscapes of the Moskitia (Honduras).*
- (d) SP 5 (same as above): *Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Coffee Sector in Colombia (Colombia); Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching (Colombia); Transforming Management of Biodiversity-rich Community Production Forests through Building National Capacities for Market-based Instruments (Mexico).*
- (e) SP 6: Building capacity for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: *Regional Project for Implementing National Biosafety Frameworks in the Caribbean Subregion (Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts and Nevis).*
- (f) SP 6 (same as above) and SP 7: Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species: *Development and Implementation of a National Monitoring and Control System for Living Modified Organisms and Invasive Alien Species (Cameroon).*

11. Among the principal outcomes that the above projects will achieve are the following: the Venezuelan project contributes to the objectives on the expansion of the protected area system by close to 4 million hectares; the Cuban and Ecuadoran projects aim to significantly increase the representation of marine protected areas; four other projects (Colombia, Mexico and Honduras) will be contributing to the strategic programs on mainstreaming and fostering goods and markets for biodiversity, with significant innovation potential. In addition, the GEF continues to promote projects involving indigenous communities. Highlighted in this work program is an initiative to conserve keystone species in indigenous productive landscapes in Honduras. Finally, this work program includes two biosafety projects: one for the Caribbean and another in Africa, as well as the global programmatic approach for biosafety.

12. Climate Change (CC): The climate change work program requests \$61.89 million to support a total of ten projects, plus four others in the multi-focal area with climate change components. Nine of the ten climate change projects focus primarily on improving the efficiency of energy use, and one focuses on sustainable transport. Of the nine that focus primarily on energy efficiency, six of these focus on improving the energy efficiency of buildings. In terms of both the financing requested and the number of projects, this strategic objective is the most heavily represented in this work program. All Agencies are currently collaborating on a program note that will be submitted to Council for guiding GEF approaches in this area.

13. The three remaining energy efficiency projects focus on appliance efficiency; increased energy efficiency and renewable energy use in the rural, agricultural sector; and energy efficiency in industry. Both of the last two projects are consistent with the energy efficiency in industry strategic objective while the former is classified in the energy efficiency in the built-environment strategic objective.

14. There is one project in the work program that focuses on bus-rapid transit and on improving the service and efficiency of the public transport system, in keeping with the sustainable transport strategic objective.

15. Land Degradation (LD): The only LD project that derives 100% of its GEF resources from the LD focal area, “*Peru: Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Las Bambas*” (UNDP), will mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) principles in planning frameworks and productive practices of high-Andean agro-ecosystems. The project will develop, apply and adapt SLM principles to the Peruvian context, which will guide the planning and investments solutions in the area of influence of Las Bambas. Hence the GEF investment fully addresses **Strategic Objective 1** of the Land Degradation focal area strategy and **Strategic Program 1** on agricultural land use.

16. There are seven additional projects with land degradation components that also draw resources from multiple GEF focal areas. These projects strive for multiple global environmental benefits while ensuring that local people secure their livelihood base from managing natural resources, including forest resources, in a sustainable way. Two of these projects address the cross-cutting strategy on sustainable forest management (SFM) and are, therefore, in line with **Strategic Program 3** of the Land Degradation focal area strategy on forest and multiple land use. The remaining five projects address agricultural and rangeland systems (**Strategic Programs 1 and 2**) and pool resources mainly with the International Waters focal area because of the focus of these projects on dryland management.

17. International Waters (IW): This work program presents IW projects that stand by themselves as part of the four GEF-4 strategic programs approved by Council, as well as some that are embedded in multi-focal area programmatic approaches. In this work program, there are 11 stand-alone IW projects and 5 multi-focal area projects with IW components. Nine of these IW-related projects are included in three different programmatic approaches: the *GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program Framework*, the *Coral Triangle Initiative*, and the

*MENARID Program*. The GEF-4 strategic programs for IW underscore the importance of pursuing opportunities with other focal areas for integrated programs.

18. As in previous GEF-4 work programs, more projects are requested under **Strategic Program 1**, which addresses over-fishing and habitat protection in coastal and marine systems. A second cluster of freshwater basin and SIDS projects requested under **Strategic Program 3** address the overuse and conflicting uses of surface and groundwater resources. Two projects address persistent toxic substances (**Strategic Program 4**) and another one focuses on land-based pollution of coastal waters. While all four IW strategic programs are represented, countries are mostly focusing on marine fisheries depletion/coastal habitat and overuse and conflicting uses of freshwater. A good example of the first case would be the set of IW projects in the *Marine Coral Triangle Initiative in East Asia and the Pacific*, while an illustrative example of freshwater basin projects is the *Orange-Senqu Basin* proposal in Southern Africa. The last project is a re-submission following an updated agreement on co-financing arrangements among multiple development assistance partners.

19. One project in the IW focal area, “*Sustainable Fisheries Development Projects in 9 West African Countries*” needs some clarification with respect to its project financing. The requested funding for this project is covered by two installments under an Investment Fund with an indicative total amount of \$60 million. The first installment was approved by Council in November 2005 for \$13 million, with \$2.52 million remaining to date. Installment 2, “*Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Sahara Africa*” is being requested in this April Work Program for \$15.6 million. Once approved by Council, Installment 2 together with the remaining fund of Installment 1 will be used to finance this “*Sustainable Fisheries Development Projects in 9 West African Countries*”.<sup>5</sup>

20. Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs): The work program includes submission by UNEP in collaboration with the WHO of a Program Framework Document (PFD), “*Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management*” (Global DSSA Program).

21. The PFD describes the coherence, scope, and overall objective behind a series of already approved, on-going, or planned projects supported by UNEP and WHO addressing alternative approaches to DDT use in vector control for malaria and other vector-borne diseases. The Global DSSA Program is in line with the GEF-4 focal area strategy for POPs and will result in a yearly reduction of DDT application in vector management of about 4000 tons by the end of the program (2014).

22. The project for the Caucasus and Central Asia region submitted in this work program is part of the Global DSSA Program. In addition, the PFD envisages the further development for GEF funding of six full and medium-sized projects for a further \$16.7 million GEF contribution during GEF-4.

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<sup>5</sup> A balance of \$2.52 million from Installment 1 together with the request for Installment 2 of \$15.6 million will support this project that is being submitted for Council approval.

## **GEOGRAPHIC BALANCE OF PROJECTS IN THE WORK PROGRAM**

23. Biodiversity: The biodiversity focal area for this work program encompasses 11 projects. Nine of these are in Latin American and the Caribbean, one in Asia, and one in Africa. These projects cover almost all strategic programs for the focal area, with the exception of SP 3: Strengthening terrestrial PA networks and SP 8: Building capacity on access and benefit sharing.
24. Climate Change: Of the ten climate change projects included in this work program, five of them are from three countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: Russia; Turkey and Uzbekistan. This represents a departure from previous work programs which have largely been comprised of projects from Asia. Two projects in the work program are from countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico and Chile) and the remaining three are from Asia (India, Iran, and Malaysia).
25. It is worth noting that this is the first climate change work program to include any projects from Turkey. Both Turkey and Russia have two projects apiece in the work program. Both Russia and India have included programmatic notes for energy efficiency programs, and they both would have had additional projects included if it were not for the 50% rule of the RAF.
26. It should also be noted that this work program includes the climate change projects submitted by EBRD and IDB.
27. Land Degradation: Eight projects in this work program have Land Degradation components, two of which will be implemented in Latin America, two in East Asia and four in the Middle Eastern and Northern African region. Most of these projects are supported under a PFD, which outlines the strategic and results-oriented use of the LD focal area resources. As of April 2008, the focal area presents a portfolio with projects and programs operating in all regions of the globe.
28. International Waters: Of the 16 projects wholly or partially comprised of International Waters components in this work program, six will be implemented in East Asia and the Pacific, four in Eastern and Central Europe, three in the Middle East and North Africa, two in Africa, and one in Latin America. One of the *Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)* Program's projects in East Asia/Pacific involves a component of the global GEF IW: LEARN Program in experience sharing, GEF project learning, and knowledge management for the CTI. This project also places an emphasis globally on coastal and marine issues, given the recent result of assessments showing global degradation occurring in these systems. While it is listed as a global project, it has this important regional CTI component that is jointly led by the ADB and UNDP.
29. The GEF Council Paper, *Annual Monitoring Review, GEF/ME/C.32/2*, submitted in this Council meeting, contains an annex showing the distribution of active projects in the GEF IW focal area. All regions of the world are represented. With the six projects included in the Programmatic Approaches in East Asia and the Pacific, Africa still leads with the largest number of GEF IW projects under implementation, but is now closely followed by Eastern/Central

Europe and East Asia/Pacific. Of all the regions, there have been fewer requests from South Asia for this focal area. Of course, the geographic emphasis tends to shift periodically with every new work program. For example, in the November 2007 work program, Latin America and Caribbean were very well represented, in contrast with the current one.

30. Persistent Organic Pollutants: The present work program includes one project in the Latin America and the Caribbean region; two projects in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia region; and three projects in the Asia/Pacific region.

31. Cumulatively for POPs projects approved under GEF-4 in fiscal years 2007 and 2008, from July 2006 up to the last intersessional work program, the regional distribution is as follows: Eastern Europe and Central Asia: three full and medium-sized projects for a GEF contribution of \$6.2m (co-financing \$13.3m); Latin America and the Caribbean: two full-sized projects for a GEF contribution of \$6.7m (co-financing \$12.5m); Africa: four full-sized projects for a GEF contribution of \$17m (co-financing \$31m); and Asia/Pacific: eight full-sized projects for a GEF contribution of \$56m (co-financing \$116m).

32. This portfolio distribution reflects in part the pace at which individual countries and different regions have ratified the Stockholm Convention and proceeded to develop their National Implementation Plan (NIP), and in part the severity of the problems posed by the specific POPs covered by the Stockholm Convention in these countries.

#### **INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS AND REPLICATION POTENTIAL**

33. Biodiversity: Two projects in this work program are of considerable interest due to their approach of using certification of timber and coffee as the primary incentive to foster sustainable use of biodiversity, complemented by payments for ecosystem services (water and carbon) to augment the income streams of producers.

34. In Mexico, the project, "*SFM-Transforming Management of Biodiversity-rich Community Production Forests through Building National Capacities for Market-based Instruments*" seeks to improve management of biodiversity-rich, community- and privately-owned production forests. This will be achieved by enhancing the capacity of Ejidos and Community Forest Enterprises (CFE) to participate in the certified timber market and reap the economic benefits associated with sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation. Two main tools are being applied in this project: Forest Stewardship Council certification and establishing carbon offsets to provide additional income streams to CFEs from certified forest production.

35. In Colombia, the project "*Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Coffee Sector*" seeks to preserve and enhance the biodiversity of global importance found in shade-coffee farms and their surrounding landscapes by: a) catalyzing payments for ecosystems services (carbon and water) to attract and keep farmers committed to growing shade coffee; b) certifying coffee and other agroforestry products grown in shade-coffee farms; and c) promoting landscape-based planning

measures that underscore the importance of conservation corridors between coffee farms and the natural forest.

36. Climate Change: In this work program, one project deserves mention as being particularly interesting and innovative, the *India Chiller Energy Efficiency Project*. It utilizes resources from both the GEF and the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) to accelerate the replacement of older, inefficient chillers with newer more efficient chillers that make no use of ozone-depleting refrigerants. In addition to using resources from both the GEF and the MLF, the project will facilitate the use of carbon finance to replicate the demonstrations paid for with GEF resources. This is consistent with GEF policy with respect to carbon finance.

37. International Waters: *The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)* projects represent a new way for the biodiversity, international waters, and climate change adaptation areas of the GEF to work together in a programmatic approach to address coastal and marine degradation and depletion. Projects for this marine area were requested by countries for several years, and were finally programmed in the GEF-4 focal area strategies. The ADB and UNDP are to be congratulated for working together efficiently to service the requests from the countries and provide a possible model for inter-focal area collaboration on coastal and marine systems for future replication.

38. The *World Bank/GEF Partnership Investment Fund for Sustainable Fisheries in Africa* includes an additional increment of funding to the original program approved by Council in November, 2005. This project represents replication of the three projects already associated with the Investment Fund (Tanzania, Kenya, and Senegal) in a number of countries in West Africa experiencing serious fisheries depletion and the need for reformed institutions and community-based approaches.

39. Land Degradation: Promising innovation in the LD focal area is expected from the project in Peru entitled “*Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Las Bambas (UNDP)*” The innovative feature of this project is the existence of a Trust Fund to support rural development projects in two provinces. The Trust Fund has been established by a Swiss company (XStrata) as part of the company’s corporate responsibility program. The company has been granted a concession for an opencast copper mining venture in an area termed Las Bambas on the borders of the Provinces of Cotobambas and Grau.

40. The existence of the XStrata Trust Fund presents a significant opportunity to finance initiatives which are compatible with, or actively support, sustainable land management (SLM). On the other hand, the limited access on the part of planners to reliable information and tools for decision-making and priority setting means that there is a risk that the Fund will be invested in ways that undermine SLM and exacerbate land degradation. The GEF funding will be used to enable local farmers to manage their lands in a sustainable manner, hence mitigating the risk.

41. Persistent Organic Pollutants: All the projects presented have a strong replication potential, either within the country or regionally and globally. In fact, the approach taken in most

of these projects relies on future replication and scaling up (For example DDT in Central Asia Caucasus; PCB management in Belarus, Brazil, and Mongolia).

42. The project in the Philippines is the first in the portfolio to address the major yet difficult-to-quantify source of dioxins and furans that dumpsites and landfills represent. The project will both improve our understanding of the magnitude of the issue, as well as demonstrate best practices to limit environmental releases. Thus the project will generate local as well as global benefits, and inform the BAT/BEP work under the Stockholm Convention.

### **KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS**

43. Biodiversity: The assumption that underpins the further development of the biodiversity portfolio is that countries will continue to identify and develop projects aligned with their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and the GEF's strategic objectives and strategic programs, and make use of their entire RAF allocation in a timely manner, meaning before the end of the GEF-4 cycle.

44. The primary risk to the further development of the biodiversity portfolio is driven by the political and social context in each recipient country, which may facilitate or detract from the ability of countries to fully utilize their RAF allocation. For example, civil unrest and changes in government will delay the development of biodiversity projects in several countries with significant individual allocations, as the government bureaucracy deals with change and uncertainty. In order to mitigate this type of risk, GEFSEC staff are in contact with GEF Agency staff and GEF operational focal points to provide upstream consultation and feedback on projects under development but yet to be presented as PIFs to Council, in order to facilitate future and more expedient approval of PIFs. Some countries are already exercising the practice of consulting informally with GEFSEC on questions related to strategic insertion and eligibility of project ideas. This practice is resulting in much better designed project proposals being submitted as formal PIFs.

45. Climate Change: Perhaps the biggest risk to the full development of the portfolio to utilize available GEF-4 resources is the limited ability of smaller countries or countries with group allocations to be able to utilize the resources made available to them. The approach being taken to mitigate this risk is the development of multi-country programs, such as building energy efficiency or appliance standards and labels, where small countries can quickly prepare projects under the guidance of the lead agency for each program. This approach seeks to minimize the transaction costs involved with project preparation, which often seems to work to prohibit the development of smaller projects.

46. Land Degradation: Including all projects proposed as part of the April 2008 work program, the LD focal area has committed so far \$225.4 million or 79.9% of the allocated envelope to the focal area in GEF-4. This includes \$20 million already committed for projects dealing with sustainable forest management in the tropical forest countries of high biodiversity.

This money is pooled with funding from the BD and CC focal areas, and the global and regional exclusion in the form of the Tropical Forest Account.<sup>6</sup>

47. Another \$45.32 million is envisioned for projects under Council approved programmatic approaches such as the *MENARID-Integrated Nature Resources Management in the Middle East and North Africa Region*, the *China - PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems*, the *Vietnam - Country Program Framework for Sustainable Forest Land Management* and the *India - Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) Partnership Program*. Therefore, most of the available investment in the LD Focal Area for GEF-4 is already in some stage of programming, with limited possibility of adding additional projects and programs until the next GEF replenishment.

48. International Waters: The IW focal area has received many more requests for funding than can be accommodated based on the last replenishment. All projects in this work program were cut back on their proposed GEF grant amount, and a number of others that are marginally related to the GEF-4 IW strategic programs were discouraged despite dealing with critically important freshwater or marine issues. With one half of the time for GEF-4 now having been completed, the focal area is on track in presenting at least one-half of its allocated funding to Council for IW projects. With the world community now understanding the critical importance of water scarcity, water mismanagement, water resource depletion, over-fishing of the oceans, degradation of economically important coral reefs and coasts, and the need for adaptive management strategies to cope with droughts and floods, GEF will not be able to meet the demand in this focal area, and many good proposals will be turned away. We will need to tackle this demand during the next replenishment discussions.

49. Persistent Organic Pollutants: The approach taken in many projects in the POPs focal area is often to develop and implement management plans for POPs and demonstrate good practices for POPs reduction. Perhaps the greatest risk for the portfolio overall, and in terms of long-term achievement of impacts in the focal area, is that these efforts might not be sustained, either nationally or through international assistance.

### **Resource Programming Implications**

50. Biodiversity: Programmatic approaches are a welcome addition to the range of investment modalities at GEF's disposal, enabling the emergence of wider-reaching interventions which can also tap on resources from multiple focal areas. However, a risk resides in whether GEFSEC and lead Agencies will be able to provide adequate oversight of the development of the programmatic portfolios. GEF and Agencies are experimenting with

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<sup>6</sup> The GEF SFM program involves developing an innovative leveraging mechanism, called the Tropical Forest Account (TFA), to provide incentives for countries to direct part of their resources from the Resource Allocation Framework to SFM. The proposed TFA would advance the three-focal-area GEF strategies by fostering a convergence of investments in high tropical forest cover regions. Three regions of large, intact, tropical forest (Amazonia, Congo Basin, and New Guinea and Borneo) are defined as the initial targets for the TFA.



different options of coordinating and monitoring mechanisms in the new programmatic approaches that are rapidly evolving. While these arrangements will be contingent on local and regional institutional and political contexts, closely monitoring the implementation of these different options will provide the necessary elements for mitigating this risk.

51. Climate Change: With the approval of this work program, the total of GEF-4 resources allocated to date approximates 28 percent of the total amount available to the climate change focal area under GEF-4. This is partly due to the 50 percent rule under the RAF, as several projects from countries with large allocations have been held in abeyance pending the mid-term deadline of the RAF on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2008.

52. Persistent Organic Pollutants: The growing number of POPs projects presented for Council consideration in the first work programs under GEF-4, including the present one, demonstrates the growing maturity of the POPs focal area. This trend is expected to continue, since the agencies report a vibrant dialogue with partner countries and a large and growing number of projects under initial preparation.

## **PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THIS WORK PROGRAM**

53. There are 10 programmatic approaches submitted in this work program to Council, which are distributed in biodiversity, climate change, multi-focal areas and persistent organic pollutants. All of these programmatic approaches are presented in the form of a Program Framework Document (PFD). The Council is requested to review the document and endorse the objectives of the PFD. Projects under the Program that are ready are submitted in the form of a PIF for Council approval. Annex A-1 presents all 10 programmatic approaches, as well as the projects under these Programs. It should be noted that out of 49 PIFs in this work program, 21 are associated with programmatic approaches. A majority of the 21 PIFs under the programmatic approaches involve more than one focal area. Following are summarized descriptions of programmatic approaches in this work program. More detailed descriptions regarding the programmatic approaches can be found in the PFDs.

### **Biodiversity**

#### *Biosafety Program*

54. The *Biosafety Program* PFD is included in this April work program seeking Council endorsement of its concept and objectives. This Program will provide an operational framework for use by the GEF Agencies and participating countries to achieve the objective of the GEF Strategy for Financing Biosafety: "to help build the capacity of eligible countries to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) through activities at the national, sub-regional and regional levels."

55. The expected impact of this Program is to provide participating countries with effective tools to manage and minimize the risks from the transfer, handling and use of Living Modified

Organisms (LMOs), allowing countries to make informed decisions and access the benefits of modern biotechnology, thus contributing to all three objectives of the CBD.

56. The entire *Biosafety Program* comprises 41 project proposals, 21 of which have already been submitted to GEFSEC for review. Out of the 21 projects, 19 projects are MSPs, which will be processed once the Biosafety PFD is endorsed by Council. The 2 FSPs being proposed for inclusion in this April work program are the following:

- *Regional Project for Implementing National Biosafety Frameworks (NBF) in the Caribbean Sub-region* (GEF grant of \$3.68 million, including fees)
- *Development and Institution of a National Monitoring and Control System for LMO's and Invasive Alien Species in Cameroon* (GEF grant of \$3.08 million, including fees)

57. The remaining 20 proposals (3 FSPs and 17 MSPs ) will be submitted either in future work programs, or for consideration and approval by the CEO under Council-delegated authority.

## **Climate Change**

58. Two country-level energy efficiency Programs are included in this work program: one in India and one in the Russia Federation. The FPDs explain the rationale of the programmatic approaches in these countries, the projects to be submitted under the Programs, and the anticipated resource envelopes. Both India and Russia have essentially programmed all the remaining GEF-4 resources under the RAF for these respective Programs.

### *Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency in India*

59. The India energy efficiency Program requests a total GEF grant of \$40 million and consists of five projects related to commercial buildings, chiller replacements, small and medium enterprises, and the railways system. GEF Agencies involved in project implementation are the World Bank, UNDP, and UNIDO. Due to the RAF 50% constraint, only the World Bank Chiller Energy Efficiency Project has been included in the current Work Program.

### *Energy Efficiency in Russian Federation (Umbrella Program)*

60. *The Russia Energy Efficiency Program* requests a total GEF grant of approximately \$55 million and consists of six projects related to buildings (urban housing, public buildings, and buildings in the Northwest), appliances, lighting, and energy-intensive industries. EBRD, UNDP, and UNIDO are involved in developing and implementing these projects. Due to the RAF 50% constraint, only the two EBRD building energy efficiency projects have been included in the current work program.

## **Multi-focal Areas**

*Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS)*

61. *The Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (GEF-PAS)*, led by the World Bank, with participation from the ADB, UNEP and UNDP, consists of 25 projects from various focal areas (BD, CC, IW and POPs). The Program was designed to assist the small island developing states in the Pacific to improve their access to GEF resources. The principal objective of the Program is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of GEF's support to the Pacific, enhancing the achievement of both global environmental and national sustainable development goals. While the Program will be coordinated regionally, the focus will be on national activities as components of regional projects.

62. The GEF-PAS will add value to existing efforts by focusing on individual country investments while at the same time ensuring that shared regional objectives will be met. It will provide a stronger framework for leveraging additional investments in the area of sustainable development in the region. The Program will have projects in the areas of conservation of biological diversity, international waters, climate change, and the management of chemicals and persistent organic pollutants, as well as projects that respond to the objectives of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Three of the 25 projects in this Program have been submitted together with the PFD for Council approval.

*MENARID-Integrated Natural Resources Management the Middle East and North Africa Region*

63. The objective of this Program is the promotion of an integrated approach to natural resources management in the drylands of the Middle East and North Africa region, directed at improving the economic and social well-being of the targeted communities through the restoration and maintenance of key ecosystem functions. The common issue faced by all countries participating in *MENARID* is water scarcity in production landscapes, a key factor that must be fully taken into account when managing natural resources.

64. *MENARID* will work towards mainstreaming the principles of sustainable land management into production sector frameworks and policies, improving governance for natural resource management, and coordinating investments that will: (i) promote an enabling environment to support the SLM agenda at national and regional scales, and (ii) generate mutual benefits for the global environment and local livelihoods through catalyzing SLM investments for large-scale impact.

65. Three LD projects under *MENARID* have IW components: Morocco with IFAD, Jordan with IFAD, and Iran with UNDP. In dry regions, groundwater is critical to support communities, to serve as irrigation water, and to support water-dependent ecosystems like wetlands. The IW focal area has placed a priority on exploring groundwater protection in the GEF-4 Strategy and is doing so with three projects of up to \$1 million being presented to Council, as well as in several others that would be forthcoming under *MENARID* within GEF-4.

66. The Program will be implemented through at least eleven regular GEF projects. Most of these projects will pool resources from at least two GEF focal areas. Four FSPs are part of this work program.

#### *Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)*

67. *The Coral Triangle Initiative Program* involves the protection and sustainable use of a multi-country area of coasts and oceans in East Asia and the Pacific. This area lies at the center of the world's coral reef biological diversity, with about 75% of the planet's known coral species and over 3000 species of reef fish. Strong economic linkages exist between this area of marine ecosystems and the Pacific Small Island Developing States because valuable tuna fisheries spawn and rear young life stages in the Coral Triangle before migrating across borders toward the Pacific Islands. A changing climate and over-fishing are said to threaten this transboundary movement and its resulting economic benefits to the islands.

68. Development of this 10-country initiative was coordinated by the ADB, with the participation of UNDP, FAO and the World Bank. The initiative involves three of GEF's focal areas: Biodiversity, International Waters, and the adaptation aspects of Climate Change. This Program supports the initial strategy-setting, on-the-ground testing, pilot demonstrations, and partnership building that is needed to set the foundation for the initiative, with strong roots in the leadership of participating countries and in the NGO community. The 11 projects under this Program address a myriad of related interventions involving: marine protected areas, transboundary governance improvements for management of Large Marine Ecosystems, national reforms in various sectors, community based actions, practical approaches to integrated coastal management, reduction of land-based sources of pollutants degrading corals, and accession to multi-country legal frameworks for sustainable fisheries that link to the Pacific Islands.

69. Four CEO-cleared PIFs are currently being presented for Council approval under the Program, and a PIF for an MSP has also been submitted and cleared. CEO approval will be conveyed once the Program concept is endorsed by Council. Five more interventions are planned for Council presentation within the next 18 months. A sixth cleared PIF for a multi-focal project straddles several of the western Pacific Island States and is included for Council approval within the *Pacific Alliance for Sustainability* to encourage coordinated approaches among the two Programs.

#### *PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems*

70. The objective of the Program is to strengthen the enabling environment at the national, provincial and local levels and promote an integrated approach to reducing land degradation while alleviating poverty, conserving biodiversity and restoring, sustaining, and enhancing the protective and productive functions and services of dryland ecosystems in Western China.

71. By the end of the Program, the Government of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) will be enabled to use an effective system of integrated environmental management (IEM) applied in follow-up programs and policies influencing land and ecosystem quality in Western China. It will also maximize the ecosystem benefits of investment projects in the Program region. The Program is expected to generate both global benefits from enhanced biodiversity conservation and carbon capture, as well as sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing to reduce poverty. The Program will: (i) tackle land degradation through an integrated, participatory, and cross-sectoral approach aimed at addressing root causes and resolving inherently conflicting policies; (ii) facilitate effective coordination policies, programs, and actions by various sectoral agencies, between national and provincial authorities and among international agencies operating in the areas of agricultural and rural development, land, forestry and water management, environmental protection, finance, and planning in the Western Region of PRC; and (iii) facilitate mainstreaming of stakeholder participation and the introduction of effective and transparent monitoring and evaluation systems to assess the outcomes and impact of efforts to combat land degradation and reduce poverty.

72. The Program is led by the ADB with the participation of the World Bank and IFAD. It will be implemented through five regular GEF full-sized projects. Most of these projects will pool resources from at least two GEF focal areas. One PIF is presented as part of this work program.

#### *Sustainable Forest Management – Program (SFM Program)*

73. The *SFM Program* did not include a PFD in this proposed work program since it was already approved in November 2007. Two additional SFM projects are presented in this work program: a project in Mexico “*Transforming Management of Biodiversity-rich Community Production Forests through Building National Capacities for Market-based Instruments*” (UNDP) and the regional project (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay) “*Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco American Ecosystem*” (UNDP/UNEP).

#### *Vietnam - Country Program for Sustainable Forest Land Management*

74. This country program in Vietnam falls under the same thematic approach as the SFM and hence has been listed under SFM. The *Vietnam Country Program* is the first country program under SFM. It is presented as a programmatic approach through a PFD in the work program for Council review. Its overall objective is to halt and reverse the trend of forest and forest land degradation through restoring and maintaining the function of forest ecosystems to realize local and global environmental benefits.

75. The objectives that the Program is designed to achieve include the following:

- (a) To increase the capacity of national and local institutions to support, and land users to invest in, sustainable forest land management;

- (b) To promote the sustainable and productive use of forests and forest lands in priority areas throughout the country and improve the livelihoods of millions of poor rural households, many of which are ethnic minorities;
- (c) To support the restoration and improved management of natural forests, the establishment and management of production and protection plantation forests, the rehabilitation of coastal mangrove protection forests, and the stabilization of coastal sandy soils;
- (d) To increase the capacity of institutions at provincial and local levels to support sustainable forest land management, and to increase the capacity of land users to invest in productive and sustainable uses of forests and forest land;
- (e) To invest in institutional strengthening and policy development to create an enabling environment within which efficient, transparent and market-oriented forest sector governance is applied; and
- (f) To focus on replicating proven forest management and investment models.

76. The Program is led by the World Bank with participation from UNDP and IFAD. It will be implemented through three regular GEF projects. Most of these projects will pool resources from at least two GEF focal areas. One FSP under this Program, “*SFM – Sustainable Forest Land Management – under the Country Program Framework for Sustainable Forest Land Management*” is part of this work program.

### **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

#### *Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management (DSSA)*

77. The objective of this Program is to address alternative approaches to DDT use in vector control for malaria and other vector-borne diseases. This Program is in line with the GEF-4 focal area strategy for POPs and will result in a yearly reduction of DDT application in vector management of about 4000 tons by the end of the Program (2014).

78. The Program is led by UNEP in collaboration with WHO. The PFD describes the coherence, scope and overall objective behind a series of already approved, on-going, or planned projects leading towards the Program objectives. One PIF being submitted together with the PFD in this work program is a project for the Caucasus and Central Asia region, “*Demonstrating and Scaling up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia.*”

## SUMMARY OF THE FREE-STANDING PIFs AND PIFs IN PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THE APRIL 2008 WORK PROGRAM <sup>7</sup>

### Biodiversity

1. **Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago)** : BS Regional Project for Implementing National Biosafety Frameworks in the Caribbean Sub-region - under the GEF Biosafety Program (UNEP) (GEF Grant : \$ 3.34 m)
2. **Regional (Micronesia, Palau, Marshall Islands)** : PAS The Micronesia Challenge : Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (UNEP) (GEF Grant : \$ 5.45 m)
3. **Cameroon** : BS Development and Implementation of a National Monitoring and Control System (Framework) for Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and Invasive Alien Species (IAS) - under the GEF Biosafety Program (UNEP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.40 m)
4. **Colombia** : Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Coffee Sector in Colombia (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.00 m)
5. **Colombia** : Mainstreaming Traditional Knowledge Associated with Agrobiodiversity in Colombian Agroecosystems (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.50 m)
6. **Cuba** : Application of a Regional Approach to the Management of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Cuba's Southern Archipelagos (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 5.71 m)
7. **Ecuador** : Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation (IADB) (GEF Grant : \$ 4.00 m)
8. **Honduras** : Conservation of Biodiversity in the Indigenous Productive Landscapes of the Moskitia (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.02 m)
9. **Mexico** : SFM Transforming Management of Biodiversity-rich Community Production Forests through Building National Capacities for Market-based Instruments - under the Sustainable Forest Management Program (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 6.90 m)
10. **Venezuela** : Strengthening the Financial Sustainability and Operational Effectiveness of the Venezuelan National Parks System (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 7.18 m)

### Climate Change

11. **Chile** : Promoting and Strengthening an Energy Efficiency Market in the Industry Sector (IADB) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.64 m)
12. **India** : IND Chiller Energy Efficiency Project - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 6.30 m)
13. **Iran** : Facilitating Sustainable Mobility in Tehran (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 5.33 m)
14. **Malaysia** : Buildings Sector Energy Efficiency Project (BSEEP) (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 5.00 m)
15. **Mexico** : Mexico Rural Development (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 10.50 m)
16. **Russian Federation** : RUS Improving Efficiency in Public Buildings in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program (EBRD) (GEF Grant : \$ 9.21 m)

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<sup>7</sup> Financial details of the Programmatic Approaches submitted in the April 2008 Work Program are presented in Annexes A and A-1.

17. **Russian Federation** : RUS Improving Urban Housing Efficiency in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program (EBRD) (GEF Grant : \$ 9.67 m)
18. **Turkey** : Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.71 m)
19. **Turkey** : Promote Energy Efficiency in Buildings (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.62 m)
20. **Uzbekistan** : Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 3.25 m)

### **International Waters**

21. **Global** : CTI GEF IW: LEARN: Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes - under the Coral Triangle Initiative (UNDP/ADB) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.70 m)
22. **Regional (Indonesia, East Timor, Papua New Guinea)** : CTI Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (ATSEA) - under the Coral Triangle Initiative (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.50 m)
23. **Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)** : CTI Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS) - under the Coral Triangle Initiative (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.89 m)
24. **Regional (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)** : Development and Adoption of a Strategic Action Program for Balancing Water Uses and Sustainable Natural Resource Management in the Orange-Senqu River Transboundary Basin (resubmission) (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 6.30 m)
25. **Regional (Belarus, Ukraine)** : Implementation of The Dnipro Basin Strategic Action Program for the Reduction of Persistent Toxics Pollution (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.04 m)
26. **Regional (Russian Federation, Mongolia)** : Joint Actions to Reduce PTS and Nutrients Pollution in Lake Baikal through Integrated Basin Management (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.63 m)
27. **Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)** : PAS Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (UNDP/UNEP) (GEF Grant : \$ 9.03 m)
28. **Regional (Argentina, Uruguay)** : Reducing and Preventing Land-based Pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through Implementation of the FrePlata Strategic Action Programme (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.85 m)
29. **Regional (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran)** : Reducing Transboundary Degradation in the Kura-Aras Basin (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 3.15 m)
30. **Regional (Africa)** : Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (Tranche 1, Installment 2) (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 15.60 m)
31. **Regional (Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana)**: Sustainable Fisheries Development Projects in nine



West African Countries - under Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank) <sup>8</sup>

32. **Regional (Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan) :** The Caspian Sea: Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Consolidation of a Permanent Regional Environmental Governance Framework (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 4.70 m)

### **Land Degradation**

33. **Peru :** Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Las Bambas (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 4.00 m)

### **Multi-focal Areas**

34. **Regional (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau, Micronesia, Fiji, Timor Leste, Vanuatu) :** PAS Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific - under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program (ADB) (GEF Grant : \$ 8.34 m)
35. **Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines) :** PAS Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (ADB) (GEF Grant : \$ 10.31 m)
36. **Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay) :** SFM Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco American Ecosystem - under the Sustainable Forest Management Program (UNEP/UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 6.86 m)
37. **China :** PRC-GEF An IEM Approach to the Conservation of Biodiversity in Dryland Ecosystems - under the PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystem Program (IFAD) (GEF Grant : \$ 4.55 m)
38. **Colombia :** Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 7.00 m)
39. **Iran :** MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 4.32 m)
40. **Jordan :** MENARID Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management Practices (IFAD) (GEF Grant : \$ 6.45 m)
41. **Morocco :** MENARID Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco (IFAD/UNIDO) (GEF Grant : \$ 6.00 m)
42. **Philippines :** Mindanao Rural Development Program Phase II - Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Conservation Component (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 6.49 m)
43. **Tunisia :** MENARID Support to Sustainable Land Management in the Siliana Governorate (IFAD) (GEF Grant : \$ 5.00 m)
44. **Vietnam :** SFM Sustainable Forest Land Management - under the Country Program Framework for Sustainable Forest Land Management (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 4.20 m)

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<sup>8</sup> This project is financed partly from the above Investment Fund (\$15.6 million) which is requesting Council approval as well as from another Investment Fund that was approved by Council in November 2005 which has a remaining balance to support this project.

## **Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**

45. **Regional (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)** : DSSA Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the Control of Vector Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia (UNEP) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.05 m)
46. **Belarus** : Persistent Organic Pollutant Stockpile Management and Technical/Institutional Capacity Upgrading (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 5.50 m)
47. **Brazil** : Establishment of PCB Waste Management and Disposal System (UNDP) (GEF Grant : \$ 4.73 m)
48. **China** : Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Obsolete POPs Pesticides and other POPs Wastes (UNIDO) (GEF Grant : \$ 9.96 m)
49. **Mongolia** : Capacity Building For Environmentally Sound PCBs Management and Disposal (UNIDO) (GEF Grant : \$ 2.65 m)
50. **Philippines** : Integrated POPs Management Project: Dioxins and Furans, PCB and Contaminated Sites Management (World Bank) (GEF Grant : \$ 8.64 m)

## **PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THE APRIL WORK PROGRAM<sup>9</sup>**

### **Biodiversity**

1. Biosafety Program

### **Climate Change**

2. Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency in India
3. Umbrella Program for Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Commercial Buildings

### **Multi-focal Areas**

4. Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS)
5. MENARID-Integrated Nature Resources Management the Middle East and North Africa Region
6. Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)
7. PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems
8. Sustainable Forest Management - Programmatic Framework (SFM)
9. Vietnam - Country Program Framework for Sustainable Forest Land Management

### **Persistent Organic Pollutants**

10. Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives to DDT in Vector Management (DSSA)

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<sup>9</sup> PIFs under the Programmatic Approaches are listed in Annex A-1.

# PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

## April 2008

All amounts in US\$ million.

#	GEF ID	OP Country	IA	Project Title	PDF A	PDF + PPG	GEF Project Grant	GEF Grant*	Cofin.	Agency Fees	Project Cost **
<b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>											
1	2967	Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago)	UNEP	BS Regional Project for Implementing National Biosafety Frameworks in the Caribbean Sub-region - under the GEF Biosafety Program			3.344	3.344	3.768	0.334	7.112
2	3626	Regional (Micronesia, Palau, Marshall Islands)	UNEP	PAS The Micronesia Challenge : Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability			5.455	5.455	10.884	0.545	16.339
3	3651	Cameroon	UNEP	BS Development and Implementation of a National Monitoring and Control System (Framework) for Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and Invasive Alien Species (IAS) - under the GEF Biosafety Program			2.400	2.400	8.400	0.240	10.800
4	3590	Colombia	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in the Coffee Sector in Colombia			2.000	2.000	5.270	0.200	7.270
5	3604	Colombia	UNDP	Mainstreaming Traditional Knowledge Associated with Agrobiodiversity in Colombian Agroecosystems			2.500	2.500	5.130	0.250	7.630
6	3607	Cuba	UNDP	Application of a Regional Approach to the Management of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Cuba's Southern Archipelagos		0.060	5.710	5.770	14.150	0.577	19.920
7	3548	Ecuador	IADB	Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Conservation	0.025	0.205	4.000	4.230	6.000	0.423	10.230
8	3592	Honduras	UNDP	Conservation of Biodiversity in the Indigenous Productive Landscapes of the Moskitia		0.141	2.018	2.159	5.455	0.216	7.614
9	3637	Mexico	UNDP	SFM Transforming Management of Biodiversity-rich Community Production Forests through Building National Capacities for Market-based Instruments - under the Sustainable Forest Management Program			6.900	6.900	17.372	0.690	24.272

\* "GEF Grant" is the GEF Project Grant plus previously approved project preparation grant(PDF A, PDF B, PDF C and PPG).

\*\* "Project Cost" includes GEF Grant and cofinancing.

All amounts in US\$ million.

#	GEF		IA	Project Title	PDF A	PDF + PPG	GEF Project Grant	GEF Grant*	Cofin.	Agency Fees	Project Cost **
	ID	OP Country									
10	3609	Venezuela	UNDP	Strengthening the Financial Sustainability and Operational Effectiveness of the Venezuelan National Parks System		0.093	7.179	7.273	16.640	0.727	23.913
<b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b>					<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.499</b>	<b>41.506</b>	<b>42.031</b>	<b>93.068</b>	<b>4.203</b>	<b>135.099</b>
<b><u>Climate Change</u></b>											
11	3599	Chile	IADB	Promoting and Strengthening an Energy Efficiency Market in the Industry Sector			2.637	2.637	15.810	0.264	18.447
12	3552	India	World Bank	IND Chiller Energy Efficiency Project - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency			6.300	6.300	93.652	0.630	99.952
13	3177	Iran	UNDP	Facilitating Sustainable Mobility in Tehran	0.025		5.325	5.350	35.425	0.535	40.775
14	3598	Malaysia	UNDP	Buildings Sector Energy Efficiency Project (BSEEP)			5.000	5.000	21.466	0.500	26.466
15	3537	Mexico	World Bank	Mexico Rural Development			10.500	10.500	127.300	1.050	137.800
16	3596	Russian Federation	EBRD	RUS Improving Efficiency in Public Buildings in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program			9.210	9.210	62.900	0.921	72.110
17	3597	Russian Federation	EBRD	RUS Improving Urban Housing Efficiency in the Russian Federation - under the Energy Efficiency Umbrella Program			9.670	9.670	86.700	0.967	96.370
18	3565	Turkey	UNDP	Market Transformation of Energy Efficient Appliances in Turkey			2.710	2.710	2.299	0.271	5.009
19	2942	Turkey	UNDP	Promote Energy Efficiency in Buildings		0.100	2.620	2.720	18.680	0.272	21.400
20	3624	Uzbekistan	UNDP	Promoting Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings		0.150	3.250	3.400	10.350	0.340	13.750
<b>Sub total for Climate Change</b>					<b>0.025</b>	<b>0.250</b>	<b>57.222</b>	<b>57.497</b>	<b>474.582</b>	<b>5.750</b>	<b>532.079</b>

\* "GEF Grant" is the GEF Project Grant plus previously approved project preparation grant(PDF A, PDF B, PDF C and PPG).

\*\* "Project Cost" includes GEF Grant and cofinancing.

#	GEF		IA	Project Title	PDF A	PDF + PPG	GEF Project Grant	GEF Grant*	Cofin.	Agency Fees	Project Cost **
	ID	OP Country									
<b><u>International Waters</u></b>											
21	3639	Global	UNDP/ADB	CTI GEF IW: LEARN: Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes - under the Coral Triangle Initiative			2.700	2.700	3.083	0.270	5.783
22	3522	Regional (Indonesia, East Timor, Papua New Guinea)	UNDP	CTI Arafura and Timor Seas Ecosystem Action Programme (ATSEA) - under the Coral Triangle Initiative			2.500	2.500	5.450	0.250	7.950
23	3524	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	UNDP	CTI Sulu-Celebes Sea Sustainable Fisheries Management Project (SCS) - under the Coral Triangle Initiative			2.890	2.890	3.420	0.289	6.310
24	2701	Regional (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)	UNDP	Development and Adoption of a Strategic Action Program for Balancing Water Uses and Sustainable Natural Resource Management in the Orange-Senqu River Transboundary Basin (RESUBMISSION)		0.700	6.300	7.000	30.162	0.700	37.162
25	2544	Regional (Belarus, Ukraine)	UNDP	Implementation of The Dnipro Basin Strategic Action Program for the reduction of persistent toxics pollution		0.700	2.035	2.735	6.100	0.274	8.835
26	3521	Regional (Russian Federation, Mongolia)	UNDP	Joint Actions to Reduce PTS and Nutrients Pollution in Lake Baikal through Integrated Basin Management		0.120	2.630	2.750	5.980	0.275	8.730
27	2586	Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu)	UNDP/UNEP	PAS Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability	0.025	0.698	9.025	9.748	58.368	0.975	68.116
28	3519	Regional (Argentina, Uruguay)	UNDP	Reducing and Preventing Land-based Pollution in the Rio de la Plata/Maritime Front through Implementation of the FrePlata Strategic Action Programme		0.150	2.850	3.000	15.020	0.300	18.020
29	1375	Regional (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran)	UNDP	Reducing Transboundary Degradation in the Kura-Aras basin	0.025	0.698	3.150	3.873	10.440	0.387	14.313
30	3559	Regional (Africa)	World Bank	Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (Tranche 1, Installment 2)			15.600	15.600	121.640	1.560	137.240

All amounts in US\$ million.

#	GEF		IA	Project Title	PDF A	PDF + PPG	GEF Project Grant	GEF Grant*	Cofin.	Agency Fees	Project Cost **
	ID	OP Country									
31	3620	Regional (Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Turkmenistan)	UNDP	The Caspian Sea: Restoring Depleted Fisheries and Consolidation of a Permanent Regional Environmental Governance Framework		0.300	4.700	5.000	36.520	0.500	41.520
<b>Sub total for International Waters</b>					<b>0.050</b>	<b>3.366</b>	<b>54.380</b>	<b>57.796</b>	<b>296.182</b>	<b>5.780</b>	<b>353.978</b>
<b><u>Land Degradation</u></b>											
32	3276	Peru	UNDP	Promoting Sustainable Land Management in Las Bambas			4.000	4.000	16.128	0.400	20.128
<b>Sub total for Land Degradation</b>							<b>4.000</b>	<b>4.000</b>	<b>16.128</b>	<b>0.400</b>	<b>20.128</b>
<b><u>Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</u></b>											
33	3614	Regional (Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan)	UNEP	DSSA Demonstrating and Scaling Up Sustainable Alternatives to DDT for the control of vector borne diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia			2.045	2.045	3.740	0.205	5.785
34	3281	Belarus	World Bank	Persistent Organic Pollutant Stockpile Management and Technical/Institutional Capacity Upgrading			5.500	5.500	11.375	0.550	16.875
35	3282	Brazil	UNDP	Establishment of PCB Waste Management and Disposal System			4.733	4.733	9.463	0.473	14.196
36	2926	China	UNIDO	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Obsolete POPs Pesticides and Other POPs Wastes			9.959	9.959	31.470	0.996	41.429
37	3542	Mongolia	UNIDO	Capacity Building For Environmentally Sound PCBs Management And Disposal			2.650	2.650	5.250	0.265	7.900
38	3622	Philippines	World Bank	Integrated POPs Management Project: Dioxins and Furans, PCB and Contaminated Sites Management		0.240	8.640	8.880	17.725	0.888	26.605
<b>Sub total for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)</b>						<b>0.240</b>	<b>33.527</b>	<b>33.767</b>	<b>79.023</b>	<b>3.377</b>	<b>112.790</b>

\* "GEF Grant" is the GEF Project Grant plus previously approved project preparation grant(PDF A, PDF B, PDF C and PPG).

\*\* "Project Cost" includes GEF Grant and cofinancing.

#	GEF		IA	Project Title	PDF A	PDF + PPG	GEF Project Grant	GEF Grant*	Cofin.	Agency Fees	Project Cost **
	ID	OP Country									
<b><u>Multi-Focal Area/Corporate Programs</u></b>											
39	3591	Regional (Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Palau, Micronesia, Fiji, Timor Leste, Vanuatu)	ADB	PAS Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific - under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program			8.336	8.336	16.350	0.834	24.686
40	3589	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	ADB	PAS Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia - under the GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability			10.310	10.310	76.000	1.031	86.310
41	2505	Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay)	UNEP/UNDP	SFM Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco American Ecosystem - under the Sustainable Forest Management Program		0.500	6.864	7.364	18.600	0.736	25.964
42	2369	China	IFAD	PRC-GEF An IEM Approach to the Conservation of Biodiversity in Dryland Ecosystems - under the PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystem Program		0.350	4.545	4.895	24.985	0.490	29.880
43	3574	Colombia	World Bank	Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Sustainable Cattle Ranching			7.000	7.000	33.000	0.700	40.000
44	2732	Iran	UNDP	MENARID Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	0.025		4.320	4.345	14.946	0.435	19.291
45	2631	Jordan	IFAD	MENARID Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management Practices		0.350	6.445	6.795	23.139	0.680	29.934
46	2632	Morocco	IFAD/UNIDO	MENARID Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi Arid High Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco		0.350	6.000	6.350	19.035	0.635	25.385
47	2975	Philippines	World Bank	Mindanao Rural Development Program Phase II - Coastal and Marine Ecosystem Conservation Component		0.135	6.486	6.621	123.828	0.662	130.449
48	2709	Tunisia	IFAD	MENARID Support to Sustainable Land Management in the Siliana Governorate		0.350	5.000	5.350	22.684	0.535	28.034
49	3665	Vietnam	World Bank	SFM Sustainable Forest Land Management - under the Country Program Framework for Sustainable Forest Land Management			4.195	4.195	50.000	0.420	54.195
<b>Sub total for Multi-Focal Area/Corporate Programs</b>					<b>0.025</b>	<b>2.035</b>	<b>69.501</b>	<b>71.561</b>	<b>422.567</b>	<b>7.156</b>	<b>494.129</b>

\* "Total GEF Grant" is the GEF Project Grant plus previously approved project preparation grant(PDF A, PDF B, PDF C and PPG).

\*\* "Total Project Cost" includes Total GEF Grant and cofinancing.

All amounts in US\$ million.

#	GEF ID	OP Country	IA	Project Title	PDF A	PDF + PPG	GEF Project Grant	Total GEF Grant*	Cofin.	Agency Fees	Total Project Cost **
<b><u>Total for Work Program</u></b>					0.125	6.391	260.137	266.653	1,381.550	26.665	1,648.203

\* "Total GEF Grant" is the GEF Project Grant plus previously approved project preparation grant(PDF A, PDF B, PDF C and PPG).

\*\* "Total Project Cost" includes Total GEF Grant and cofinancing.

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## PIFs UNDER THE PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

	GEF ID	Focal Area	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG	GEF Project Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofin.	Agency Fee	Total Project Cost	Project Type	April Work Program Inclusion
<b>3654 GEF Biosafety Program</b>													
1	3651	BD	Cameroon	UNEP	Development and Institution of a National Monitoring and Control System (Framework) for Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) and Invasive Alien Species		2.400	2.400	8.400	0.240	10.800	FSP	✓
2	2967	BD	Regional (Antigua and	UNEP	Regional Project for Implementating National Biosafety Frameworks in the Caribbean Sub-region		3.344	3.344	3.768	0.334	7.112	FSP	✓
<b>3538 Programmatic Framework For Energy Efficiency in India</b>													
3	3552	CC	India	WB	Chiller Energy Efficiency Project		6.300	6.300	93.652	0.630	99.952	FSP	✓
<b>3653 Energy Efficiency in the Russian Federation (Umbrella Program)</b>													
4	3596	CC	Russian Fed	EBRD	Improving Efficiency in Public Buildings		9.210	9.210	62.900	0.921	72.110	FSP	✓
5	3597	CC	Russian Fed	EBRD	Improving Urban Housing Efficiency		9.670	9.670	86.700	0.967	96.370	FSP	✓
<b>3420 GEF Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program Framework (PAS)</b>													
6	3591	BD, IW, CC	Regional (Papua New	ADB	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific		8.336	8.336	16.350	0.834	24.686	FSP	✓
7	3626	BD	Regional (Palau, Micronesia,	UNEP	The Micronesia Challenge: Sustainable Finance Systems for Island Protected Area Management		5.455	5.455	10.884	0.545	16.339	FSP	✓
8	2586	IW	Regional (Cook Isl, Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati,	UNDP/ UNEP	Implementing Sustainable Integrated Water Resource and Wastewater Management in the Pacific Island Countries	0.723	9.025	9.748	58.368	0.975	68.116	FSP	✓
<b>3423 Integrated NRM in the Middle East and the North African Region (MENARID)</b>													
9	2709	BD, LD	Tunisia	IFAD	Support to Sustainable Land Management in the Siliana Governorate	0.350	5.000	5.350	22.684	0.535	28.034	FSP	✓
10	2631	IW, LD	Jordan	IFAD	Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Water Management Practices	0.350	6.445	6.795	23.139	0.680	29.934	FSP	✓
11	2732	LD, CC, BD, IW	Iran	UNDP	Institutional Strengthening and Coherence for Integrated Natural Resources Management	0.025	4.320	4.345	14.946	0.435	19.291	FSP	✓
12	2632	IW, LD	Morocco	IFAD/ UNIDO	Participatory Control of Desertification and Poverty Reduction in the Arid and Semi-Arid high Plateau Ecosystems of Eastern Morocco	0.350	6.000	6.350	19.035	0.635	25.385	FSP	✓

	GEF ID	Focal Area	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG	GEF Project Grant	Total GEF Grant	Cofin.	Agency Fee	Total Project Cost	Project Type	April Work Program Inclusion
<b>3647 Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI)</b>													
13	3639	IW	Global	UNDP/ ADB	GEF IW: LEARN: Portfolio Learning in International Waters with a Focus on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands and Regional Asia/Pacific and Coral Triangle Learning Processes		2.700	2.700	3.083	0.270	5.783	FSP	✓
14	3524	IW	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia,	UnDP	Sulu-Celebes Sea Lare Marine Ecosystem and Adjacent Area Sustainable Fisheries Management		2.890	2.890	3.420	0.289	6.310	FSP	✓
15	3522	IW	Regional (Indonesia,	UnDP	Arafura and Timor Leste Ecosystem Action Programme (ATSEA)		2.500	2.500	5.450	0.250	7.950	FSP	✓
16	3589	IW, BD, CC	Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia,	ADB	Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia		10.310	10.310	76.000	1.031	86.310	FSP	✓
<b>3482 PRC-GEF Partnership on Land Degradation in Dryland Ecosystems</b>													
17	2369	BD, LD	China	IFAD	An IEM Approach to the Conservation of Biodiversity in Dryland Ecosystem	0.350	4.545	4.895	24.985	0.490	29.880	FSP	✓
<b>Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)</b>													
18	3637	BD	Mexico	UNDP	Transforming Management of Biodiversity-rich Community Production Forests through Building National Capacities for Market-based Instruments		6.900	6.900	17.372	0.690	24.272	FSP	✓
19	2505	BD, CC, LD	Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay)	UNEP/ UNDP	Sustainable Forest Management in the Transboundary Gran Chaco American Ecosystem	0.500	6.864	7.364	18.600	0.736	25.964	FSP	✓
	2762	Vietnam - Country Program Framework for Sustainable Management											
20	3665	BD, LD	Vietnam	WB	Sustainable Forest Land Management		4.195	4.195	50.000	0.420	54.195	FSP	✓
<b>3648 Demonstrating and Scaling-up of Sustainable Alternatives (DSSA) to DDT in Vector Management</b>													
21	3614	POPs	Regional (Georgia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan)	UNEP	Demonstrating and Scaling up Sustainable Alternatives to DDTfor the Control of Vectors Borne Diseases in Southern Caucasus and Central Asia		2.045	2.045	3.740	0.205	5.785	FSP	✓
<b>Total PIF Submitted Under Programmatic Approaches</b>						<b>2.648</b>	<b>118.454</b>	<b>121.102</b>	<b>623.476</b>	<b>12.111</b>	<b>744.578</b>		

## ANNEX B: HISTORICAL TREND ANALYSIS

### HISTORICAL COFINANCING TRENDS BY FOCAL AREA

1. Table B.1 shows the historical trend in total co-financing amounts and ratios. Co-financing performance has steadily increased over the history of the GEF. The co-financing ratio average for GEF-4 to date is 6 compared to the overall historical average of 4.

**Table B.1 Historical Trends of Co-financing by Focal Area \***

GEF Phase	GEF Grant (\$m)	Co-financing Amount (\$m)							Total Project Cost (\$m)	Co-Financing Ratio
		BD	CC	IW	LD	MFA	ODS	POPs		
Pilot Phase	739.55	189.05	2,402.89	144.26	-	4.35	1.85	-	3,481.95	3.71
GEF - 1	1,255.32	966.03	2,322.10	217.40	-	55.21	95.24	-	4,911.30	2.91
GEF - 2	1,912.41	1,852.22	3,403.40	614.81	-	345.29	78.11	5.49	8,211.74	3.29
GEF - 3	2,893.07	2,996.94	4,810.56	2,517.38	1,138.51	894.50	11.49	143.33	15,405.77	4.33
GEF - 4	1,120.71	837.08	2,771.29	802.43	1,002.34	1,060.84	0.41	244.84	7,839.94	6.00
2007	545.20	132.78	1,651.82	209.44	986.22	390.52	0.41	59.53	3,975.91	6.29
2008	575.51	704.30	1,119.46	592.99	16.13	670.32	-	185.31	3,864.03	5.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,921.06</b>	<b>6,841.32</b>	<b>15,710.24</b>	<b>4,296.27</b>	<b>2,140.85</b>	<b>2,360.19</b>	<b>187.10</b>	<b>393.66</b>	<b>39,850.69</b>	<b>4.03</b>

*Legend:* BD – Biodiversity; CC – Climate Change; IW – International Waters; LD – Land Degradation; MFA – Multi-focal Area; ODS – Ozone Depleting Substances; POPs – Persistent Organic Pollutants

\* Table associates project preparation grants with the project grants for those periods when the project grants are approved;  
Cofinancing ratio = Cofinancing/GEF Grant

### Project Grants

2. Table B.2 contains the cumulative GEF project grants approved by Council through work programs, as well as project preparation grants, medium-sized projects, and enabling activities approved by the CEO.

**Table B.2: Project Grant Trends (GEF Pilot Phase - GEF 4) by Focal Area (\$ million)\***

GEF Phase	Biodiversity		Climate Change		International Waters		Land Degradation		Multi-Focal Area		Ozone Depletion		Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)		Total
	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	
Pilot Phase	331.72	43%	284.80	37%	125.46	16%	-	0%	15.70	2%	5.54	1%	-	0%	<b>763.22</b>
GEF - 1	459.75	36%	510.36	40%	120.89	10%	-	0%	50.59	4%	121.10	10%	-	0%	<b>1,262.70</b>
GEF - 2	746.44	38%	681.07	35%	301.66	15%	1.47	0%	148.09	8%	43.47	2%	29.06	1%	<b>1,951.27</b>
GEF - 3	880.79	30%	877.74	30%	342.73	12%	212.97	7%	415.41	14%	12.15	0%	163.74	6%	<b>2,905.54</b>
GEF - 4	178.61	16%	214.80	20%	137.57	13%	141.04	13%	314.11	29%	0.84	0%	106.12	10%	<b>1,093.09</b>
2007	45.36	8%	76.35	14%	51.68	10%	137.04	26%	198.43	37%	0.84	0%	27.18	5%	<b>536.87</b>
2008	133.26	24%	138.45	25%	85.89	15%	4.00	1%	115.68	21%	-	0%	78.94	14%	<b>556.22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,597.32</b>		<b>2,568.77</b>		<b>1,028.31</b>		<b>355.48</b>		<b>943.90</b>		<b>183.10</b>		<b>298.92</b>		<b>7,975.81</b>