



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.51/05  
October 6, 2016

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51<sup>st</sup> GEF Council Meeting  
October 25-27, 2016  
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 07

**WORK PROGRAM  
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

### **Recommended Council Decision**

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.51/05, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising 16 project concepts and three programmatic frameworks, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by November 9, 2016.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$301.91 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFDs):

[See Annex A and A.1]

With respect to the PIFs approved as part of the Work Program, the Council finds that each of these PIFs (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 scope and approach 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 PFD document fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be posted on the web for the Council's information.

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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. The recommended Work Program requests a total of \$279.7 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$22.2 million in associated Agency fees, and has an indicative amount of \$1.9 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by GEF is matched by \$6.7 in co-financing.
2. The recommended Work Program consists of 19 projects and programs proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework.
3. The Work Program has a strong emphasis on biodiversity, international waters, and chemicals and waste, and enhanced funding for SIDS, resulting in a fairly balanced programming among focal areas in GEF-6 to date, with international waters lagging slightly behind.
4. This Work Program<sup>1</sup> includes programming for three critical and time-sensitive programs. The Mediterranean Sea Program includes significant investments by the European Investment Bank and heavy private sector participation, along with bringing integration among biodiversity, chemicals and waste and international waters focal areas in program design.
5. The Work Program includes 16 projects that span all focal areas and regions and address 25 of the 31 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. The suite of projects cover a diverse set of themes ranging from unsustainable land use and fisheries, promotion of resilient livelihoods in the Mekong Delta, restoration of degraded landscapes in arid areas, creation of value chains for biodiversity based on traditional knowledge, all the way to the development of financial mechanisms for conservation and promotion of industrial energy efficiency. The Work Program also advances objectives in pursuing synergy in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as financial mechanism.
6. If approved, a total of \$104 million from the Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Land Degradation focal areas will be programmed by 14 countries originating from their respective STAR<sup>2</sup> allocations.
7. In addition, the Work Program includes \$66.2 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$43.6 million from the International Waters focal area. Finally, a total of \$12.7 million of SFM incentive resources has been allocated to relevant projects. The Work Program includes the second and final installment of the Small Grants Program allocation in the GEF-6 replenishment package, for a sum of \$70 million. If the Work Program is approved as

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<sup>1</sup> Council asked to defer the submission of Program PMIS 9444, Environmental Health and Pollution Management in Africa to the October 2016 council meeting. Significant revisions were conducted by the GEF agency in the PFD design since then to address council and STAP concerns expressed during the June 2016 council. The program was not, however, included in the current Work Program as the technical analysis done by the Secretariat concluded that additional time was needed to fully address all of the comments and concerns received to date.

<sup>2</sup> System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

submitted, 30 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including six Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and six Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

8. This Work Program is expected to generate significant global environmental benefits, through a wide range of innovative approaches including a) 29 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 10 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 2.8 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 2.3 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 20 million<sup>3</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided representing 2.4 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 6 percent of fisheries, by volume (which represents 30% of the GEF-6 corporate target) moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 3,250 tons of POPs (4 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 173 tons of mercury (17.3 percent of GEF-6 target).

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<sup>3</sup> The reported expected results for tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided, 20 million, includes estimates of co-benefits from several focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (6.5 million), SFM (4 million) and other Multi-Focal area (9.5 million).

## INTRODUCTION

1. The recommended Work Program requests a total of \$279.7 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$22.2 million in associated Agency fees, and has an indicative amount of \$1.9 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by GEF is matched by \$6.7 in co-financing.
2. The recommended Work Program consists of 19 projects and programs proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework.
3. The Work Program has a strong emphasis on biodiversity, international waters, and chemicals and waste, and enhanced funding for SIDS, resulting in a fairly balanced programming among focal areas in GEF-6 to date, with international waters lagging slightly behind.
4. This Work Program<sup>4</sup> includes programming for three critical and time-sensitive programs. Among these, the Mediterranean Sea Program includes significant investments by the European Investment Bank and heavy private sector participation, along with bringing integration among biodiversity, chemicals and waste and international waters focal areas in program design.
5. If approved, a total of \$104 million from the Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Land Degradation focal areas will be programmed by 14 countries originating from their respective STAR<sup>5</sup> allocations.
6. In addition, the Work Program includes \$66.2 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$43.6 million from the International Waters focal area. Finally, a total of \$12.7 million of SFM incentive resources has been allocated to relevant projects. The Work Program includes the second and final installment of the Small Grants Program allocation in the GEF-6 replenishment package, for a sum of \$70 million. If the Work Program is approved as submitted, 30 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including six Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and six Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
7. The Work Program includes 16 projects that span all focal areas and regions and address 25 of the 31 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. The suite of projects cover a diverse set of themes ranging from unsustainable land use and fisheries, promotion of resilient livelihoods in the Mekong Delta, restoration of degraded landscapes in arid areas, creation of value chains for biodiversity based on traditional knowledge, all the way to the development of financial mechanisms for conservation and

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<sup>4</sup> Council asked to defer the submission of Program PMIS 9444, Environmental Health and Pollution Management in Africa to the October 2016 council meeting. Significant revisions were conducted by the GEF agency in the PFD design since then to address council and STAP concerns expressed during the June 2016 council. The program was not, however, included in the current Work Program as the technical analysis done by the Secretariat concluded that additional time was needed to fully address all of the comments and concerns received to date.

<sup>5</sup> System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

promotion of industrial energy efficiency. The Work Program also advances objectives in pursuing synergy in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as 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 programs. The Council is requested to review and approve the Work Program for the total resources requested. (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs and PFDs)

#### TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

9. The total \$301.91 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 programs that are designed to maximize potential for integration and synergy in generating global environmental benefits.

**Table 1. GEF Resources Requested in the October 2016 Work Program**

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ millions)		Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fees*	
Biodiversity	59.87	5.48	65.35
Climate Change	19.01	1.79	20.80
International Waters	39.89	3.66	43.56
Land Degradation	16.30	1.54	17.84
Non Grant Pilot	5.00	0.48	5.48
SFM Program	11.58	1.06	12.65
Small Grant Program	67.31	2.69	70.00
Chemicals and Waste	60.76	5.47	66.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>279.73</b>	<b>22.18</b>	<b>301.91</b>

\* 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 amounts to \$65.4 million, programmed in two programs, four single focal area projects, and across five multi-focal area projects. The programs include the MedProgram focusing on the health and environmental security of the coastal ecosystems in the Mediterranean by

integrating land and coastal waste management for the benefit of the health of the marine ecosystem and local communities that depend on it. Notably among the single focal area projects is a concept to develop value chains of medicinal plant products in Brazil with the full engagement of indigenous people and local communities. This approach will hopefully lead to a profitable and equitable use of biodiversity that can lead to stronger policy and legal regimes in the country.

- (b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by two single focal area projects, and six multi-focal area projects accounting for \$20.8 million of the focal area resources. As an indication of the continued relevance of INDC's for climate change investments, the single focal area project in Vanuatu will focus on supporting a variety of climate change mitigation actions in the energy sector as well as capacity development and policy formulation in line with the INDC.
- (c) Programming from the Chemicals and Waste focal area includes two programs utilizing \$66.2 million. Most significantly, the GOLD program will significantly reduce the barrier to accessing resources, by artisanal and small scale miners, to technologies and technical assistance that will help eliminate or reduce the use of mercury in the processing of gold. This is a groundbreaking program designed to serve as a catalyst for industry-wide transformations in the gold mining sector.
- (d) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$43.6 million and is represented by one program and two single focal area projects. The Medprogram is described above under the BD focal area. The single focal area projects will focus on promoting sustainable economic development and fisheries and economic in the most important marine ecosystem in South America as well as enhance natural resource management by building cooperative basin-planning in the Songwe River Basin in Africa.
- (e) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by one single focal area project and five multi-focal area projects for a total of \$17.8 million. Hence, the focal area priorities are largely addressed through multi-focal area programming. The single focal area project will focus on the long-term goal of achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) in Lebanon at scale through integrated landscape management in direct support of the recently set target under the target 15.3 of the SDG agenda.
- (f) The proposed Work Program contains one Non-Grant Instrument Project that will commit non-grant resources to support the issuance of Blue Bonds in Seychelles to attract private sector investment. The Blue Bonds will focus on improving the management of fisheries and coastal management. This is a unique project as it focuses on a globally important fishery, is tied to debt-swap funds sponsored by TNC, and investments will be guided by the strictest environmental criteria.
- (g) With regard to the focal area objectives, resources requested in the Work Program address 25 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 *Improving the Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Structure* (BD-1 Program 1), *Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface* (BD-4, Program 9), *Reduction and elimination of POPs* (CW-2 Program 3), and *Reduce Ocean Hypoxia* (IW-3 Program 5).

#### 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 (over \$60 million for each focal area), followed by International Waters focal area (with over \$40 million programmed). This programming brings all focal areas very close to the 50% level of programming (range 45 to 49%) in GEF-6 with the exception of International Waters (36%). 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. Resources<sup>1</sup> Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area**

GEF-6 Focal Area/ Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-6		Resources Requested for October 2016 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)*	Total GEF-6 Resources Programmed Including Fees (\$ million)	Percent of Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6
	Amount (\$ million)	%			
Biodiversity	1,101	26%	65.4	520.3	47%
Climate Change	1,130	27%	20.8	509.9	45%
Land Degradation	371	9%	17.8	173.9	47%
Chemicals and Waste	554	13%	66.2	274.6	49%
International Waters	456	11%	43.6	165.2	36%
Non Grant Pilot	110	3%	5.5	97.9	89%
Small Grant Program	140	3%	70.0	140.0	100%
SFM Program	230	5%	12.6	202.4	88%
Integrated Approach Pilot	160	4%	-	158.7	99%
<b>Total Resources Programmed<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>2,242.8</b>	<b>53%</b>

- 1 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.

12. For resources under the STAR, 14 recipient countries endorsed a total amount of \$104 million (out of the total focal area resources) from their respective country allocations for

<sup>6</sup> 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.

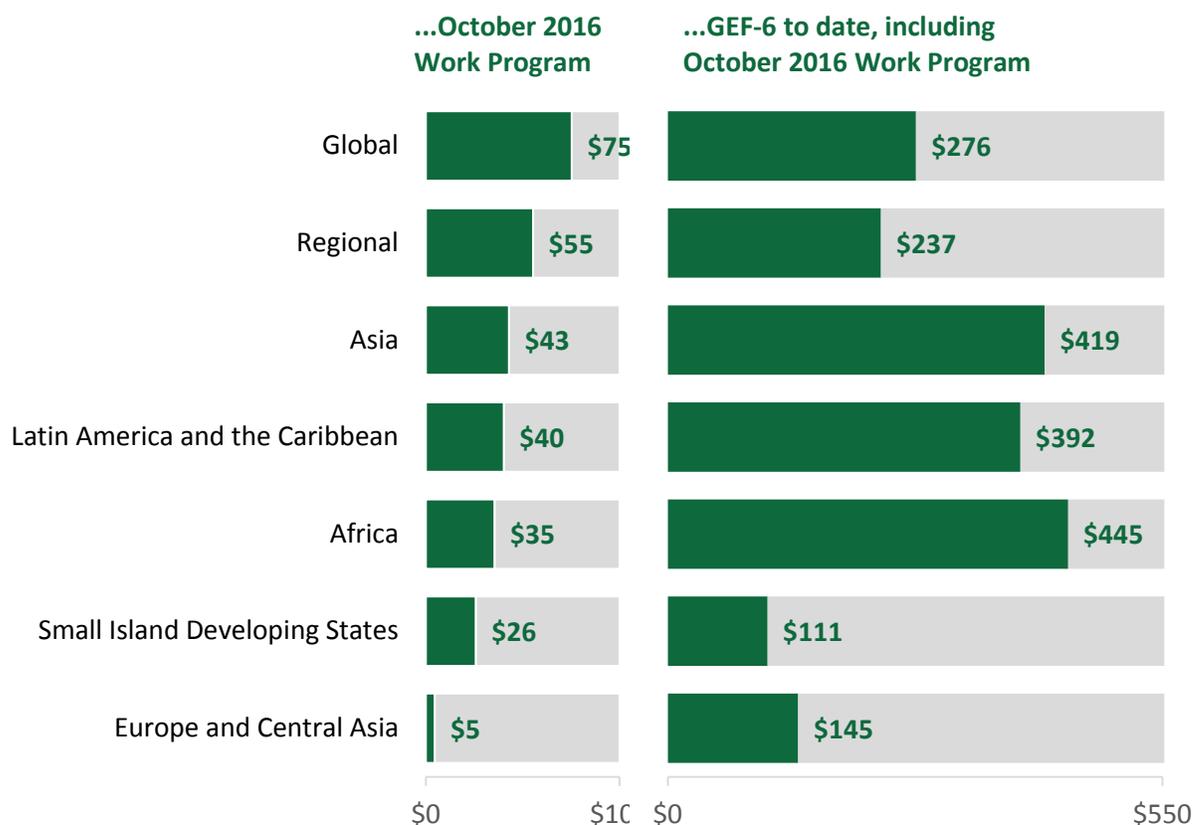
projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. Total financing from STAR amounts to 34 percent of the total GEF project financing for the Work Program.

**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 1. In all, 30 recipient countries across the globe will benefit from this Work Program, including six LDCs and six SIDS.

**Figure 1. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the October 2016 Work Program by Region (left) and in the GEF-6 to date including October 2016 Work Program (right) (\$ millions)**

**Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the...**

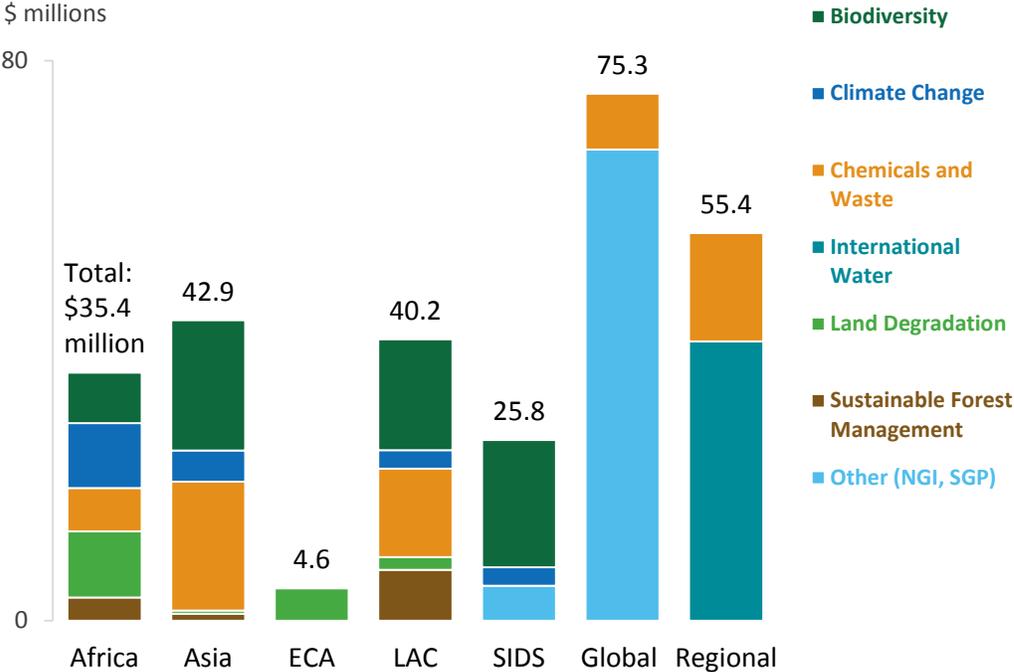


14. The breakdown of resources by focal area shows slight differences across the regions (Figure 2). GEF financing in the October Work Program under the Biodiversity and Chemicals and Waste focal areas are highest across most regions, whereas Climate Change focal area is highest in Africa. SIDS are receiving significant resources from all of the focal areas.

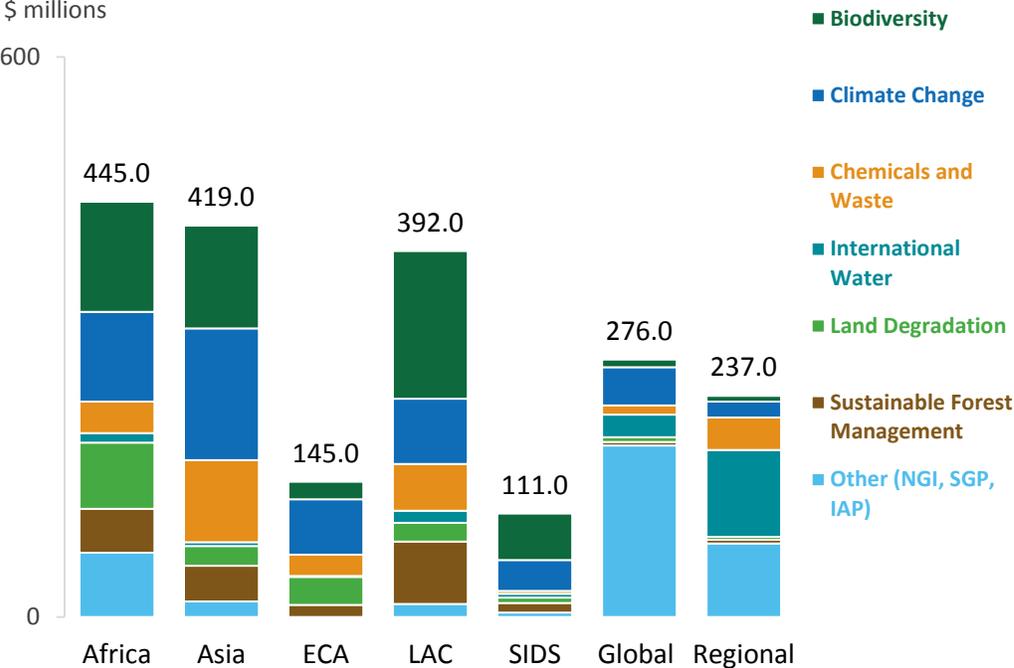
**Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing by Focal area and Region in October 2016 Work Program (top chart) and in the GEF-6 to date including October 2016 Work Program (bottom chart)**

(\$ millions)

**Distribution of GEF Project Financing by Focal Area and Region in October 2016 Work Program**



**Distribution of GEF Project Financing by Focal Area and Region in GEF-6 to date including October 2016 Work Program**



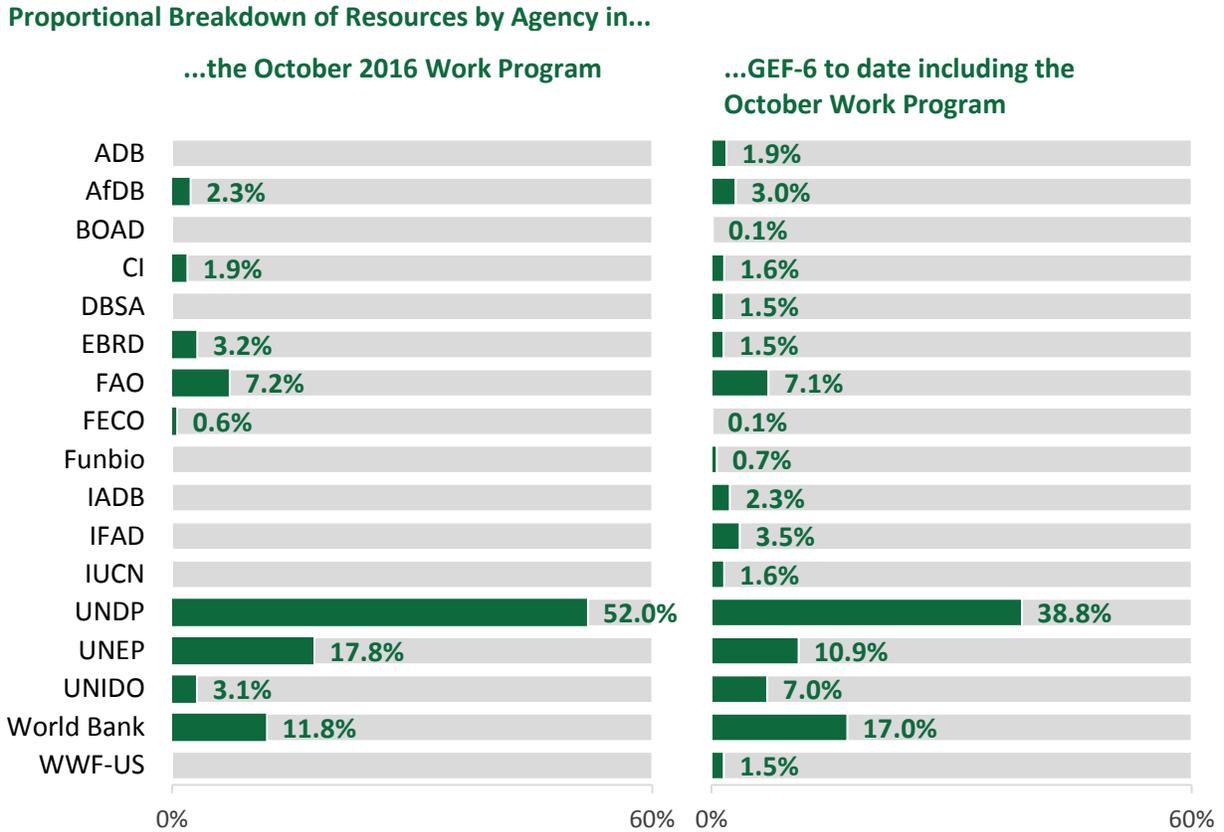
## DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

15. The distribution of GEF financing across GEF partner Agencies is varied. Nine of the 18 GEF Agencies are included as lead for projects and or programs in the proposed Work Program for October 2016 (table 3). The UNDP (52 percent), UNEP (18 percent), and the World Bank (12 percent), and FAO (7 percent) are the 4 agencies that account for the largest portion of resources programmed (Figure 3). Total Agency fees requested amount to \$22.2 million or 8 percent of the total GEF project financing. We are pleased to note that this is the first GEF project for FECO (Foreign Economic Cooperation Office, China). 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 39% and 17% of resources to date.

**Table 3. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the October 2016 Work Program and in GEF-6 to date (including October 2016 Work Program)**

Agency	Resources Requested in October 2016 Work Program including fees		Total GEF-6 Resources inclusive of October 2016 including fees	
	\$ millions	% of resources	\$ millions	% of resources
ADB	-	-	41.7	1.9%
AfDB	7.0	2.3%	66.1	3.0%
BOAD	-	-	3.0	0.1%
CI	5.8	1.9%	35.7	1.6%
DBSA	-	-	34.5	1.5%
EBRD	9.5	3.2%	33.8	1.5%
FAO	21.7	7.2%	159.6	7.1%
FECO	2.0	0.6%	2.0	0.1%
Funbio	-	-	14.6	0.7%
IADB	-	-	51.6	2.3%
IFAD	-	-	79.3	3.5%
IUCN	-	-	35.4	1.6%
UNDP	156.9	52.0%	869.9	38.8%
UNEP	53.9	17.8%	243.7	10.9%
UNIDO	9.4	3.1%	156.1	7.0%
World Bank	35.8	11.8%	380.8	17.0%
WWF-US	-	-	34.5	1.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>301.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,242.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

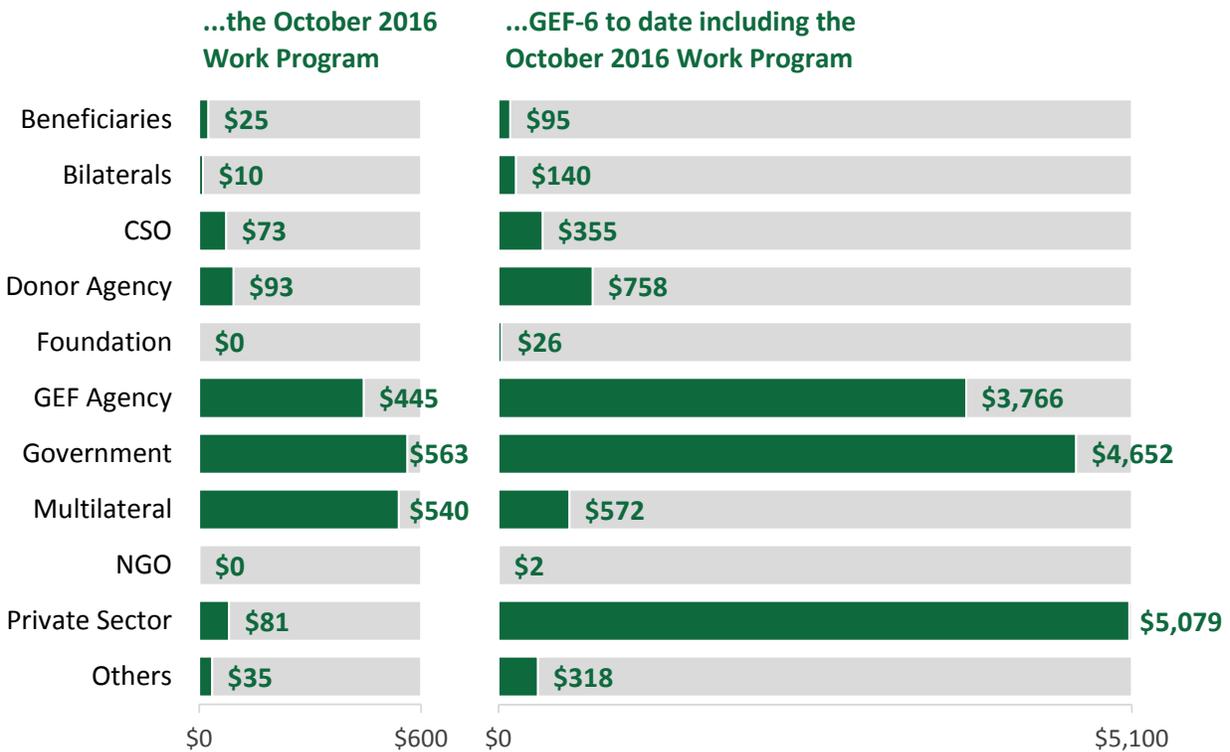
**Figure 3. Proportional breakdown of Resources by Agency in the October 2016 Work Program (left) and GEF-6 to date including October Work Program (right)**



16. The 19 programs and projects bring with them a total of \$1.9 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 governments, multilaterals, and GEF-agencies. Total co-financing of \$1.9 billion means that each dollar of GEF financing is matched by over \$6.7 in co-financing. To date in GEF-6, the co-financing has reached over \$15.6 billion distributed as shown in figure 4.

**Figure 4. Distribution of Co-financing in the October 2016 Work Program by Co-financiers (left) and in GEF-6 to date including the October Work Program (right) (\$ million)**

**Distribution of Co-financing in...**



**OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM**

17. The 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) 29 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 10 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 2.8 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 2.3 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 20 million<sup>7</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided representing 2.4 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 6 percent of fisheries (which represents 30% of the GEF-6 corporate target) by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 3,250 tons of POPs (4 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 173 tons of mercury (17.3 percent of GEF-6 target).

<sup>7</sup> The reported expected results for tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided, 20 million, includes estimates of co-benefits from several focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (6.5 million), SFM (4 million) and other Multi-Focal area (9.5 million).

## WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Programs

18. The UNEP/GEF program, *Mediterranean Sea Program (MedProgram) - Enhancing Environmental Security*, will focus on integrated land and coastal waste management to restore the health of the ecosystem for the benefit of local populations and the coastal areas. The Mediterranean Sea has experienced a continuing degradation of its coastal zone and shallow marine environments. In parallel, critical sections of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean shores are increasingly impacted by climate variability, and the dramatic deterioration of social conditions along its coasts. In view of this, and in order to accelerate the response of the countries to the multi-faceted challenges facing the shared sea, the countries are launching the Mediterranean Sea Program, representing a comprehensive, powerful response to these environmental and deeply-rooted social challenges. The objective of the program is to implement priority actions to reduce the major transboundary environmental stresses affecting the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas, while strengthening climate resilience and water security, and improving the health and livelihoods of coastal populations. The program is made possible due to a series of strategic GEF investments on diagnostics, priority setting, planning and experimentation across the region. Consequently, the countries of the Mediterranean have agreed that a higher level of effort is now required at the national and regional levels with a focus on (i) hotspots of land based pollution, harmful chemicals and wastes, and excess nutrients; (ii) securing long term freshwater supply along critical sections of the coastal zone; (iii) the management and financial sustainability of priority protected areas and (iv) the monitoring of trends and overall Program coherence. The Mediterranean Sea program is highly innovative in using an integrated approach to coastal and marine natural resource management. Also, this program brings significant cofinancing in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank to countries to improve water and waste management.

19. The UNEP/GEF program, *Global Opportunities for Long-term Development (GOLD) of the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Sector*, seeks to significantly reduce the barrier to accessing resources, by artisanal and small scale miners, to technologies and technical assistance that will help eliminate or reduce the use of mercury in the processing of gold. The GOLD program is a global multi-country (Colombia, Guyana, Peru, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Philippines, Indonesia and Mongolia) multi-agency program. The countries were selected based on their consumption of mercury in ASGM, the size of the gold mining sector and hence the ability to quickly scale interventions, and finally their legal relationship with the convention (Ratified or Signatory). The program proposes to directly reduce 145 tons of mercury. This is a conservative estimate and greater benefits are expected because of the replication potential of the investment funds that will be set up. The program proposes to design and deploy a number of loan instruments such as revolving loans, loan guarantees and others that will be accessed by miners to implement technology changes in their mining operations. The program will also connect the resulting mercury free mines to global gold supply chains including refiners and other off-takers. The program will be implemented in countries that are already undertaking, or in the process of undertaking their Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and ASGM National

Action Plans (NAPs) so that the program will be complementary to these national planning processes. The program will have four main components. The first is institutional strengthening, policies and regulations for the ASGM sector. This component will also address formalization and enforcement which are key areas. These activities will be linked to the NAPs. The second component will promote investment options and direct access to markets for ASGM miners. This component will include financial models, such as revolving loans and loan guarantees to try to achieve scale and support as many miners as possible. This component will also have significant support from the private sector, including major stakeholders in the global gold supply chain. The third component will demonstrate better technologies and practices, which will give miners the tools and technologies that not only do not emit mercury, but also increase their productivity allowing them to produce more gold while protecting the environment. Finally, there will be a dedicated component on knowledge sharing, communication and outreach. This will ensure the dissemination of lessons learned from on-going and completed experiences to other practitioners around the world.

20. The UNDP/GEF program, *China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR)*, aims to transform the country's national protected area system through systematic legal and institutional reform and innovation for conservation of globally significant biodiversity. With commitment from the highest leadership in China and with the Eco-Civilization approach to strengthen conservation of ecological important areas, several concerned ministries and agencies are determined through this GEF program to collectively tackle the fundamental challenges to reform of the PA system in China. The program is expected to have an impact on the entire protected areas system of China (covering over 146 million hectares) through the legal and institutional reform of the PA system. This program will directly engage in improving management of over 4.3 million ha of terrestrial and marine protected areas with globally significant biodiversity including key endangered species, and expanding the protected areas system by 2 million ha in Key Biodiversity Areas thereby addressing gaps in ecological representation in the PA system in China. This is the first national-level initiative to tackle the rather confusing National Park System in China in its entirety. The program will support a comprehensive National Park System with clear legal status, standards, funding, monitoring, and coordination at relevant levels. The program will consist of six child projects, including two national level child projects and four provincial level projects in Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, Fujian, and Guangxi Provinces. The program includes the first project that will be implemented by FECO as the GEF Agency.

### **Non-Grant Instrument Project**

21. The World Bank/GEF project, *Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth project (SWIOFish3)*, will commit non-grant resources in partnership with the Government of Seychelles to support the issuance of Blue Bonds to attract private sector investment. The Blue Bonds proceeds will strengthen efforts to improve management of fisheries and coastal conservation at regional and national levels and improve fish handling processes at targeted handling sites in the Seychelles. This approach is a unique blending of GEF non-grant resources into a recently approved project with the World Bank (PMIMS 9250), that

accessed Seychelle’s BD STAR resources alongside with IW funds. Seychelles has pledged to protect 30% of its Exclusive Economic Zone by 2020 and initiated a Marine Spatial Planning exercise to serve as the foundation of its sustainable blue economy strategy. In parallel, Seychelles is also developing management plans for its near-shore fisheries, including the first fisheries management plan for the Mahé Plateau, with a view to progressively transition from an open access fishery to a more controlled fishery. However, the implementation of these two initiatives faces the risk of being underfunded. To supplement the financial flows needed, the Government of Seychelles will issue Blue Bonds (for an estimated total of \$15 million) to finance this alternative scenario, in a landmark new kind of transaction that mobilizes capital markets to finance Seychelles' blue economy objectives. The GEF non-grant loan of \$5 million will be used alongside an IBRD guarantee to lower the cost of the Blue Bonds. Co-financing of \$32 million is expected. This non-grant investment is innovative and potentially unique for numerous reasons:

- The investment focuses on a regionally and globally significant fishery;
- The investment is designed in synergy and critically dependent on the debt-swap sponsored by The Nature Conservancy which includes not only funding resources but institutional infrastructure with capacity and responsibility for insuring investments meet strict environmental criteria;
- The success of the Blue Bonds builds on the expertise of the World Bank in the development of the Green Bonds and relies on the financial mechanisms implemented by the World Bank that will utilize the GEF non-grant funding to reduce the costs of the Blue Bonds;
- The investment will be blended with a project funded with STAR and non-STAR IW resources.

22. If successful, this one-of-a-kind pilot could validate the Blue Bonds concept and encourage impact investors from the private sector to invest in what would otherwise be considered financially risky investments to protect natural resources. Furthermore, this one-time innovative support by the GEF aiming to buy down the costs of this first Blue Bond is expected to be a seed investment to catalyze expansion of the Blue Bond market itself.

## **Projects**

23. The UNDP/GEF *Small Grants Program - Sixth Operational Phase* is a global project that will use the remaining 50 percent (\$70 million) of the \$140 million GEF-6 allocation to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.” To reach this goal, the Program is promoting a series of innovations through 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. One of the purposes of the GEF SGP in its sixth operational phase is to scale up its achievements by increasing cross-country learning between projects and building upon the foundations of "tried-and-tested" national delivery mechanisms established during previous SGP operational phases. In addition, through the landscape and seascape conservation approach, the program aims to improve the conservation and sustainable management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems, by scaling-up past examples of community and CSO projects. The GEF's \$70 million contribution will leverage and additional \$70 million in co-financing from different sources.

24. The UNDP/GEF project, *Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community based, Sustainable and Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea*, aims to promote landscape restoration and mainstream sustainable land management, forestry and biodiversity conservation into land-use planning and agricultural production practices in the northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea. This will be achieved by building the institutional capacity for integrated landscape management, combined with site-specific conservation and sustainable management practices to increase water availability and improve soil moisture, improved livestock grazing and water management practices, and agro-forestry and forest restoration through the establishment of community-managed "Forest Enclosures". These enclosures function as protected areas, with clear and strict regulations for off-take and harvesting of natural products, will increase carbon sequestration and allow the protection of vulnerable wildlife species, including the Nubian Ibex, which is slowly recovering after being hunted to near-extinction.

25. The FAO/GEF project, *Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania*, aims to deliver multiple global environment benefits by developing an integrated approach to tackle the root causes of environmental degradation which are affecting sustainable human development in the Wilayas of the South of the country. Land degradation and soil erosion are considered as the main drivers of environmental degradation and responsible of the loss of arable land and low agricultural productivity. These drivers are exacerbated in the context of high population density, overall poverty of rural communities, and increasing climatic variations that cause prolonged droughts and changes in rainfall patterns. The proposed approach is based on maintenance of ecosystem goods and services, reducing land degradation, protecting agrobiodiversity, and improving the carbon storage and rehabilitation. The program is also taking lessons from past initiatives related to poverty alleviation and human development. The GEF support is additional to current efforts from different ministries and partners and will focus on 4 components: 1) integrated and participatory planning and management for the sustainable development of ecosystems, 2) conservation, restoration and sustainable management of the landscape/ecosystem, 3) reduction of pressure on ecosystems through income generation and funding mechanisms, and 4) coordination and program monitoring. Ultimately, this project will deliver reductions in land degradation through sustainable land management and reforestation, enhancement of ecosystem services (soil health, water, and air quality), creation of a new protected area,

conservation of globally significant agricultural biodiversity, increase of carbon storage, and reduction of GHG emissions from land uses. GEBs will include 45,000 ha of sustainably managed lands, and emissions avoided on the order of 1.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e with a strong potential for scaling up.

26. The World Bank/GEF project, *Sustainable Productive Landscapes*, aims to promote sustainable productive landscapes that foster connectivity of forest landscapes for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in priority areas of Mexico. The project will be implemented across 7 priority regions, identified on the basis of their representativeness in terms of biodiversity, connectivity, land and forestry management activities, climate vulnerability and mitigation potential, ecosystem services, and agricultural production activities. Within each one of these broad priority regions, 12 possible intervention sites have been identified by focusing on the importance of biodiversity conservation and productive opportunities. Expansion of agricultural production, lack of coordination across government programs and incentives, as well as lack of access to adequate financial and market instruments is believed to exacerbate the efforts made for conserving biodiversity in Mexico, and improving the sustainable management of forests and land. To address these issues, the project will focus on promoting sustainable production landscapes, where production and conservation decisions are made jointly at the level of producers. This would be enabled through program coordination at the local and regional levels (on the public sector side) and through access to financial and market instruments (on the private sector side). The project will have 4 components: 1) harmonization and alignment of programs for integrated landscape management, 2) development of local platforms for landscape governance, 3) implementation of sustainable and diversified rural production systems, and 4) monitoring and evaluation. The project is expected to contribute significantly to the conservation of biodiversity by establishing landscape connectivity between ecosystems, maintaining and improving the flow of agriculture and ecosystem services, mitigation of GHG emissions, promoting carbon capture and generally increasing socio-ecological resilience to climate change, while improving the welfare of the population through improved production processes in economic and environmental terms. By supporting enhanced corridor integrity and connectivity, it will also contribute to preserve the resilience of regional ecosystems to climatic and other external pressures, including the preservation of species of conservation concern. The project will lead to the following global environmental benefits: increased application of good management practices in productive forests within project sites (pine, pine-oak and tropical forests) in 3,000,000 ha; sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes) in 500,000 ha; and GHG emissions avoided on the order of 6.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

27. The FAO/GEF project, *Revitalizing Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Drâa-Tafilalet Region (OASIL)* will focus on revitalizing oasis agro-ecosystems in the Drâa-Tafilalet Region of Morocco increasing the resilience of local communities' livelihoods. The project will prioritize actions to conserve and promote a rich agro-biodiversity, including date palms central to the food security of local communities. Oases are important agro-sylvo-pastoral ecosystems providing economic, ecological, social and cultural services. They serve as a refuge for biodiversity, climate

regulation, and agricultural products. Their resilience acts as a protection against climate threats and desertification. Oases are however challenged by recent transformations including anthropogenic and climate change impacts, and the loss of traditional knowledge notably related to water management, and human manpower. The project will support the policy dialogue at national and regional levels on the sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems, improve natural resource management and sustainable production intensification planning and monitoring systems at regional and local levels, and demonstrate that oasis agro-ecosystems are restored, safeguarded and sustainably managed through an integrated landscape approach. The project will focus on the recently created Drâa-Tafilalet Region, which hosts more than two thirds of Moroccan oasis ecosystems and constitutes a large zone of the Biosphere Reserve of the Oasis in Southern Morocco. The project is at the crossroads of Morocco's engagements under the UNCBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC. The project will deliver GEBs including 60,000 ha of oasis agro-ecosystems sustainably managed in an integrated and participatory manner, and 1.5 million of tCO<sub>2</sub>e in avoided emissions.

28. The World Bank/GEF project, *Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods*, will strengthen institutional coordination and planning across the Mekong Delta, and improve resilience of people's livelihoods and assets to climate change in selected vulnerable sub-regions. This is a strongly integrated multi-focal area project targeting global environmental benefits through (i) climate change mitigation through the reduction of anthropogenic emissions or enhancement of carbon sinks and reservoirs that are necessary for limiting long-term climate damage; (ii) rehabilitation of degraded land and soil through the efficient use of land, soil, water and vegetation in existing agro-ecosystems.; (iii) sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation with a focus on mangrove restoration and rehabilitation, improve sustainability of protected areas; and mainstream conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems into production/landscapes/seascapes and sectors; (iv) enhanced management of transboundary water system and investments targeting fisheries and coastal habitats; and (v) lead to a number of adaptation co-benefits through improved management actions. The project will adopt innovative approaches including: (i) strengthening information and decision support systems; (ii) reinforcing institutional coordination, planning and capacity; and (iii) identifying and financing low-regret investments (structural and non-structural) adopting an integrated landscape approach, in three key sub-regions of the Mekong Delta. Co-financing will come in the form of a significant World Bank loan of \$310 million. Estimated global environmental benefits include 2 million has under sustainable land management; and 4.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions avoided or mitigated.

29. The UNDP/GEF project, *Sustainable, Accessible and Innovative Use of Biodiversity Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Promising Phytotherapeutic Value Chains in Brazil* aims to enhance global biodiversity benefits, as well as multiple national and local co-benefits, arising from the sustainable, accessible and innovative use of medicinal plants in Brazilian ecosystems. The project will do so by strengthening phytotherapeutic value chains in Local Productive Arrangements located throughout the country, with the full participation of indigenous and local communities. The phytotherapeutic economic segment has shown good signs of growth and profitability for the past few years. It was chosen as an entry point because it can

potentially contribute to the sustainable use of biodiversity and to strengthening the implementation of the current ABS legal and policy regime in Brazil.

30. The FAO/GEF project, *Introduction of new farming methods for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including plant and animal genetic resources, in production landscapes in selected areas of Cuba* will undertake a combination of agrobiodiversity and biodiversity mainstreaming activities in agriculture in three principle areas of Cuba. Cuba is undergoing a major transition in the agricultural management. This transition provides an important opportunity to protect important agrocultural diversity as well as implement biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices. Activities include revising the legal, policy and regulatory framework to support conservation and sustainable landscape management, the development and implementation of a landscape production strategy, creation of seed banks, and enhanced genetic diversity in at least 100,000 hectares of agricultural land. The sites are also in areas that have a high impact on globally significant biodiversity - two of the areas selected are in the buffer zones of two important protected areas (both KBAs) and one is a corridor between two small protected areas and is in the watershed of a KBA.

31. This UNDP/GEF project, *Mainstreaming IAS Prevention, Control and Management in Mauritius*, will support the implementation of the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan. At the national level, the project will support the establishment of an IAS apex agency to coordinate implementation of the NIASSAP. It will strengthen the capacity of key institutions to prevent, control and manage IAS; integrate critical partners (targeted production sector stakeholders) into IAS prevention and control mechanisms; improve information resources on IAS; and put in place priority setting and decision-making tools for more effective prevention, control and management of IAS. At the site level, the project will demonstrate effective IAS management in high priority conservation areas (in particular in protected areas covering 541 ha). The first level of action will be on entry prevention and early detection on 7 islands or island groups. It will also promote a more effective management of IAS and support ecosystem restoration in selected PAs to sustain populations of critically threatened species. The project will work with local residents and producers to reduce the potential impacts of IAS stemming from productive activities within and around conservation areas. The project will also support control and when possible eradication of IAS in sites where feasible. The GEF support will complement an existing baseline and an important investment of the Government of Mauritius reflected by the importance of co-financing. This project should have important results by mainstreaming IAS and creating long term management mechanisms.

32. The UNDP/GEF project, *Sustainable Financing of Papua New Guinea's Protected Area Network*, intends to help strengthen the establishment and management of a network of relevant, comprehensive, adequate, representative and resilient' protected areas (PAs) as a key component of PNG's biodiversity conservation and climate resilience strategies. Hence, it proposes: (i) developing a diversified mix of conventional and innovative (e.g. payments for ecosystem services, fiscal offsets, green taxes) funding sources to finance the ongoing costs of establishing and managing protected areas; and (ii) establishing a national Biodiversity Trust Fund (TF) which would provide an accountable and transparent financial mechanism for

receiving, administering and disbursing this funding. The decision of building a new TF or strengthening an existing one will be taken following a complete assessment of the different solutions and with the close implication of GEF and other partners.

33. The UNIDO/GEF project, *Egyptian Program for Promoting Industrial Motor Efficiency*, aims to reduce GHG emissions by facilitating and supporting market penetration of high energy efficient motor systems in the industrial sector in Egypt. The industrial sector consumed 40,725 GWh, almost 30% of the national electricity supply in 2013 and produced 25.05 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e, approximately 10% of the total national GHG emissions in 2012. The industry presents a high-energy intensity of 0.6 tons of oil equivalent per thousand US dollar of GDP (toe/\$1,000-GDP), compared to 0.19 in OECD countries. In its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UNFCCC in November 2015, the government of Egypt targeted to improve energy efficiency through a combination of behavioral changes and rapid adoption of stringent efficiency regulations, and low carbon technology standards. This GEF project will facilitate Egypt to improve energy efficiency in the industrial sector and to catalyze the achievement of its INDC targets. These project objectives will be achieved through a mix of technical assistance for policy setting, capacity building, awareness raising and actual demonstration projects that will be implemented in the industry via this GEF project. The project will generate the equivalent of 1.9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in avoided emissions.

34. The UNDP/GEF project, *Barrier Removal for Achieving the National Energy Road Map Targets of Vanuatu (BRANTV)*, will facilitate the climate change mitigation actions of Vanuatu's INDC, including National Energy Road Map (NERM), Rural Electrification Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), off grid renewable energy projects and energy efficiency measures in order to contribute to the national target of 15% energy savings in the energy sector. The project will support the implementation of the NERM and NDC through capacity development, policy formulation, financial arrangement and technologies demonstration. The project will also support the enforcement of improved policy and regulations and improve financial resources for financing sustainable energy, energy access and low carbon development. The project will generate 0.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in direct emissions reductions.

35. This UNDP/GEF project, *Catalysing Implementation of a Strategic Action Program for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS)*, will enhance the ecological and economic sustainability of one of the most important marine ecosystems in South America. The Humboldt Current System (HCS) is a complex series of currents and counter currents with seasonal and permanent upwelling systems in the southern and northern areas. The Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem currently contributes approximately 11% of the world's fish catch with the anchovy fishery being the biggest single species production globally at an average of 7.2 million mt/year for the last 11 years. In 2015 the goods and services received from the HCLME were preliminarily calculated to be USD19.459 billion per annum. The proposed project will be facilitating Ecosystems Based Fisheries Management and ecosystem restoration in the HCLME for the sustainable and resilient delivery of goods and services from shared living marine resources, in accordance with the Strategic Action Program endorsed by Chile and Peru. The project is designed to remove the

barriers to the sustainable delivery of the HCLME's goods and services, in part by restoring damaged habitats and putting in place improved participatory management systems ensuring sustainable marine resource use. The benefits from innovative improvements to habitats such as macro-algal beds will bring attractive resource use options which can be sustainably scaled up over considerable lengths of the region's 6,950km coastline.

36. The AfDB/GEF project, *Strengthening Trans-boundary cooperation and Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Songwe River Basin*, will enhance natural resource management by building cooperative basin-planning in the Songwe River Basin. Considerable socio-economic and ecological benefits can be derived from cooperative basin-wide sustainable development. Yet, the current cumulative effects of multiple stressors and planned infrastructure risk leading to serious degradation of the basin ecosystems and their services, which could threaten livelihoods and undermine the local, national and regional socio-economic potential of the basin. The proposed project will strengthen institutional capacities and mechanisms for basin planning, monitoring, collective management and transboundary governance by supporting the operationalization of a permanent Songwe River Basin Commission and at the same time support tangible benefits from cooperation through improved flood risk management and community level support to safeguard water and soil quality while enhancing agricultural productivity, improving livelihoods, and reducing habitat loss.

37. The GEF/UNDP project, *Land degradation neutrality of mountain landscapes in Lebanon*, has the long-term goal of achieving land degradation neutrality (LDN) at scale through integrated landscape management. The project will establish the basis for LDN through a review of existing policies, legislation, procedures and regulations for land use and management in Lebanon, propose amendments and remove identified barriers. In participation with smallholder farmers and local communities, the project will carry out rehabilitation and restoration of lands in 13 pilot project sites covering in total 5,200 ha sites leading to LDN in about 52,000 ha of mountainous lands. The project is fully in line with the UNCCD National Action Plan (NAP) of Lebanon and will contribute concretely to achieving LDN in the country as set out in target 15.3 of the SDG agenda.

## SUMMARY OF STAND-ALONE PIFs AND PFDs IN THE OCTOBER 2016 WORK PROGRAM

### Programmatic Approaches

1. **Global (Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines)** : Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of ASGM Sector - GEF GOLD (UNEP/CI, UNDP, UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 45,262,294) GEF ID 9602
2. **Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Tunisia)** : Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security (UNEP/EBRD) (GEF Financing : \$ 42,376,147) GEF ID 9607
3. **China** : China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR) (UNDP/FECO, CI) (GEF Financing : \$ 18,616,055) GEF ID 9403

### Non-grant Instrument Projects

4. **Seychelles** : Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3) (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,000,000) GEF ID 9563

### Multi Focal Area

5. **Global** : GEF Small Grants Programme - Sixth Operational Phase (Part II ) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 67,307,692) GEF ID 9209
6. **Eritrea** : Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community-based, Sustainable and Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,260,607) GEF ID 9266
7. **Mauritania** : Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania (FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,222,505) GEF ID 9294
8. **Mexico** : Sustainable Productive Landscapes (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 21,862,385) GEF ID 9555
9. **Morocco** : Revitalising Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region (OASIL) (FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,631,050) GEF ID 9537
10. **Vietnam** : Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,890,831) GEF ID 9265

### Biodiversity

11. **Brazil** : Sustainable, Accessible and Innovative Use of Biodiversity Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Promising Phytotherapeutic Value Chains in Brazil (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,722,770) GEF ID 9449

12. **Cuba** : Introduction of New Farming Methods for the Conservation and Sustainable use of Biodiversity, Including Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, in Production Landscapes in Selected Areas of Cuba. (FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,973,288) GEF ID 9435
13. **Mauritius** : Mainstreaming IAS Prevention, Control and Management (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,888,265) GEF ID 9553
14. **Papua New Guinea** : Sustainable Financing of Papua New Guinea's Protected Area Network (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 11,314,679) GEF ID 9536

### **Climate Change**

15. **Egypt** : Egyptian Programme for Promoting Industrial Motor Efficiency (UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,750,000) GEF ID 9423
16. **Vanuatu** : Barrier Removal for Achieving the National Energy Road Map Targets of Vanuatu (BRANTV) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,639,726) GEF ID 9574

### **International Waters**

17. **Regional (Chile, Peru)** : Catalysing Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,000,000) GEF ID 9592
18. **Regional (Malawi, Tanzania)** : Strengthening Trans-boundary Cooperation and Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Songwe River Basin (AfDB) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,392,694) GEF ID 9420

### **Land Degradation**

19. **Lebanon** : Land degradation neutrality of mountain landscapes in Lebanon (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,621,005) GEF ID 9388

**ANNEX A: PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL UNDER GEF TRUST FUND OCTOBER 2016**

**PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL**  
Under the GEF Trust Fund  
October 2016

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
<b><u>Programmatic Approaches</u></b>											
1	9602	Global (Burkina Faso, Colombia, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines)	UNEP/CI, UNDP, UNIDO	Global Opportunities for Long-term Development of ASGM Sector - GEF GOLD			45,262,294	4,073,606	45,262,294	135,174,956	180,437,250
2	9607	Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Tunisia)	UNEP/EBRD	Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security			42,376,147	3,813,853	42,376,147	708,000,000	750,376,147
3	9403	China	UNDP/FECO, CI	China's Protected Area System Reform (C-PAR)			18,616,055	1,675,445	18,616,055	129,017,808	147,633,863
<b>Sub total for Programmatic Approaches</b>							<b>106,254,496</b>	<b>9,562,904</b>	<b>106,254,496</b>	<b>972,192,764</b>	<b>1,078,447,260</b>
<b><u>Non-grant Instrument Projects</u></b>											
4	9563	Seychelles	World Bank	Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3)			5,000,000	475,000	5,000,000	32,000,000	37,000,000
<b>Sub total for Non-grant Instrument Projects</b>							<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>475,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>32,000,000</b>	<b>37,000,000</b>

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
<b>Multi Focal Area</b>											
5	9209	Global	UNDP	GEF Small Grants Programme - Sixth Operational Phase (Part II)			67,307,692	2,692,308	67,307,692	70,000,000	137,307,692
6	9266	Eritrea	UNDP	Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community-based, Sustainable and Integrated Natural Resource Management in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea	160,000	15,200	8,260,607	784,757	8,420,607	23,500,000	31,920,607
7	9294	Mauritania	FAO	Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania	150,000	14,250	8,222,505	781,138	8,372,505	23,150,000	31,522,505
8	9555	Mexico	World Bank	Sustainable Productive Landscapes	275,229	24,771	21,862,385	1,967,615	22,137,614	139,300,000	161,437,614
9	9537	Morocco	FAO	Revitalising Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region (OASIL)	200,000	19,000	8,631,050	819,950	8,831,050	41,270,000	50,101,050
10	9265	Vietnam	World Bank	Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project	200,000	19,000	5,890,831	559,629	6,090,831	310,000,000	316,090,831
<b>Sub total for Multi Focal Area</b>					<b>985,229</b>	<b>92,221</b>	<b>120,175,070</b>	<b>7,605,397</b>	<b>121,160,299</b>	<b>607,220,000</b>	<b>728,380,299</b>

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
<b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>											
11	9449	Brazil	UNDP	Sustainable, Accessible and Innovative Use of Biodiversity Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Promising Phytotherapeutic Value Chains in Brazil	213,303	20,264	5,722,770	543,663	5,936,073	24,300,000	30,236,073
12	9435	Cuba	FAO	Introduction of New Farming Methods for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, including Plant and Animal Genetic Resources, in Production Landscapes in Selected Areas of Cuba	150,000	14,250	2,973,288	282,462	3,123,288	23,792,590	26,915,878
13	9553	Mauritius	UNDP	Mainstreaming IAS Prevention, Control and Management	130,000	12,350	3,888,265	369,385	4,018,265	17,003,000	21,021,265
14	9536	Papua New Guinea	UNDP	Sustainable Financing of Papua New Guinea's Protected Area Network	300,000	27,000	11,314,679	1,018,321	11,614,679	49,540,000	61,154,679
<b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b>					<b>793,303</b>	<b>73,864</b>	<b>23,899,002</b>	<b>2,213,831</b>	<b>24,692,305</b>	<b>114,635,590</b>	<b>139,327,895</b>
<b><u>Climate Change</u></b>											
15	9423	Egypt	UNIDO	Egyptian Programme for Promoting Industrial Motor Efficiency	50,000	4,750	2,750,000	261,250	2,800,000	16,800,000	19,600,000
16	9574	Vanuatu	UNDP	Barrier Removal for Achieving the National Energy Road Map Targets of Vanuatu (BRANTV)	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	16,100,000	18,839,726
<b>Sub total for Climate Change</b>					<b>150,000</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>5,389,726</b>	<b>512,024</b>	<b>5,539,726</b>	<b>32,900,000</b>	<b>38,439,726</b>
<b><u>International Waters</u></b>											
17	9592	Regional (Chile, Peru)	UNDP	Catalysing Implementation of a Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Humboldt Current System (HCS)	200,000	19,000	8,000,000	760,000	8,200,000	79,500,000	87,700,000
18	9420	Regional (Malawi, Tanzania)	AfDB	Strengthening Trans-boundary Cooperation and Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Songwe River Basin	200,000	18,000	6,392,694	607,306	6,592,694	11,000,000	17,592,694
<b>Sub total for International Waters</b>					<b>400,000</b>	<b>37,000</b>	<b>14,392,694</b>	<b>1,367,306</b>	<b>14,792,694</b>	<b>90,500,000</b>	<b>105,292,694</b>

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
<b><u>Land Degradation</u></b>											
19	9388	Lebanon	UNDP	Land Degradation Neutrality of Mountain Landscapes in Lebanon	91,324	8,675	4,621,005	438,996	4,712,329	17,260,000	21,972,329
<b>Sub total for Land Degradation</b>					<b>91,324</b>	<b>8,675</b>	<b>4,621,005</b>	<b>438,996</b>	<b>4,712,329</b>	<b>17,260,000</b>	<b>21,972,329</b>
<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>					<b>2,419,856</b>	<b>226,010</b>	<b>279,731,993</b>	<b>22,175,458</b>	<b>282,151,849</b>	<b>1,866,708,354</b>	<b>2,148,860,203</b>