

52nd GEF Council Meeting
May 23 – 25, 2017
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 12

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.52/05/Rev.01, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising 30 project concepts and one programmatic frameworks, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by June 8, 2017.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$246.8 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Document (PFD):
[See Annex A and A.1]

With respect to the PIFs and PFD approved as part of the Work Program, the Council finds that each of these PIFs and PFD (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) may be endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project documents fully incorporate and address the Council's and the STAP reviewer's comments on the Work Program, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures.

With respect to any PIF approved in this Work Program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If there are major changes to the project objectives or scope since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

With respect to the PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the final child project documents fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be circulated for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval.

INTRODUCTION

1. The recommended Work Program requests a total of \$226.5 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$20.3 million in associated Agency fees, and has an indicative amount of \$1.4 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by GEF is matched by \$6.1 in co-financing.
2. The recommended Work Program consists of 30 projects and one program proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework.
3. This Work Program was developed in line with Council Decision taken at its 51st meeting in October 2016, where having reviewed document GEF/C.51/04, *Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability*, agreed that “the Secretariat undertake programming aiming to maintain the balance among the original allocations in the GEF-6 replenishment decision, assisting least developed countries and small island developing states in accessing resources, and supporting core obligations to the conventions for which the GEF is a or the financial mechanism” (*Joint Summary of the Chairs: 51st GEF Council Meeting, October 25–27, 2016*). As a result, the Work Program has a strong emphasis on international waters, and chemicals and waste, and enhances funding for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), resulting in a fairly balanced programming among focal areas in GEF-6 to date.
4. This Work Program includes the resubmission of the Environmental Health and Pollution Management in Africa Program (GEF ID 9444) which has undergone significant revisions by the Agency in the PFD design to address council and STAP concerns expressed during the June 2016 Council meeting. We believe the program now responds to those outstanding questions and will contribute greatly to chemicals management in many African countries.
5. If approved, a total of \$121.0 million from the Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Land Degradation focal areas will be programmed by 35 countries originating from their respective STAR¹ allocations.
6. In addition, the Work Program includes \$76.9 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$38.3 million from the International Waters focal area. Finally, a total of \$10.4 million of SFM incentive resources has been allocated to relevant projects. If the Work Program is approved as submitted, 55 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 21 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and 12 Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
7. The Work Program includes 30 projects and one program that span all focal areas and regions and address 18 of the 31 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. The suite of projects covers a diverse set of themes ranging from reduction and elimination of POPs, to the promotion of low-carbon technologies, to the prevention and control of invasive species, to eliminating unsustainable land use and fisheries. The Work Program also advances objectives in pursuing synergy in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as a or the financial mechanism
8. This cover note outlines important aspects of the proposed Work Program, including trends in the GEF resources relative to focal area strategies and objectives, distribution by geographical regions and GEF Agencies, and highlights of innovative elements inherent in the projects and program. The Council is

¹ System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

requested to review and approve the Work Program for the total resources requested. (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs and PFD)

TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

9. The total \$246.8 million of GEF resources requested is drawn from envelopes of all five focal areas (Table 1). The Work Program reflects an appropriate balance of resources across the different focal areas, including opportunities to maximize synergy in delivering global environmental benefits. In addition to the focal area envelopes, resources are also drawn from the incentive mechanism for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). The SFM incentive resources are programmed through multi-focal area projects and program that are designed to maximize potential for integration and synergy in generating global environmental benefits.

Table 1. GEF resources requested in the May 2017 Work Program

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ millions)		
	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fees*	Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
Biodiversity	45.8	3.9	47.7
Climate Change	39.2	3.4	42.6
International Waters	35.0	3.3	38.3
Land Degradation	28.5	2.5	31.0
Sustainable Forest Management	9.5	0.9	10.4
Chemicals and Waste	70.4	6.5	76.9
Total	226.5	20.3	246.8

* Agency fees are calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively.

10. The programs and projects in this Work Program cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the GEF-6 focal area strategies.

a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amount to \$47.7 million, programmed in three single focal area projects, and across ten multi-focal area projects. Among the single focal area projects is a concept to reduce the threats from invasive species in the Pacific and developing and implementing national (IAs) plans. Also, a project in Nicaragua will focus on integrating land use, agriculture reform, and protected area management in key landscapes to ensure the long-term sustainability of biodiversity conservation as well as shifting livelihoods to more biodiversity friendly areas.

b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by five single focal area projects, and five multi-focal area projects accounting for \$42.6 million of the focal area resources. Of these, we propose to support the establishment of low emission transport systems in Bhutan. This investment will leverage on-going investments by the private sector and focus on the enabling environment and investments in basic infrastructure. A project in Mexico will promote the efficient use of energy in Mexico's municipalities by enabling the energy plans of the Mexican Ministry of Energy (SENER).

c) Programming from the Chemicals and Waste focal area includes funding for one program, three single focal area projects, and two multifocal area projects, for a total of \$76.9 million. Aside from the Africa Regional Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program that will deliver benefits for many Africa countries, the Work Program contains a project on establishing global best practices and policy development for an integrated and strategic approach to chemicals and waste management. This project has the potential to transform this sector of environmental management and will work very closely with the private sector as part of the designing of solutions.

d) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$38.3 million and is represented by four single focal area projects and one multifocal area project. Among these is a project that will focus on reducing the impacts of the unwanted transboundary spread of invasive aquatic species in the marine environment (“aquatic biofouling”). This project will support the establishment of a globally coordinated platform to assist States and the relevant maritime industries to manage biofouling by sharing lessons and knowledge across the world.

e) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by two single focal area projects and eleven multi-focal area projects for a total of \$31.0 million. Hence, the focal area priorities are largely addressed through multi-focal area programming. One of the single focal area projects will advance the land degradation neutrality target setting process at the national level in Turkey. The proposed project will develop a model for LDN target setting and could be then replicated across the region.

f) With regard to the focal area objectives, resources requested in the Work Program address 18 of the 31 in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. There is an adequate distribution of resources programmed against most of the programs, with notable investments in *Reduction and elimination of POPs (CW-1, Program 3)*, *Promotion of low-carbon technologies (CCM-1, Program 1)*, and *Fostering sustainable fisheries (IW-3, Program 7)*.

STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-6 RESOURCES

11. The Work Program is characterized by a balanced programming of resources relative to target allocations included in the GEF-6 replenishment phase (Table 2). The amounts requested are highest for Biodiversity and Chemicals and Waste focal areas (close to \$50 million and \$77 million respectively for each focal area), followed by International Waters focal area (with close to \$40 million programmed). This programming brings all focal areas well over the 50% level of programming in original GEF-6 resource allocation with the exception of International Waters (47%). In light of the projected shortfall due to currency fluctuations and the information presented in Council Document GEF/C.52/Inf.10 *Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability*, most focal areas have over 60 to 80% programmed with the exception for IW (programmed at 58% of the revised target) (Table 2 and Figure 1). We do anticipate that in future Work Programs (as in this one) we will be able to program an increased level of IW projects.

Table 2. Resources² Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area

GEF-6 Focal Area/ Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-6		Resources Requested for May 2017 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)*	Total GEF-6 Resources Programmed (including May 2017 Work Program) Including Fees (\$ million)	Percent of Original Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6	Percent of Revised Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6 ³
	Amount (\$ million)	%				
Biodiversity	1,101	26%	47.7	589.1	53%	69%
Climate Change	1,130	27%	42.6	575.3	51%	76%
Land Degradation	371	9%	31.0	210.7	57%	75%
Chemicals and Waste	554	13%	76.9	365.5	66%	81%
International Waters	456	11%	38.3	227.8	50%	58%
Non Grant Pilot	110	3%		100.1	90%	100%
Small Grant Program	140	3%		140.0	100%	100%
SFM Program	230	5%	10.4	213.3	93%	100%
Integrated Approach Pilot	160	4%		155.8	98%	100%
Total Resources Programmed⁴	4,252	100%	246.8	2,577.6	61%	68%

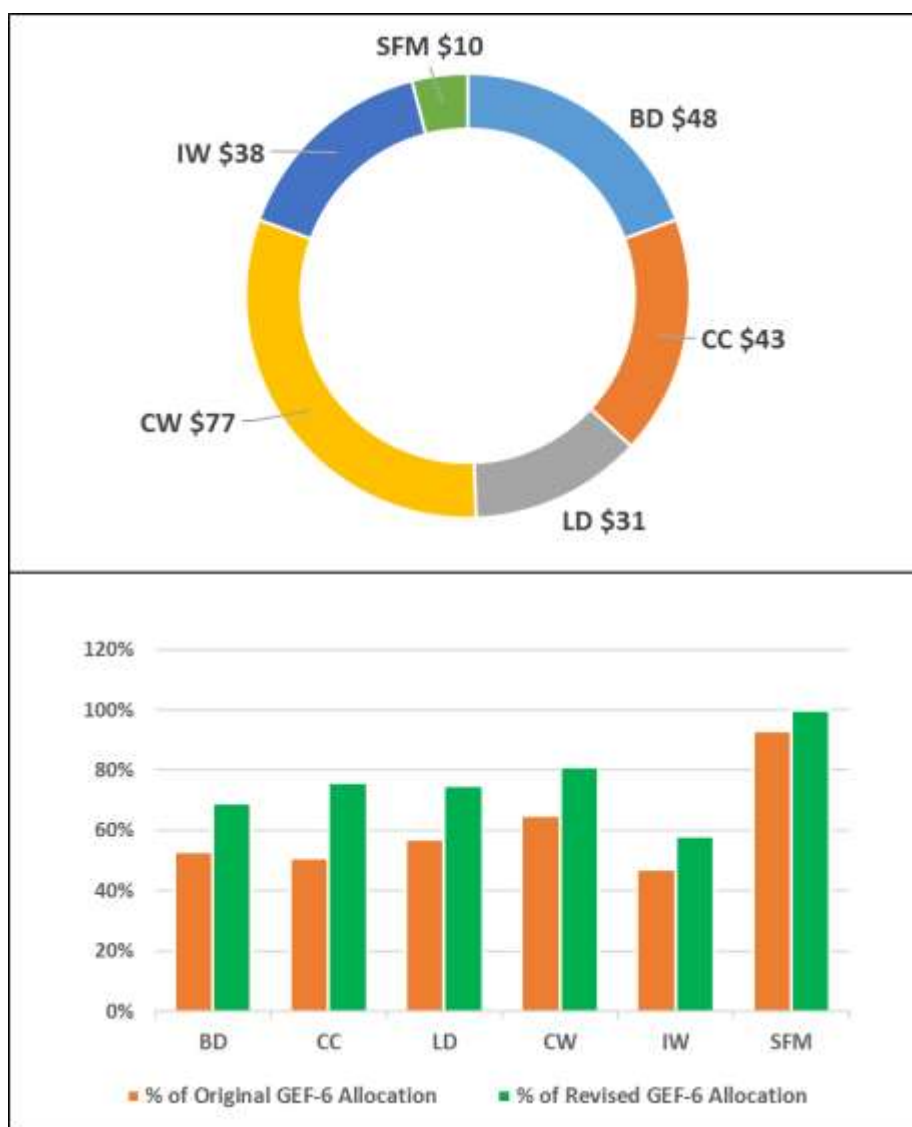
12. For resources under the STAR, 35 recipient countries endorsed a total amount of \$121.0 million from their respective country allocations for projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. Total financing from STAR amounts to 50 percent of the total GEF project financing for the Work Program.

² Funds for MFA projects/programs in this table were charged to the different focal areas based on their respective allocations in the project/program documents. Hence, there is no line item for MFAs in this table.

³ Revised Targets are outlined in the GEF/C.52/XX Council document on *Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability*

⁴ The total resources programmed in this table excludes the Country Support Program (\$23 million), the Cross Cutting Capacity Development (\$34 million), and the Corporate Budget (\$125 million) which were all part of the total GEF-6 replenishment of \$4.434 billion.

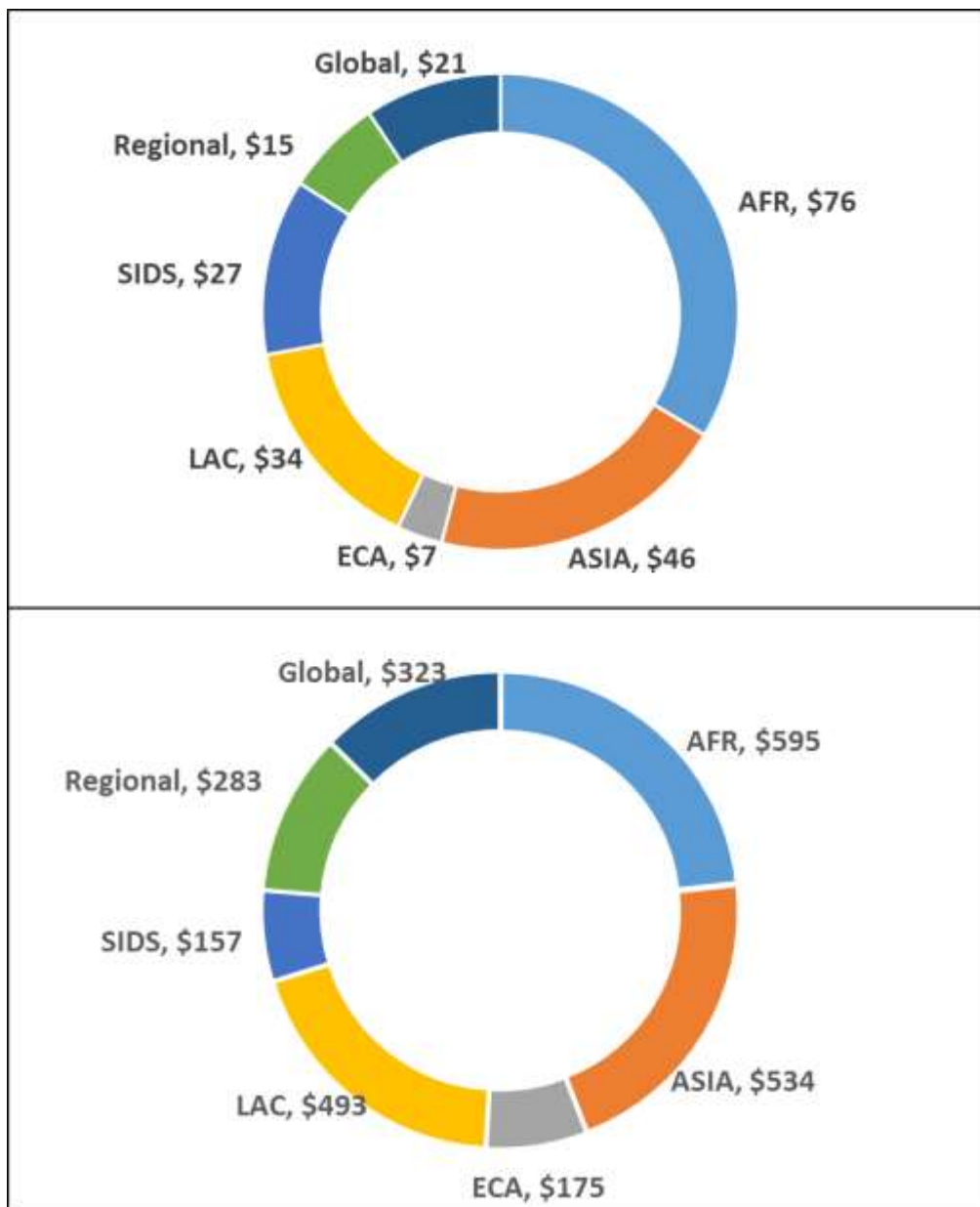
Figure 1. Resources Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area in the May 2017 Work Program (top, in million \$) and to date in GEF-6 (bottom, in % to date)



DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

13. The regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed Work Program is shown in Figure 2. In all, 55 recipient countries across the globe will benefit from this Work Program, including 21 LDCs and 12 SIDS.

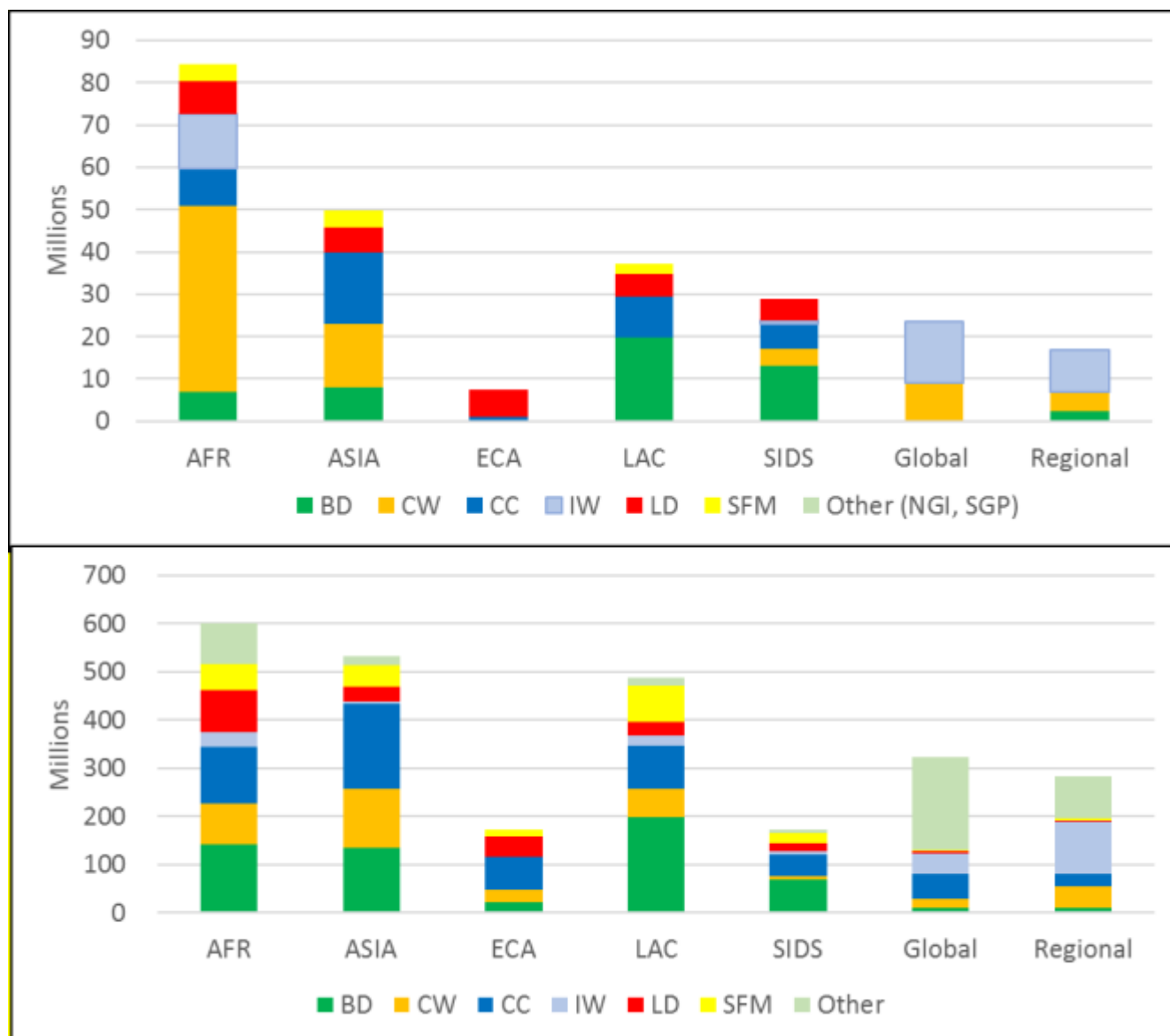
Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing (excluding fees) in the May 2017 Work Program by Region (top) and in the GEF-6 to date including May 2017 Work Program (bottom) (\$ millions)



14. The breakdown of resources by focal area shows slight differences across the regions (Figure 3). GEF financing in the May Work Program under the Chemicals and Waste focal area is highest in Africa and Asia, Climate Change funding is highest in Asia, and Biodiversity funding being highest in Latin America and SIDS.

Figure 3. Distribution of GEF Project Financing by Focal area and Region in May 2017 Work Program (top chart) and in the GEF-6 to date including May 2017 Work Program (bottom chart)

(\$ millions)



DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

15. The distribution of GEF financing across GEF Agencies includes eight of the 18 GEF Agencies as lead for projects and or the program in the proposed Work Program for May 2017 (table 3). The UNDP (38%), and the World Bank (30%) account for the largest portion of resources programmed. Total Agency fees requested amount to \$20.4 million or 9 percent of the total GEF project financing. In GEF-6 programming to date, 17 of the 18 agencies have programs or projects as lead agency. Here again the UNDP and the World Bank are the main agencies with 38% and 18% of resources to date.

Table 3. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the May 2017 Work Program and in GEF-6 to date (including May 2017 Work Program)

Agency	Resources Requested in May 2017 Work Program including fees		Total GEF-6 Resources inclusive of May 2017 including fees	
	\$ millions	% of resources	\$ millions	% of resources
ADB	-	-	41.7	1.6%
AfDB	12.3	5.0%	78.7	3.1%
BOAD	-	-	3.0	0.1%
CAF	-	-	-	0.0%
CI	-	-	38.9	1.5%
DBSA	-	-	34.8	1.4%
EBRD	-	-	34.0	1.3%
FAO	21.7	8.8%	191.8	7.4%
FECO	-	-	2.0	0.1%
Funbio	-	-	14.6	0.6%
IADB	-	-	51.6	2.0%
IFAD	-	-	79.2	3.1%
IUCN	6.5	2.6%	42.0	1.6%
UNDP	93.9	38.0%	978.4	38.0%
UNEP	18.9	7.7%	290.1	11.3%
UNIDO	11.9	4.8%	180.1	7.0%
World Bank	74.2	30.1%	466.4	18.0%
WWF-US	7.3	3.0%	51.5	2.0%
Totals	246.8	100.0%	2,577.6	100.0%

16. The 30 projects and one program bring with them a total of \$1.4 billion in co-financing (Figure 4). The distribution of indicative co-financing levels of the programs and projects proposed in this Work Program by co-financier shows most co-financing coming from GEF agencies, governments, and the private sector. Total co-financing of \$1.4 billion means that each dollar of GEF financing is matched by over \$6.1 in co-financing. To date in GEF-6, the co-financing has reached over \$15.6 billion distributed as shown in the bottom chart of Figure 4.

Figure 4. Distribution of Co-financing in the May 2017 Work Program by Co-financiers (left) and in GEF-6 to date including the May 2017 Work Program (right) (\$ million)



OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

17. The program and projects cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the programming strategies. The indicative targets suggest the Work Program will generate significant global environmental benefits, including: a) 60 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 20 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 1.3 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 1 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 43 million tCO₂e avoided representing 6 percent of GEF-6 target; d) 2.4 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 1,644 tons of POPs (2 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 75 tons of mercury (<1 percent of GEF-6 target).

WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Programs

18. This GEF/World Bank program, *Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa*⁵, will assist African countries to develop integrated strategies and plans to reduce the risks of exposure to

⁵ This program is being resubmitted as per council request after having addressed all of Council and STAP comments on the PFD.

harmful and toxic chemicals, such as mercury, lead, waste and POPs. This program will also assist African countries in their commitments to the Stockholm and Minamata conventions. The regional program will address the critical environmental health issues related to harmful chemicals in urban cities and Artisanal Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM). For ASGM, the objective is to empower the rural poor and provide them with cleaner and simpler technologies to eliminate the harmful chemical, mercury, from the processing chain. It is expected that the planned pilot projects can then be replicated elsewhere. Additionally, the program is designed to assess and lay the groundwork for ensuring that technical assistance and investments are supporting true green growth through enhancing the region's ability to deal with the issues related to the handling, recycling and management of e-waste. The co-financing provided by the Bank will contribute to funding the gap analysis of the legal framework needed to support the project intervention to reduce UPOPs emissions from dumpsites as well as mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the project activities on ASGM and on the waste pickers and informal recycling sectors. Co-financing will also support awareness raising and education for those working at the dump site, and will help them improve their recycling activities. Global environmental benefits will accrue in particular from the reduction of unintentionally produced POPs, estimated at 12gTEQ/year using the UNEP toolkit taking into account replication, as well as release reduction of brominated flame retardants. It is important to note that the proposed activities in this program provide for long-term and sustainable reductions of chemicals far beyond the life of the program.

Multifocal Area Projects

19. The UNDP/GEF project, *Small Grants Program - Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation Using STAR Resources, Mainly in LDCs and SIDS (Part III)*, is a global project that is using supplementary STAR funding to countries aiming to sustain and increase involvement of communities and civil society in advancing the impact of the SGP and ensuring safeguarding the global environment from the bottom up. This project follows the submission of the GEF SGP 6th Operational Phase – Part I and II (total of GEF core set-aside funding of \$140million in GEF 6). This PIF draws upon STAR resources endorsed by 16 SGP participating countries to enhance and increase impact of their SGP program. Among them, 11 countries are Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developing Countries (LDCs) where SGP particularly plays an important role in building necessary capacity in conserving the global environment. The SGP will use a three-pronged approach: (a) focusing its work on globally recognized critical ecosystems; (b) setting-up innovative institutional and financial support mechanisms to expand the value and impact of projects nationally and globally and; (c) systematically developing the capacity of local and national civil society stakeholders, including their ability to manage larger projects and more complex national challenges, as a key factor for environmental sustainability.

20. The World Bank/GEF project, *West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Phase 2*, aims to improve Fisheries in Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal that has been seriously underperforming over the last twenty years due to habitat degradation as well as overfishing. The proposed project is part of the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) which aims to address these regional challenges in West Africa fisheries. The project goal is to increase the sharing of fisheries information among countries, improve regulation of access to priority fisheries, improve secure access to priority fisheries by small scale fishermen and increase post-harvest value of catch. The project will complement existing projects and (i) support regional cooperation and coordination through a regional fishery body in managing a regional fisheries database and monitoring and managing shared stocks and IUU fishing in West Africa; (ii) strengthen the countries' sector governance frameworks and enable better alignment across countries to improve the management of priority fisheries and the marine and coastal ecosystems

upon which they depend, as well as support an enhanced enabling environment for value chain development and the larger blue economy; and (iii) invest in human and social capital and physical infrastructure in selected fishing communities so that the communities can better manage local resources and become active participants in the process of inclusive and sustainable development. Global environmental benefits will include 956,617 ha of Marine Protected Areas with improved management and 0.44% of the world fisheries moved to more sustainable levels.

21. The UNDP/GEF project, *Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into Development Planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina*, aims to generate multiple Biodiversity and Sustainable Land Management benefits by developing a system of policy, economic, financial and technical instruments and governance mechanisms for environmental land use planning that mainstreams socioeconomic and environmental evaluation of ecosystem goods and services in decision-making at different government levels and sector. The project will support ELUP in 4 provinces, (Buenos Aires, Jujuy y Mendoza and San Luis), test production practices for different zones and model a mix of instruments to implement these restrictions in priority landscapes. These include command and control (e.g. fines, fiscal) approaches and incentives (e.g. preferential credit, market-based). The project will deliver direct benefits to nine ecoregions with globally significant biodiversity or top priorities for combatting land degradation resulting in improved management of biodiversity rich landscapes covering 5.8 million hectares and improved sustainable land management in 583,000 hectares. In parallel the project will strengthen Federal public policy for ELUP including setting the minimum standards for the application of these approaches in Provinces across the nation, and will incorporate the ELUP mechanisms into sector planning and finance frameworks. In doing so it will trigger changes in the use of public finance flows on the scale necessary to address threats to priority areas and develop the policy reforms needed to mitigate the drivers of biodiversity loss and encourage the better management of biodiversity and natural capital.

22. The AfDB/GEF project, *Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin*, is focused on the forests of Mont Kouffe and Wari-Maró which constitutes one of the most important areas in terms of species abundance and diversity in the country. Benin has lost 29 percent of its forest cover since 1990. The deforestation rate is very high (2.5%) and agriculture is a key driver of forest degradation as well as the primary form of economic activity. The baseline project aims to support local authorities in implementing effective forest management strategies and practices in five Benin departments. The GEF project will improve the management effectiveness of new protected areas in the Key Biodiversity Areas of Mont Kouffe and Wari-Maró in the departments of Borgou and Donga, develop local capacities on Sustainable Forest Management, and support alternative livelihoods away from traditional agricultural practices to generate incomes from ecosystem based services in the area. The Global Environment Benefits are multiple, coming from protection and sustainable management of forests, with 150,000 ha of communal forests included in protected areas and 41,000 ha under SLM, including forest restoration and promotion of agroforestry. The carbon benefits are estimated at 8.5 million tCO₂e of emissions avoided.

23. The FAO/UNIDO/GEF project, *Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace*, aims to mainstream the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in vulnerable landscapes of Colombia's Pacific region to generate global and local environmental benefits and support the peace process. More than 50 per cent of the continental Pacific Region is covered by forests, mostly tropical rain forests. Coastal areas also harbor large expanses of mangrove forests. Both types of forest ecosystems in the region are rich in biodiversity and render essential ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration and retention. While the Pacific Region has

been relatively untouched by large scale infrastructural development and the impacts of concentrations of human settlements, this may change in the future, unless protection and strong safeguards are mainstreamed into development plans and land-use practices. The project will support institutional strengthening for conservation; the integrated management of protected areas, buffer zones and other complementary conservation strategies with the aim of reducing the loss of biodiversity and maintaining the provision of ecosystem services; and forest-based sustainable production systems. The project will result in improved management for biodiversity in 9.5 million ha, and climate change mitigation benefits of 2.7 million tCO₂e of emissions avoided through improved forest protection and management.

24. The UNEP/GEF project, *Sustainability and Scaling Up Approaches for Transformational Management, Restoration and Conservation of Forests Landscapes and Biodiversity in Cote d'Ivoire (SSATMARC –FOLAB)*, will test mechanisms of sustainable financing to support investments in Sustainable Forest Management, REDD+, and conservation. Cote d'Ivoire is engaged in a process of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gas resulting from deforestation and forest degradation and protect the forests in the protected area network. The current REDD+ readiness plan is supported by UNREDD, the Forest Investment Program, and the European Union. Forest management and restoration are included in projects with the private sector and the GCF. Protected area management are notably supported by bilateral partners (KFW/GIZ, AFD). This GEF project aims at building on these ongoing initiatives to ensure the sustainability of REDD+ financing mechanisms at national level in order to address deforestation and forest degradation on various ecosystems, including agricultural/production ecosystems (coffee/cocoa production, palm oil production for instance) and ensure an effective management of protected areas. The project is designed on the three following components to 1) promote institutional, legal strengthening of rural land tenure supportive of PES and REDD+, 2) establish financial mechanisms supportive of PES and REDD+ (notably around Marahoue National park and the Mont Peko National Park), and 3) manage less supported Protected Areas and surrounding ecosystems (Abokouamekro Fauna Reserve, Haut Bandama Fauna and Flora Reserve and Lamto Scientifique Reserve, to confirm at PPG). This project is an innovative approach to coordinate multiple stakeholders on PES and sustainable financing for forest conservation and restoration.

25. The UNDP/GEF project in Grenada, *Climate Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management*, aims to operationalize integrated agroecosystem management through mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in the production landscape and increasing resilience of agricultural systems. Working in Grenada, this project will address a number of barriers to the implementation of sustainable land management and agricultural practices while demonstrating and establishing support mechanisms for climate-smart sustainable agriculture. The project will address gaps in land use planning data and data management, regulatory systems, and capacity of relevant government agencies. It will catalyze the implementation of climate-smart agriculture through developing financial support mechanisms for farmers, improved soil and water quality monitoring, and upgrading propagation centers and extension services. In areas of biodiversity importance, the project will support establishment national parks in dry forests, improved management of riparian zones, and control of targeted invasive species. Global environmental benefits include 1,389 ha of land managed for improved globally significant biodiversity outcomes and 3,135 ha brought under sustainable land management.

26. The AfDB/GEF project, *Scaling Up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou)*, is an innovative approach based on LD and SFM focal areas, but also integrating CCM and CW focal area aspects, connecting related problems for the local communities in the rural landscape. Land degradation is severe in Mali's Sahel and poses a major threat to livelihoods in the short and long term. The degradation of soil is caused both by

natural processes such as wind and water erosion but also by inappropriate agricultural and waste practices, overgrazing, and overexploitation of woodlands, resulting also from a lack of technical options and awareness of consequences. About 92% of the population also depends on wood for cooking, shelter and other energy needs, and the demand continues to rise. The project developed by AfDB is using a baseline provided by the Program to Build Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS). It comprises a comprehensive approach, on a 20-year timeframe, to increase production, develop infrastructures, basic social services, and diversify income options. The GEF project is based on three main components to 1) Promote integrated Landscape planning and Management for multiple objectives and resilience, 2) Provide a productive, protected, and healthy landscape to maintain diverse ecosystem goods and services, and 3) Learn, monitor, and adaptive management. The integrated nature of the project will help to produce multiple global and local environment benefits, including 5,000 ha of land under SLM in production systems, contributing also to Mali's Land Degradation Neutrality target setting, enhanced carbon stock through SFM (9,500 ha), avoided deforestation and forest degradation, transfer ecological rural housing technologies and job creation, and reduced prevalence of harmful chemicals and waste from the reduction of open burning practices and improved management of solid waste.

27. The UNDP/GEF project, *Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia*, will enhance ecosystem services in multiple landscapes of the Sayan and Khangai mountains and southern Gobi by reducing rangeland and forest degradation and conserving biodiversity through sustainable livelihoods. Degradation of rangelands and forests is Mongolia's most serious environment problem, impacting production and efforts for equitable and sustainable development, as well as its rich biodiversity. This project will build on and jointly work with the national program on green development, support policy and institutional frameworks, and strengthen ecosystem services in multiple landscapes. Global environmental benefits will include: 1) strengthened conservation of at least 5 iconic species such as Gobi bear, Bactrian Camel, Przewalski horse, snow leopard, wild ass, Mongolia saiga and mask deer; 2) expansion of protected areas system of close to 1 million ha in Key Biodiversity Areas; 3) reduction of overgrazing in at least 300,000 ha of rangelands; 4) improved forest cover and condition across 45,000 ha of boreal and saxaul forests; and 5) estimated climate change mitigation benefits of 918,000 tCO₂e of emissions avoided over 20 years.

28. The WWF-US/GEF project, *Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors*, aims to promote integrated landscape management to conserve globally significant forests and wildlife. Despite the ecosystem and livelihood values of the Terai Arc Landscape in Nepal, the area faces a number of environmental degradations including biodiversity loss, deforestation, degradation of forests, grasslands and riparian areas, land degradation, and land use related carbon emissions. The main drivers harming the environment are well identified: large infrastructures, encroachment, livestock grazing, river channeling, unsustainable fuel wood and NTFP off take, and wildlife poaching. To face these drivers and preserve the environment integrity of the area, the project strategy is to promote an integrated landscape management in order to conserve globally significant forests and wildlife. This integrated approach represents a shift away from the current implemented approach of focusing resources solely on isolated protected areas. Leveraging additional support from two Ministries and the WWF-US, the project will focus on 4 components: 1) National capacity and enabling environment for cross-sectoral coordination to promote forest and landscape conservation, 2) Integrated planning for protected area buffer zones and critical corridors in the Terai Arc Landscape, 3) Forest and species management for improved conservation of targeted protected area buffer zones and corridors and 4) Knowledge management, and M&E. The project also builds on a strong baseline including policies, investments, new institutional arrangements and previous GEF projects. Through the development of an

inter-sectoral and integrated landscape management capacity and the implementation of sustainable land use practices, the project recognizes protected areas as the foundation of biodiversity conservation and at the same time ensures sustainable land use and management of buffer zones around PAs, and corridors that connect PAs, to deliver forest and land services and conservation of globally significant large ranging mammals (tiger, rhino and elephant). Expected GEBs will include improved management of 110,400 ha with direct impact in project buffer zones and corridors and 2,471,000 ha of landscapes overall, and 1.3 million tCO₂e emission avoided.

29. The UNDP/GEF project, *Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region of Rwanda*, aims to achieve local development while at the same time securing forests and biodiversity areas, through the promotion of a green economy at the local level linking communities, land users, private sector and the financial institutions. The natural forests in the Mayaga are threatened by agricultural expansion and over-harvesting of products, exacerbated by a growing population with high dependence on agriculture for subsistence, economic growth and woodfuel for energy. As a result, this area experienced loss of biodiversity and natural processes have steadily diminished or degraded in quality, weakening the delivery of environmental services and the prospects of improving livelihood. Focusing on four districts in the Mayaga region, the proposed strategy is based on two complementary approaches: on one hand, the promotion of good practices conducive to sustainable land use management and biodiversity conservation; and, on the other hand reducing pressure on the forest resources from more efficient rural energy consumption. Building on already existing efforts from the government and development partners, the GEF support relies on 3 components: 1) Decision support tools for planning of forest landscape rehabilitation, 2) Forest landscape restoration plans implemented within the context of land consolidation plans and 3) Incentives for adopting energy efficient technologies reduce pressure on forest resources while simultaneously securing household access to energy and reducing emissions. In the targeted areas, this project will thus reduce the pressure on natural forests through enhanced sustainable land management, reforestation, local community livelihood improvement and the adoption of energy efficient technologies. The expected global environmental benefits will include the sustainable land management on 160,000 ha including forest rehabilitation and climate smart agriculture generating improved ecosystem services, and climate change mitigation benefits of 5.5 million tCO₂e of emissions avoided over 20 years.

30. The UNDP/GEF project in St-Vincent and the Grenadines, *Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using a Ridge-to-Reef Approach*, will enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation through an expanded and strengthened protected areas system and with sustainable land management measures integrated in a ridge to reef approach. This project in St. Vincent and the Grenadines will focus on four areas: strengthened institutional framework for protected areas, ecosystem conservation and sustainable land use; strengthened institutional framework for protected areas, ecosystem conservation and sustainable land use; integrated watershed management measures in a ridge to reef perspective to reduce threats to protected areas; and knowledge management. This project moves forward a number of key initiatives and builds on past GEF and other investments. It will include needed policies and regulations on sustainable natural resource management and protection as well as support for the establishment of the first programs to generate revenues for SVG's conservation trust fund. This project will also bring seven Key Biodiversity Areas under formal protection and improved management in SVG's Central Mountain Range Forest. In addition, this project will support the creation of a marine management area on the western coast of St. Vincent with zoning for conservation, fishing and tourism. Lastly, a new protected area will be created on one of the Grenadine islands to protect 100 ha of habitat representing the only known location of an endemic species. Global environmental benefits include the protection of 13,700 ha of land and seas and bringing 1,200 ha of agriculture under sustainable practices.

31. The UNIDO/GEF project, *Applications of Industry-Urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low Emission and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)-Free Industrial Development in Thailand*, aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as well as releases of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and other harmful chemicals from industries and urban centers through the application of industry-urban symbiosis and green chemistry technology. The Thai government has been very active in moving towards cleaner production and a more sustainable approach on industrial development. The industry-urban symbiosis scheme is expected to foster inclusive and sustainable industrial development by sharing and exchange of resources, infrastructure, supply and service within industrial park, and by sharing and exchange of waste/energy and wastewater treatment between industrial park and urban settlement. The UNIDO/GEF project will support this initiative through the three components: 1) Policy development; 2) National capacity and awareness raising on industrial-urban symbiosis, POPs and mercury; and 3) Pilot demonstration on industry-urban symbiosis. The project will target three industrial areas to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency measures to reduce GHG emissions, and will focus on the two sectors, the textile and electronic industries, which are particularly relevant for reducing or eliminating POPs, such as PFOS and PBDE. The project will generate climate change mitigation benefits of 1.3 million tCO₂e of emissions avoided over 20 years and the prevention of 620 tons of POPS released.

Biodiversity

32. The UNEP/GEF project, *Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Reduce the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Pacific*, will reduce the threats from Invasive Alien Species (IAS) to terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity in the Pacific by developing and implementing comprehensive national and regional IAS management frameworks. The project will work in Kingdom of Tonga, Niue, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Tuvalu as well as develop regional scientific and support capacity for IAS prevention, control and management. Building on each country's current status in IAS management, this project will establish cross sectoral technical advisory groups that will bring together different relevant agencies (agriculture, customs, tourism, etc.) to help mainstream IAS across government and develop/revise National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plans. The project will also work on improving surveillance and control, developing management plans, implementing biosecurity measures, and implementing targeted eradication and restoration activities. The project will also be developing a regional support service and coordination efforts for all of the Pacific to be housed at SPREP, using resources from the biodiversity set aside. Global environmental benefits include 95,394 ha with improved management and conservation of globally significant biodiversity.

33. The UNDP/GEF project *Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth in Cabo Verde*, aims to secure appropriate strategies and measures to limit the potential negative impacts of the Blue Growth Strategy currently under work on biodiversity. Indeed, the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) with the support from FAO in 2015 prepared and adopted a Blue Growth Charter and is presently working on a Blue Growth Strategy to be implemented over the coming decades. To address these potential risks, the present project will strengthen systemic and institutional capacity for reducing multiple threats to globally significant marine ecosystems and achieve sustainable blue growth in Cabo Verde. It will do so through: 1) developing National frameworks for maritime sector planning and threat management, 2) increasing capacity for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, 3) ensuring conservation of biodiversity and marine resources in Santa Luzia-Branco-Raso National Reserve. National frameworks will encompass Integrated Marine Spatial Planning, Invasive Alien Species prevention and management, as well as others for the key maritime conventions (such as Ballast). The project will also assess the feasibility of a nation-wide marine certification of fisheries products. Global

environmental benefits will include improving the management of landscapes and seascapes covering over 1 million ha.

34. The World Bank/GEF project, *Resilient Landscapes Management Project*, will contribute to improve management of protected areas, and reduce land degradation and biodiversity loss of Nicaragua's critical habitats with the following objectives: 1) consolidate biological corridors that promote ecological connectivity between existing protected areas and forest/agricultural landscapes, 2) support land uses across farms in dry and humid forest landscapes to allow farmers to improve on-farm resilience and sustainability (including the implementation of agroforestry and silvopastoral systems), 3) Implement an ENDE-REDD+ pilot project, 4) mainstream biodiversity and sustainable use of biodiversity into production landscapes. These and other actions will address barriers related to the lack of institutional capacity, technical knowledge and tools that have limited the effective conservation of biodiversity in protected areas and the sustainable use of forests and the land within their surrounding landscapes. The project will deliver multiple global environmental benefits including biodiversity conservation of endangered, threatened, and migratory species; reduction of land degradation; increase in carbon stocks and reduction of GHG emissions; and increase in forest cover and sustainable flows of ecosystem services.

Climate Change

35. The UNDP/GEF project, *Bhutan Sustainable Low-emission Urban Transport Systems*, aims to deliver multiple global environment benefits by establishing low emission transport systems in Bhutan. The project will leverage ongoing investment by Thunder Motors and Nissan Co. in Bhutan - supplying electric vehicle (EV) technology, designing and installing EV charging stations, assessing feasibility for deploying electric buses, and market outreach - to focus on: 1) national policy for low carbon urban transport system, a technology roadmap for EV infrastructure, and guidelines for EVs operators. 2) investing in up to 20 electrified taxis, up to five charging facilities, and seed capital to establish an innovative financing mechanism to support the public deployment of EVs, and 3) capacity building for public transport planning, operation and execution for planners and managers, and automobile mechanics for frontline technical workers. The project will accelerate the uptake of electric vehicle technologies in Bhutan. Through funding charging infrastructure, developing standards and codes and raising passenger awareness, the project will greatly contribute to the Government of Bhutan's vision – rolling out 1,000 electric vehicles per year and eventually 6,000 by 2020. Public private partnership will be leveraged to deliver the outcomes. Experience learned from this project can be applied to other Himalaya Region countries that face same mobility issues in their rapid urbanization process. The total emission reductions are estimated at 190,081 tCO₂e with a strong potential for scaling up.

36. The World Bank/GEF project, *Achieving Efficient and Green Freight Transport Development in China*, aims to maximize the environment benefits of infrastructure investment through bringing sector-wide efficiency improvement to China's freight transport and logistics system. The project is aligned with GEF-6 focal area objective CCM-1, *promote the timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options*. China is one of the most freight intensive economies in the world. Yet, its freight sector is lagging behind many countries, especially OECD countries, in terms of energy efficiency and carbon intensity. This project will tackle the key bottlenecks - underdeveloped intermodal system, inefficient last mile urban distribution, and unregulated trucking industry - through three focuses: 1) at the national level, develop policy guidelines for low carbon intermodal freight transport system, urban freight distribution and logistics, as well as a statistics framework for quantifying energy consumption and emissions. 2) at the sub-national level, support and demonstrate the policy

guidelines in two urban logistics centers, one inland port and two sea ports. And 3) capacity building for government officials and logistics practitioners. Innovative business models and technologies such as "internet plus," "big data" and "internet of things" will be introduced to the pilot ports and logistics centers. Further, the private sector will play a key role in the implementation of the project. The total emission reductions are estimated at 500,000 tCO₂e with a strong potential for scaling up.

37. The UNDP/GEF project, *San Salvador Low-emissions Urban Development Path*, aims to promote a low-emissions urban path in the Greater Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (AMSS). The AMSS contains 14 municipalities, which concentrates 90% of the country's economic output and 2.1 million inhabitants. The development of the metropolitan area has been unstructured, while investments in key infrastructure and services has lagged. In transport, rapid and unplanned urban expansion has resulted in an unsustainable transport system. And while El Salvador has enacted energy efficiency standards, municipal level investments have not materialized due to lack of capacity and knowledge. The project will help maximize synergies for planning and implementation between national and municipal decision makers to mainstream low-carbon strategies into their investment plans for the transport and energy sectors. The project consists of the following three components: 1) enabling framework for low-carbon urban environment, 2) promoting energy efficiency measures in AMSS public transport, and 3) enabling an energy-efficient path in the municipal sector. The project will develop a transport plan to improve the connections with the SITRAMSS Corridor and promote low-carbon transportation. It will also expand the use of Energy Efficiency Committees at the municipal level to implement the national energy efficiency strategy. Investments in specific measures will be further defined during project preparation, but will include traffic management projects and measures, public bus management, small-scale traffic infrastructure, and procurement of more efficient lighting and air conditioning systems for public buildings, as well as more efficient street lighting. Moreover, the project will be linked to the GEF Global Platform for the Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Program, and actively participate in knowledge exchange. The implementation of energy efficiency measures in the transport and energy sectors in the AMSS is estimated to result in GHG emissions reduction of 650,000 tCO₂e.

38. The UNDP/GEF project, *Realizing Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in Coordination with HCFC Phase-out and HFC Avoidance*, aims to operationalize the new national energy audit scheme of Mauritius by addressing and removing technical, institutional and financial barriers to the adoption of energy efficiency measures and exploit synergies to reduce ODS emissions and promote HFC avoidance in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector. Mauritius ratified the Paris Agreement in April 2016. Its INDC prioritizes energy efficient and leapfrogging to low global warming potential refrigerants, and the proposed project will support these priorities. The Government has developed Energy Efficiency Regulation 2015, but needs technical and institutional capacity to implement the regulation. There are financial barriers to support enterprises willing to invest in energy efficiency projects. The project will support the INDC priorities and address barriers through five components: 1) enhancement of the national mandatory energy audit program; 2) implementation of boiler and RAC energy efficiency recommendations for large energy consumers (including implications for SMEs) and the promotion of energy efficient low-GWP technology when replacing HCFC- or HFC-based equipment, 3) provision of credit line for the implementation of energy audit recommendations, 4) implementation of energy management and MRV systems in large energy consumers and relevant SMEs, and 5) promotion of scale-up and replication of EE activity across and within sectors. The project will generate close to 2 million tCO₂e in direct emissions reductions.

39. The World Bank/GEF project, *Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project (PRESEM)*, aims to promote the efficient use of energy in Mexico's municipalities by carrying out energy efficiency investments in selected municipal sectors and contribute to strengthening the enabling environment to continue supporting energy efficiency investments in the future. The project builds upon the work of the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and the Mexican Ministry of Energy (SENER) in the application of the Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy (TRACE) in 32 Mexican municipalities, which identified priority sectors for energy efficiency investments in each municipality. The project will use Energy Service Agreements (ESAs), an innovative mechanism to finance energy efficiency projects in the public sector, and create a revolving fund for energy efficiency investments. The project has two main components: 1) policy development and institutional strengthening, and 2) municipal energy efficiency investments (including the contingency facility). The GEF grant will accompany a \$100 million loan from the World Bank, and will be used to establish and capitalize a contingency facility to be triggered in the event in which a subnational entity does not repay its agreed contributions. The contingency facility would considerably reduce the risks associated with municipal default, a major barrier for the adoption of energy efficiency investments in Mexico. Ultimately, the project would lower the risks taken by the national government and establish a mechanism that can help build confidence on the implementation of municipal energy efficiency measures and ESAs. The energy efficiency investments spurred by the project will lead to 4.7 million tCO₂e in GHG emissions reduced.

International Waters

40. The UNDP/GEF project, *Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries Minimize the Impacts from Aquatic Biofouling (GloFouling Partnerships)*, will be setting forward an integrated global approach to managing the contribution of biofouling of ships and other aquatic infrastructure to the unwanted transboundary spread of invasive aquatic species (IAS) in the marine environment. Furthermore, by addressing the contribution of biofouling to increased fuel consumption, the project will also contribute to the mitigation of the impacts associated with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By developing a globally coordinated platform to assist States and the relevant maritime industries to manage biofouling, the proposal aims to support the implementation of a comprehensive management regime for a high risk invasion pathway while simultaneously contributing to a measureable reduction in GHG emissions, thus addressing two important GEF priority areas in the International Waters and Climate Change Mitigation focal areas. The introduction of IAS to new environments, including through biofouling of ships and other aquatic infrastructure, is considered to be one of the greatest threats to the world's freshwater, coastal and marine environments. The global economic impacts of IAS, including through disruption to fisheries, biofouling of coastal industry and infrastructure and interference with human amenity, have been estimated at up to US\$ 100 billion per year. The GloFouling project will contribute to fostering cooperation that will result in improved environmental outcomes within the shipping and other maritime industry sectors and will also result in cost savings through improved energy efficiency and reduced fuel consumption. By tackling two global environmental threats simultaneously, the project will help reduce the unwanted dispersal and impacts of IAS on ecosystem health (including biodiversity) and reduce GHG emissions.

41. The UNDP/GEF project, *Strengthening Capacity for International Cooperation in the Ecosystem-based Management of the Antarctic Large Marine Ecosystem*, will be strengthening multilateral cooperation in ecosystem-based management of the Antarctic Large Marine Ecosystem (ALME) through supporting national-level institutional strengthening and building the capacity of GEF-eligible countries to meet their marine resource management commitments and obligations under the intergovernmental Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, (CCAMLR) to help ensure sustainable ALME

fisheries in the context of climate variability and change. The Antarctic Large Marine Ecosystem is a moderately productive ecosystem, linked to the extreme weather conditions and limited light penetration due to winter ice cover. Human exploitation of the living marine resources of the Antarctic Ocean commenced on a large scale in the 19th century and has since been responsible for the collapse of a number of populations of marine species. Some seal populations collapsed in the 19th century followed by the great whales in the 20th century and then various finfish populations. The exploitation of finfish in the Southern Ocean started in the mid-1960s, prior to the establishment of Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR). The proposed project will support nation's capabilities in generating and applying data to support ecosystem and precautionary decision-making in the ALME. This will in turn lead to a reduction in IUU fishing paving a way towards an ALME that will be sustainable managed. Moreover, the mechanisms, tested through this project, for supporting the engagement of the fishing industry and civil society may also inform efforts to partner with industry and civil society on larger scales or in other ocean regions.

42. The UNDP/GEF project, *Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the Implementation of Integrated River Basin Management in ASEAN Countries*, is designed to deliver multiple global environmental benefits by ensuring healthy rivers, which play a critical role in supporting surrounding communities and sustaining downstream coastal and marine ecosystems in the ASEAN region. The ASEAN region is home to 617 million people the majority of whom live on major rivers and lakes, floodplains and low-lying coastal areas. These communities are heavily dependent on agriculture, which are directly tied to water resources. In addition, through the "source to sea" connection river basins transport upstream pollutants downstream affecting coastal ecosystems and resources of the receiving seas, which are also important to human wellbeing for food security, coastal storm and flood protection and carbon sequestration. The proposed project will scale-up GEF investments in coastal management in East Asia by promoting the integrated river basin management (IRBM) approach in 8 river basins. Working closely with the national water agencies in the 8 participating countries, this project will improve integrated water resources management, reduce pollution loads from nutrients and other land-based activities, sustain freshwater environmental flows and reduce climate vulnerability in the ASEAN region. Led by the regional institution, PEMSEA, and working closely with ASEAN working groups, the project includes demonstrations, replications, planning and strengthening of integrated river basin management. The results of the first component, which focuses on assessments and analyses, will feed into the development of strategies and action plans in the second component. The third component will ensure the lessons learned from these experiences are shared among the river basins and appropriate indicators developed and monitored while also building capacity for IRBM in the region. Global environmental benefits will include integrated river basin management of eight river basins in eight countries.

43. The IUCN/GEF project, *Management of Competing Water Uses and Associated Ecosystems in Pungwe, Buzi and Save Basins*, aims to lower the pressure on the water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus of the three transboundary river basins common to Zimbabwe and Mozambique as the two countries engage on a unique path to promote poverty reducing and economic growth. As the Pungwe River traverses two national parks of global significance: Nyanga National Park in Zimbabwe and Ngorongozo National Park in Mozambique, its management is of great importance for biodiversity conservation. The proposed project covers all the three basins of the Pungwe-Save and Buzi. It mainly focuses on: 1) integrated multi sectoral basin planning for the Pungwe - Buzi –Save River Basins, 2) flood and drought warning and mitigation, and 3) strengthening the transboundary environmental flow policy and regulatory framework for the Pungwe-Buzi and Save basins. The project is expected to advance discussions and contribute towards the water-food-energy-ecosystem-climate change nexus. The project will – among other - promote the

understanding of the degree of connectivity of ground water with surface water, which will inform the extent of conjunctive management of surface and groundwater that is essential to achieve the efficient use and improved conservation of both resources. It will also address source-to-sea linkages by addressing environmental flows and specifically defining operational policies for the estuarine/mangrove areas in the Pungwe-Buzi basins. Global environmental benefits will include improving water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in three river basins.

Land Degradation

44. The FAO/GEF project, *Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq*, seeks to sustainably manage globally significant ecosystems, combat land degradation and conserve marshland ecosystems for improved livelihoods and ecosystem resilience, services, and access. Iraq with a land area of 438,000 km², is experiencing significant land degradation and desertification (affecting around 92.5% of the country) due to the country's geographic position, overgrazing, unsustainable agricultural practices, limited precipitation, years of war and civil unrest and overexploitation of water resources and natural vegetation. This has not only led to degradation of dryland areas, but also the marshland ecosystems. The GEF project will utilize an approach that intends to build on locally adopted conservation agriculture practices for the integration of agro-biodiversity in the local economic development, based on the communities' traditional knowledge and experiences. The components will include: 1) strengthening the enabling environment to support sustainable land management (SLM) and conservation agriculture (CA), 2) developing approaches to identify, assess, and adapt sustainable land management and conservation agriculture practices, 3) restoration and sustainable management of marshland ecosystems through SLM, CA and development of local communities' livelihoods, and 4) knowledge management, dissemination of lessons learned and best practices on SLM and conservation agriculture. This project will result in rehabilitation of 10,000 hectares of land including 4,000 hectares of marshlands, and 6,000 hectares of degraded land close to marshlands and reach 500 smallholder vulnerable households (20,000-30,000 inhabitants) in five locations with potential for scale up.

45. The FAO/GEF project in Turkey, *Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level*, seeks to advance the land degradation neutrality target setting process at the national level through interventions in the *Sakarya Basin* which covers 4,899,302 ha. Over two million ha of land within the Basin are under high desertification risk due to inappropriate land management, resulting from unsustainable agriculture practices and the effects of population pressures on forest resources for fuelwood. The proposed project will develop a model for LDN target setting, planning and implementation in the Sakarya Basin for scaling up at national level. It will take a phased approach by first strengthening the enabling environment for LDN and multi-sectoral land-use planning processes in Turkey, followed by a decision support system (DSS) for LDN that will first be piloted in the Sakarya Basin in Northwestern Turkey. The pilot will also include activities at the ground to achieve land degradation neutrality in the Basin. Ultimately, the model will be scaled up and applied at national level. This represents the first national project in GEF-6 that targets the implementation of LDN at the national level, and the expected results include, increased coverage of sustainable land management and sustainable forest management on 14,000 ha, increased area of landscape under sustainable management (4 million ha) and improvement of provisioning of ecosystem services.

Chemicals and Waste

46. The UNEP/GEF project, *Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International*, aims to help countries manage chemicals and waste in an environmentally sound manner. Unlike the MEAs that control specific chemicals the SAICM, brings a holistic approach to chemicals management with a view to harness the benefits of chemicals and at the same time mitigate their harmful risks. The GEF has funded SAICM since GEF 5 and this project directly responds to ICCM4 and helps to set the pathway towards the post 2020 chemicals management agenda. The project seeks to move the global phase out of lead in paints by 2020 to 40 countries and help 15 countries move away from the use of highly hazardous chemicals that are used in agriculture and that can end up in the global food supply chain. Additionally, the project will work on reducing the hazardous chemicals from toys and will take the first steps in understanding the impact of persistent pharmaceuticals that enter the environment, endocrine disrupting chemicals which have an impact on humans and wildlife and nano particles and technology. The project works closely with the chemical manufacturing sector and will seek to bring the private sector into funding the solutions to these globally important emerging issues.

47. The FAO/GEF project, *Pesticide Reduction Risk in Bangladesh*, proposes to collect and dispose of the remaining agricultural and vector control stockpile containing up to 1000 tons of DDT. DDT has been used extensively in agriculture and vector control in many countries. Due to its harmful effects it is controlled under the Stockholm Convention. Bangladesh has used DDT in both agriculture and vector control of malaria carrying mosquitoes. All uses of DDT are banned in Bangladesh. The project will also address agricultural plastics, which if burned for example will emit POPs. This project will re-package in BASEL convention compliant containers the DDT stockpile and ship them for disposal at an internationally approved facility. In parallel work will be done to deal with agricultural plastics. While the two activities are not necessarily connected, FAO's expertise spans both areas of work and implementation of these activities together saves cost and maximizes effort.

48. The UNDP/GEF project, *Eliminating POPs through Sound Management of Chemicals*, will be the first project to implement the National Implementation Plan of the Maldives. The COP of the Stockholm Convention has provided guidance to the COP that it should afford priority to Parties that have not yet received funding to implement their NIP. The project seeks to reduce the risks of POPs on human health and the environment through strengthening institutional capacity and the policy and regulatory framework for the sound management and disposal of chemicals, POPs and POPs containing waste, specifically PCBs and prevention of UOPs from the unsound management of hazardous and municipal waste. The project will also develop sustainable systems for the sound collection, labelling, storage, and disposal of hazardous chemicals and waste. The project will leverage a World Bank loan that is developing a municipal waste management sector and will work with utility operators in the Maldives who are currently upgrading the power generation capacity of the country. The project will seek to dispose of 24 MT of PCBs and reduce emissions of 15gTEQ of UOPs from the unsound management of waste.

Projects/Program Proposed in May 2017 Work Program

Programmatic Approaches

1. **Regional (Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, and Regional) :** EHPMP - Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa (World Bank)
(GEF Financing : \$ 42,201,835) GEF ID 9444

Multi Focal Area

2. **Global (Argentina, Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Belarus, Colombia, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Congo DR):** GEF SGP sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources Tranche 1, mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part III) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 17,337,500) GEF ID 9774
3. **Regional (Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal) :** West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Phase 2 (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 7,305,936) GEF ID 9797
4. **Argentina :** Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into Development Planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,995,434) GEF ID 9583
5. **Benin :** Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin (AfDB) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,627,226) GEF ID 9383
6. **Colombia :** Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace (FAO/UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 7,562,558) GEF ID 9441
7. **Cote d'Ivoire :** Sustainability and Scaling Up Approaches for Transformational Management, Restoration and Conservation of Forests Landscapes and Biodiversity in Cote d'Ivoire (SSATMARC –FOLAB) (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,831,050) GEF ID 9366
8. **Grenada :** Climate Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,659,775) GEF ID 9577
9. **Mali:** Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of **Mali's** Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou) (AfDB) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,605,023) GEF ID 9293
10. **Mongolia:** Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 7,964,253) GEF ID 9389
11. **Nepal:** Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors (WWF-US) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,697,248) GEF ID 9437
12. **Rwanda:** Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,213,538) GEF ID 9385
13. **St. Vincent and Grenadines :** Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using a Ridge-to-Reef **Approach** (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,757,102) GEF ID 9580
14. **Thailand :** Applications of Industry-urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low Emission and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)-Free Industrial Development in Thailand (UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,966,000) GEF ID 9219

Biodiversity

15. **Regional (Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu):** Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Reduce the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Pacific (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,252,489) GEF ID 9410
16. **Cabo Verde:** Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,787,864) GEF ID 9705

17. **Nicaragua:** Resilient Landscapes Management Project (World Bank)
(GEF Financing : \$ 4,389,261) GEF ID 9579

Climate Change

18. **Bhutan:** Bhutan Sustainable Low-emission Urban Transport Systems (UNDP)
(GEF Financing : \$ 2,639,726) GEF ID 9367
19. **China:** Achieving Efficient and Green Freight Transport Development in China (World Bank)
(GEF Financing : \$ 8,246,095) GEF ID 9682
20. **El Salvador:** San Salvador Low-emission Urban Development Path (UNDP)
(GEF Financing : \$ 2,420,548) GEF ID 9038
21. **Mauritius:** Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in Coordination with HCFC Phase-out and HFC Avoidance (UNDP)
(GEF Financing : \$ 4,532,164) GEF ID 9612
22. **Mexico:** Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project (PRESEM) (World Bank)
(GEF Financing : \$ 5,790,000) GEF ID 9564

International Waters

23. **Global:** Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries Minimize the Impacts from Aquatic Biofouling (GloFouling Partnerships) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,980,000) GEF ID 9605
24. **Global (Chile, India, Namibia, Ukraine, South Africa):** Strengthening Capacity for International Cooperation in the Ecosystem-based Management of the Antarctic Large Marine Ecosystem. (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 6,192,694) GEF ID 9443
25. **Regional (Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam):** Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the implementation of Integrated River Basin Management in ASEAN Countries (UNDP)
(GEF Financing : \$ 8,479,123) GEF ID 9654
26. **Regional (Mozambique, Zimbabwe) :** Management of Competing Water Uses and Associated Ecosystems in Pungwe, Busi and Save Basins (IUCN) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,000,000) GEF ID 9593

Land Degradation

27. **Iraq :** Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq (FAO)
(GEF Financing : \$ 3,549,321) GEF ID 9745
28. **Turkey :** Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level (FAO)
(GEF Financing : \$ 2,388,584) GEF ID 9586

Chemicals and Waste

29. **Global :** Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) (UNEP)
(GEF Financing : \$ 8,190,000) GEF ID 9771
30. **Bangladesh :** Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh (FAO)
(GEF Financing : \$ 8,295,000) GEF ID 9076
31. **Maldives :** Eliminating POPs through Sound Management of Chemicals (UNDP)
(GEF Financing : \$ 3,675,000) GEF ID 9562

PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

Under the GEF Trust Fund

May 2017

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Programmatic Approaches</u>											
1	9444	Regional (Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia)	World Bank	EHPMP - Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa			42,201,835	3,798,165	42,201,835	243,050,000	285,251,835
Sub total for Programmatic Approaches							42,201,835	3,798,165	42,201,835	243,050,000	285,251,835

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
Multi Focal Area											
2	9774	Global (Argentina, Burkina Faso, Bhutan, Belarus, Colombia, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Gambia, Jamaica, Madagascar, Mali, Malaysia, Nepal, Panama, Congo DR)	UNDP	GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation Using STAR Resources Tranche 1, Mainly in LDCs and SIDs (Part III)			17,337,500	693,500	17,337,500	18,031,000	35,368,500
3	9797	Regional (Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal)	World Bank	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Phase 2			7,305,936	694,064	7,305,936	101,000,000	108,305,936
4	9583	Argentina	UNDP	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into Development Planning: Making Environmental Land Use Planning (ELUP) Operational in Argentina	136,987	13,013	8,995,434	854,566	9,132,421	41,750,000	50,882,421
5	9383	Benin	AfDB	Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin	100,000	9,500	2,627,226	249,587	2,727,226	15,930,000	18,657,226
6	9441	Colombia	FAO/UNIDO	Contributing to the Integrated Management of Biodiversity of the Pacific Region of Colombia to Build Peace	200,000	19,000	7,562,558	718,443	7,762,558	35,300,000	43,062,558
7	9366	Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	Sustainability and Scaling Up Approaches for Transformational Management, Restoration and Conservation of Forests Landscapes and Biodiversity in Cote d'Ivoire (SSATMARC –FOLAB)	91,324	8,676	2,831,050	268,950	2,922,374	27,065,000	29,987,374
8	9577	Grenada	UNDP	Climate Resilient Agriculture for Integrated Landscape Management	130,000	12,350	3,659,775	347,679	3,789,775	13,693,000	17,482,775
9	9293	Mali	AfDB	Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou)	150,000	14,250	8,605,023	817,477	8,755,023	60,208,841	68,963,864
10	9389	Mongolia	UNDP	Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience (ENSURE) of Green Landscapes in Mongolia	195,000	18,525	7,964,253	756,604	8,159,253	34,000,000	42,159,253

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
11	9437	Nepal	WWF-US	Integrated Landscape Management to Secure Nepal's Protected Areas and Critical Corridors	183,486	16,514	6,697,248	602,752	6,880,734	42,622,653	49,503,387
12	9385	Rwanda	UNDP	Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region	200,000	19,000	6,213,538	590,286	6,413,538	25,777,500	32,191,038
13	9580	St. Vincent and Grenadines	UNDP	Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using a Ridge-to-Reef Approach	130,000	12,350	3,757,102	356,925	3,887,102	10,490,000	14,377,102
14	9219	Thailand	UNIDO	Applications of Industry-urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low Emission and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)-Free Industrial Development in Thailand	200,000	19,000	8,966,000	851,770	9,166,000	59,200,000	68,366,000
Sub total for Multi Focal Area					1,716,797	162,178	92,522,643	7,802,603	94,239,440	485,067,994	579,307,434
<u>Biodiversity</u>											
15	9410	Regional (Marshall Islands, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu)	UNEP	Strengthening National and Regional Capacities to Reduce the Impact of Invasive Alien Species on Globally Significant Biodiversity in the Pacific	182,650	17,350	6,252,489	593,986	6,435,139	12,680,000	19,115,139
16	9705	Cabo Verde	UNDP	Managing Multiple Sector Threats on Marine Ecosystems to Achieve Sustainable Blue Growth	100,000	9,500	3,787,864	359,847	3,887,864	13,400,000	17,287,864
17	9579	Nicaragua	World Bank	Resilient Landscapes Management Project	136,986	13,014	4,389,261	416,980	4,526,247	21,946,305	26,472,552
Sub total for Biodiversity					419,636	39,864	14,429,614	1,370,813	14,849,250	48,026,305	62,875,555

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Climate Change</u>											
18	9367	Bhutan	UNDP	Bhutan Sustainable Low-emission Urban Transport Systems	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	15,897,000	18,636,726
19	9682	China	World Bank	Achieving Efficient and Green Freight Transport Development in China			8,246,095	783,379	8,246,095	155,420,000	163,666,095
20	9038	El Salvador	UNDP	San Salvador Low-emission Urban Development Path	100,000	9,500	2,420,548	229,952	2,520,548	37,914,000	40,434,548
21	9612	Mauritius	UNDP	Realising Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in Coordination with HCFC Phase-out and HFC Avoidance	130,000	12,350	4,532,164	430,556	4,662,164	17,870,000	22,532,164
22	9564	Mexico	World Bank	Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project (PRESEM)			5,790,000	550,000	5,790,000	156,000,000	161,790,000
Sub total for Climate Change					330,000	31,350	23,628,533	2,244,661	23,958,533	383,101,000	407,059,533
<u>International Waters</u>											
23	9605	Global	UNDP	Building Partnerships to Assist Developing Countries Minimize the Impacts from Aquatic Biofouling (GloFouling Partnerships)	300,000	28,500	6,980,000	663,100	7,280,000	33,300,000	40,580,000
24	9443	Global (Chile, India, Namibia, Ukraine, South Africa)	UNDP	Strengthening Capacity for International Cooperation in the Ecosystem-based Management of the Antarctic Large Marine Ecosystem	200,000	19,000	6,192,694	588,306	6,392,694	45,000,000	51,392,694
25	9654	Regional (Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam)	UNDP	Reducing Pollution and Preserving Environmental Flows in the East Asian Seas through the Implementation of Integrated River Basin Management in ASEAN Countries	288,000	27,360	8,479,123	805,517	8,767,123	29,110,000	37,877,123
26	9593	Regional (Mozambique, Zimbabwe)	IUCN	Management of Competing Water Uses and Associated Ecosystems in Pungwe, Busi and Save Basins	150,000	13,500	6,000,000	540,000	6,150,000	17,400,000	23,550,000
Sub total for International Waters					938,000	88,360	27,651,817	2,596,923	28,589,817	124,810,000	153,399,817

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Land Degradation</u>											
27	9745	Iraq	FAO	Sustainable Land Management for Improved Livelihoods in Degraded Areas of Iraq	150,000	14,250	3,549,321	337,185	3,699,321	21,483,000	25,182,321
28	9586	Turkey	FAO	Contributing to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting by Demonstrating the LDN Approach in the Upper Sakarya Basin for Scaling up at National Level	100,000	9,500	2,388,584	226,916	2,488,584	13,600,000	16,088,584
Sub total for Land Degradation					250,000	23,750	5,937,905	564,101	6,187,905	35,083,000	41,270,905
<u>Chemicals and Waste</u>											
29	9771	Global	UNEP	Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	200,000	19,000	8,190,000	778,050	8,390,000	20,580,000	28,970,000
30	9076	Bangladesh	FAO	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh	200,000	19,000	8,295,000	788,025	8,495,000	17,340,000	25,835,000
31	9562	Maldives	UNDP	Eliminating POPs through Sound Management of Chemicals	100,000	9,500	3,675,000	349,125	3,775,000	19,899,771	23,674,771
Sub total for Chemicals and Waste					500,000	47,500	20,160,000	1,915,200	20,660,000	57,819,771	78,479,771
<u>Grand Total</u>					4,154,433	393,002	226,532,347	20,292,466	230,686,780	1,376,958,070	1,607,644,850