



GEF/C.41/08/Rev.1
October 17, 2011

GEF Council Meeting
November 8 -10, 2011
Washington, D. C.

Agenda Item 13

Work Program
Submitted for GEF Council Approval

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.41/08/Rev.1, *Work Program Submitted for GEF Council Approval*, approved the work program comprising 40 project concepts and nine programmatic approaches, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by November 24, 2011. Likewise, four project concepts associated with the programmatic approaches are also submitted for Council approval.

Total resources requested in this work program amounted to \$516.40 million which include GEF project grants and Agency fees. The approved work program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFDs):
[List of PIFs and PFDs]

[With respect to the following projects, the Council requested the Secretariat to arrange for Council members to receive draft final project documents and to transmit to the CEO within four weeks any concerns they may have prior to the CEO's endorsing a project document for final approval by the GEF Agency.

(List of PIFs requested for second review]*

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 the following PIFs submitted under the Programmatic Approaches in this work program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for four weeks before CEO endorses these projects.

(List of PIFs submitted under the Programmatic Approaches)

With respect to any other PIFs approved in this work program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If the GEF CEO determines that there have been 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.

**This paragraph will apply only should Council requests projects to be reviewed by them prior to CEO endorsement*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This work program presented to the Council contains 40 stand alone project concepts and 9 programmatic approaches amounting to \$516.40 million inclusive of Agency fees.
2. The beginning of FY2012 is marked by the submission of the fourth GEF-5 work program for Council approval. This work program is the most robust and one of the largest ever presented to the Council, totaling more than half a billion dollars, double the average submissions made until the end of GEF-4. This was made possible by the timely contributions from the donors and active dialogue with the GEF partners in the preparation of project/program proposals for the coming period.
3. This work program is the fourth consecutive program under which country allocations have been managed under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).
4. If the work program is approved as submitted, 99 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, the largest number ever included in a single work program.
5. The proposals in this work program reflect GEF incremental projects that are based on credible and strong baseline projects that, in turn, are grounded in national policies, strategies and programs. This is a result of the focus on strong country ownership and robust results frameworks in the formulation of proposals – in part due to the string of key reforms that we have undertaken during the last few years. GEF financing for the incremental is thus supported by co-financing that have attained unprecedented levels – 1:8.7 ratio. During GEF-4, we attained a co-financing ratio of 1:4.
6. Agencies' contributions to co-financing have significantly increased from 19.86% in FY2010 to an unprecedented level of 55.58% in this current work program alone. This signifies that the shift taking place towards programmatic approaches has found a niche in the Agencies' own corporate programs which may have aligned with GEF's global environmental objectives.
7. Agency fees at the end of GEF- 4 (FY10) represented 10% of the GEF grants. The fee percentage in this work program proposal is down to 8.7% due to the inclusion of several programmatic approaches and a GEF-5 Small Grants Program (SGP) proposal, which features lower fees in accordance with GEF Policy.
8. Following the GEF Secretariat decision to establish a threshold of 5% for reviewing project management costs (PMC) for the local executing agencies, these are reduced from 7.47% in FY2010, to 5.26% in this work program submission.
9. With the approval of this work program, grant utilization of budgeted resources of the three major focal areas under GEF-5 would stand at 25.07% for biodiversity, 19.34% for climate change and 26.97% for land degradation.
10. The importance of generating synergies across focal areas and agencies continues to gain traction as evidenced by the twenty one multi-focal area projects in this work program and

exemplified further by the joint GEF Agency partnerships in four of the projects/programs submitted.

11. The synergies reflected in this work program go beyond focal areas, to include four multi-trust fund initiatives combining the GEF resources with SCCF and/or LDCF's. (The SCCF and LDCF components will be presented to the LDCF/SCCF Council for its review and approval in November 2011).

12. This work program also reflects an increasing trend in the development of national and/or regional focus, as demonstrated by nine programmatic approaches from country programs (ex: China and Russian Federation), along with regional programs in desert ecosystems, and global program in sustainable fisheries management.

13. Finally, this work program includes 3 global support projects, two in biodiversity and the other in Climate Change, in order to help 60 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) fulfill their reporting obligations to the CBD and to the UNFCCC.

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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

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THIS WORK PROGRAM

1. There are nine programmatic approaches submitted in this work program in the sectors of biodiversity, climate change, international waters and multi-focal areas.
2. Five programs are processed following the criteria for “programmatic approaches accessible to a GEF Agency with a Board that approves projects” while the rest are being submitted following the general criteria that applies to all GEF Agencies. All of these programmatic approaches are presented in the form of Program Framework Documents (PFDs).
3. The Council is requested to review the documents, endorse their objectives and approve each of their agreed overall financing envelopes as presented in Annex A. Likewise, four projects associated with their respective programs are also submitted in the form of PIFs for the Council’s approval as indicated in Annex A-1.
4. The various programmatic approaches in this work program are summarized in Annex C.

MULTI-TRUST FUND INITIATIVES

5. Featured in this work program are four multi-trust fund proposals (two PFDs and two PIFs) where their resources are drawn not only from the GEF Trust Fund but also from the SCCF and/or the LDCF. This work program presents only the GEF Trust Fund component of these proposals for GEF Council approval.

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM

6. The GEF Council in 2009 (GEF/C.36/4) has adopted a decision based on which the GEF SGP country programs are now being implemented through stand alone FSPs. Projects are characterized by: (i) global knowledge sharing; (ii) capacity building particularly in replication, scaling-up and mainstreaming; (iii) MSPs and FSPs as delivery mechanisms particularly of components related to community and NGO partnerships; and (iv) delivery of new initiatives.
7. The project proposals for GEF SGP presented in this working program cover all focal areas including cross-cutting capacity development objectives. During the implementation, it is anticipated that the GEF funding and co-financing, will support at least 718 projects (should the maximum grant amount \$50,000 be utilized) to as much as 1436 projects (based on the average grants of \$25,000 per project).
8. Innovative and successful projects will be replicated and ideas shared at the national, regional and global level.

GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES AND THE WORK PROGRAM

9. This work program addresses 24 of the 31 GEF trust fund focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-5 Programming Document. These objectives are subject to monitoring and reporting under the Results-Based Management (RBM) system as projects progress through the implementation phase. They are listed below by focal area:

10. **Biodiversity:** The eleven biodiversity project proposals, including biodiversity components of the multi-focal area projects, address three of the five objectives of the biodiversity focal area strategy: (i) improving sustainability of protected areas (BD-1); (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors (BD-2); and (iii) integrating CBD obligations into national planning through enabling activities (BD-5)
11. **Climate Change:** The eight climate change project proposals, including climate change components of multi-focal area projects address all of the six objectives of the climate change mitigation focal area strategy, viz.: (i) promotion and demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies (CCM-1); (ii) promotion of market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector (CCM-2); (iii) promotion of investment in renewable energy technologies (CCM-3); (iv) promotion of energy efficient, low carbon transport and urban systems (CCM-4); (v) promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land use change, and forestry (CCM-5); and (vi) support to enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention.
12. **International Waters:** The two international waters proposals, including international waters components of multi-focal area projects, address all four objectives of the international waters focal area strategy, viz.: (i) catalyzing multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins (IW-1); (ii) catalyzing multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and large marine ecosystems (IW-2); (iii) supporting foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of trans-boundary water systems (IW-3); and (iv) promotion of effective management of marine areas beyond national jurisdictions (IW-4).
13. **Land Degradation:** The two land degradation proposals, including land degradation components of multi-focal area projects, address three of the four objectives of the land degradation focal area strategy, viz.: (i) maintaining or improving flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities (LD-1); (ii) generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in drylands, including sustainable livelihoods of forest-dependent people (LD-2); and (iii) reducing pressure on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape (LD-3).
14. **Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)/REDD+:** Eleven of the multi-focal area projects being presented here have SFM/REDD+ components that address both objectives, viz.: (i) reducing pressures on forest resources and generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services (SFM/REDD+-1); and (ii) strengthening the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing carbon sinks from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities (SFM/REDD+-2).
15. **Capacity Development.** The two Small Grants project address three of five cross-cutting capacity development objectives, viz.: (i) enhancing capacities of stakeholders for engagement through consultative process (CD-1); (ii) generating, accessing and utilizing information and knowledge (CD-2); and (iii) enhancing the capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends (CD-5).

16. **Chemicals.** The five POPs project proposals presented in this work program address three of four objectives of the chemicals focal area strategy, viz.: (i) phase out of POPs and reduction of POPs releases (CHEM-1), (ii) piloting of sound chemicals management and mercury reduction (CHEM-3); and (iii) POPs enabling activities (CHEM-4)

17. **Multi-focal Area Projects (MFAs):** In all the multi-focal area projects, capacity development of communities and civil society organizations will be enhanced with an increased capacity of stakeholders to diagnose, understand and transform complex and dynamic nature of global land degradation, biodiversity conservation and climate change problems and finding local solutions in respective focal areas. As requested by the Council, the capacity of grant recipients will be enhanced to monitor and evaluate projects.

RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE NOVEMBER 2011 WORK PROGRAM

18. This proposed work program consists of nine programmatic approaches (PA) and forty new project concepts, requesting GEF project/program grants totaling \$474.88 million and Agency fees of \$41.52 million from the GEF Trust Fund. Likewise, four project concepts associated with the programmatic approaches are also submitted for Council approval but whose project grants would come from the above programmatic approaches. (see Annex A for the financial details of these proposals and Annex A-1 for proposals under the PAs)

19. Table 1 shows the amount of GEF resources requested by focal area. It shows the number of projects with exclusive allocation to single focal areas, without including the resources distributed to the twenty one Multi-Focal Area (MFA) projects/programs, which are presented in a separate line item under MFAs.¹

Table 1 GEF Resources Requested in the November 2011 Work Program² by Focal and Multi-Focal Area (\$ million)

Focal Area	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant	Agency Fees	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
Biodiversity	11	76.84	7.39	84.23
Climate Change	8	43.09	4.04	47.13
International Waters	2	29.50	2.45	31.95
Land Degradation	2	9.17	0.92	10.09
Multi-focal	21	285.65	23.73	309.38
POPs	5	30.63	2.99	33.62
Total	49	474.88	41.52	516.40

* Agency fees are calculated as 10 percent of the GEF Project Grant for regular stand-alone projects. However, it may vary for PFDs and SGP projects. Fee amount also included PPG fees that have not been paid previously at the time the PPG was approved by the CEO.

STATUS OF THE USE OF GEF-5 RESOURCES

20. Table 2 presents the actual resources used in each focal area, after allocating the resources used in the MFA projects/programs to the respective focal areas involved in the projects/program.

¹ MFA projects/programs are proposals with mixed funding from different focal areas.

² The number of projects in the Work Program consists of 40 stand-alone PIFs and 9 PFDs totaling 49. 4 PIFs under 3 PFDs that have been prepared are presented in Annex A-1.

Table 2 Status of Resources Programmed under GEF-5³ by Focal Area and Corporate Program (\$ million)

GEF-5 Focal Area	Target Allocations in GEF-5		Resources Requested through this Work Program Including Fees		Total GEF-5 Resources Programmed*			% of GEF-5 Resources Used
	Amount	%	Grant	Fees	Grant	Fees	Total	
Biodiversity	1,080.00	25.41%	178.98	15.69	248.93	21.82	270.75	25.07%
Climate Change	1,260.00	29.65%	102.65	8.94	223.14	20.58	243.72	19.34%
International Waters	440.00	10.35%	95.27	8.06	95.47	8.08	103.54	23.53%
Ozone Depletion	25.00	0.59%	-	-	2.60	0.26	2.86	11.44%
Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction	25.00	0.59%	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Land Degradation	385.00	9.06%	47.53	3.97	95.80	8.05	103.85	26.97%
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	375.00	8.82%	30.63	2.99	49.23	4.85	54.08	14.42%
CSP and Capacity Building	70.00	1.65%	-	-	0.60	0.06	0.66	0.94%
Small Grants Program	140.00	3.29%	-	-	134.62	5.38	140.00	100.00%
SFM/REDD-Plus Program	250.00	5.88%	19.82	1.87	41.04	3.64	44.69	17.87%
Outreach to Private Sector	80.00	1.88%	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Corporate Budget	120.00	2.82%	-	-	32.55	-	32.55	27.12%
Total: Resources Programmed	4,250.00	100.00%	474.88	41.52	923.96	72.73	996.69	23.45%

1. The Small Grants Program (SGP), which is a corporate program, is programmed from resources made directly available to the SGP under the replenishment, in addition to resources earmarked by countries under the STAR in the biodiversity and climate change and land degradation focal areas.

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

21. Total resources programmed under GEF-5 to date, including Agency fees, amount to \$996.69 million or 23.45% of the target allocation as shown in Table 2. Biodiversity, climate change and land degradation focal areas would have after this program, respectively utilized 25.07%, 19.34% and 26.97% of their total STAR budgetary allocations.

22. Under the STAR's fixed focal area country allocation, five countries have now fully utilized their biodiversity allocations while four and eight other countries have maximized the use of their focal area allocations in climate change and land degradation, respectively.

23. For countries subject to the flexibility rule, seven countries have elected to combine their respective focal area allocations to fund their preferred focal area projects.

³ Total GEF-5 resources programmed are inclusive of all the resources approved to date and resources requested in this work program.

DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT GRANTS BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

24. Table 3 shows the regional distribution of project proposals in this proposed work program. Of the total GEF project grants of \$474.88 million requested in this work program, Asia receives the largest allocation, at 29.89%, closely followed by global programs (including SGP) at 27.60%. All in all, ninety nine (99) countries should benefit from this work program, with 25 of them through more than one project.

Table 3 Distribution of GEF Project Grants in the November 2011 Work Program by Region and Focal Area (\$ millions)

Focal Area	Africa	Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Global	Total
Biodiversity	13.50	29.63	-	20.80	12.92	76.84
Climate Change	1.45	21.32	-	6.40	13.91	43.09
International Waters	25.00	-	-	-	4.50	29.50
Land Degradation	-	4.74	4.44	-	-	9.17
Multi-focal	52.25	67.27	47.31	19.05	99.76	285.65
POPs	6.30	19.00	-	5.33	-	30.63
Total	98.51	141.96	51.74	51.58	131.09	474.88
% resources programmed for region	20.74%	29.89%	10.90%	10.86%	27.60%	100.00%

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSALS BY GEF AGENCY

25. Table 4 shows the distribution of project proposals by GEF Agency.
26. Four projects/ programs are also being jointly implemented by two or more GEF Agencies.
27. Total Agency fees requested is \$41.52 million, amounting to 8.7% of the total GEF investment.

**Table 4 Distribution of Proposals by Agency in the November 2011 Work Program
(\$ millions)**

Agency	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant	Agency Fees	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
ADB	2	17.25	1.45	18.70
ADB/World Bank	1	19.69	1.75	21.44
AfDB	1	20.50	1.64	22.14
FAO	3	5.73	0.57	6.30
FAO/UNEP, World Bank	1	45.41	4.09	49.50
IADB	1	4.40	0.44	4.84
UNDP	17	103.01	8.05	111.06
UNDP/FAO	1	23.01	2.07	25.08
UNEP	6	36.19	3.56	39.75
UNEP/EBRD, UNDP, World Bank	1	25.38	2.28	27.66
UNIDO	1	6.30	0.63	6.93
World Bank	14	168.00	14.99	182.99
Total	49	474.88	41.52	516.40

28. This table highlights four projects with joint partnerships between and among GEF Agencies. Agencies joining forces together reflect a better use of the relative strengths and added value of each agency, more likely to work together in order to maximize expertise available to specific projects.

29. Partnering between Agencies is directly in line with the GEF's quest for the best comparative advantage in the execution of its projects, as well as the Agencies understanding that this is also in the best interest of the countries in order to generate the best possible results.

CO-FINANCING

30. Co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$ 4.13 billion. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched by \$ 8.68 in co-financing, almost twice its historical average of \$1: \$4.5.⁴

31. Notwithstanding its co-financing success, there is still a large untapped potential, in particular in the context of public-private partnerships.

32. Co-financing is a key strategy element, and one could say one of the main strengths of the GEF. The constant increase in the co-funding ratio that led the GEF to this historical summit aims at maximizing donor contribution impact, project ownership, and attracting the best partners in order to produce the best results.

⁴ The details on co-financing for this work program are presented in Table 5; historical co-financing trends can be found in Table B.1 in Annex B.

33. Table 5 shows the distribution of co-financing levels in the projects proposed in this work program by co-financier and by focal area:

Table 5 Distribution of Co-financing in the November 2011 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ million)

Type	Biodiversity	Climate Change	International Waters	Land Degradation	Multi-focal Area	POPs	Total
GEF Project Grant	76.84	43.09	29.50	9.17	285.65	30.63	474.88
PDF/PPG	0.52	0.28	0.08	0.14	0.13	0.17	1.31
Total GEF Grant	77.36	43.37	29.58	9.31	285.78	30.80	476.19
<i>Co-Financier</i>							
Beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	0.60	-	0.60
Bilateral	8.65	47.02	25.00	9.40	63.24	1.00	154.31
Foundation	1.00	0.06	-	-	66.90	-	67.96
GEF Agency	15.59	598.50	120.59	18.62	1,372.11	172.09	2,297.48
Government	190.90	392.73	4.00	2.60	432.73	51.44	1,074.39
CSO	0.15	100.92	-	-	33.85	-	134.92
Other	0.20	-	-	-	28.05	-	28.25
Total Co-financing	311.49	1,241.66	153.59	34.12	2,153.78	238.89	4,133.54
Total Project Cost	388.85	1,285.03	183.17	43.43	2,439.56	269.69	4,609.73
GEF: Co-financing Ratio	4.03	28.63	5.19	3.67	7.54	7.76	8.68
Percentage Cofinancing	80.11%	96.62%	83.85%	78.57%	88.29%	88.58%	89.67%

34. GEF Agencies and Governments are the major co-financiers providing 82% of total co-financing.

35. Per focal area, the highest co-financing has been obtained by Climate Change, with a ratio of 1:28, meaning that 97% of the funding for CC projects comes from co-financiers. In terms of absolute value however, the largest amounts received as co-funding for the proposed program, should be in the Multi-Focal area (which includes SGP), where we expect to raise \$2.15 billion to complement \$286 million of GEF grants.

36. Overall, it is expected that co-financing will provide almost 90% percent of the resources required for this work program.

INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS AND REPLICATION POTENTIAL

Biodiversity

37. The GEF-5 biodiversity strategy and COP-10 in Nagoya both recognized the need to increase coverage of unprotected ecosystems, particularly in the marine realm, and threatened species through protected areas. This objective is enshrined in Targets 11 and 12 of the Aichi

Biodiversity Targets and in objective one of the GEF's strategy on improving protected area system sustainability. In this work program, two countries take significant steps towards achieving these targets.

38. In Brazil, through the *Marine and Coastal Protected Areas* project (GEF: \$18.2 million, Co-financing: \$ 98.4 million including \$20 million from Petrobras, one of the largest private sector biodiversity grant ever received). Brazil intends to increase protection to at least 5% of the total Brazilian marine area through establishing Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPA) that integrate multiple elements of governance and managerial integration. MCPAs are affected by what happens outside of their boundaries, such as coastal developments, which alter the ecosystems and can have an impact on fish stocks and species biodiversity through unsustainable fishing practices, and on water quality through the discharge of pollutants, nutrients, sediments, etc. and the actions of industry. This project aims at addressing these problems in a holistic manner, instead of the traditional 'piecemeal' approach. This integrated approach is consistent with evolving management approaches in terrestrial protected areas that the GEF is supporting elsewhere in Latin America. In addition, the project will design and implement financing mechanisms to generate revenues for MCPA management focusing especially on climate change related mechanisms (Blue Carbon) and payment for environmental services. The project will be working with Petrobras, a leader in the oil and gas industry in Brazil and internationally, to ensure that coastal areas identified for protection will be recognized as such through investment decisions that are in line with the company's reformulated environment program.

39. In China, the *Main Streams of Life-Wetland Protected Area System Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation Program* (GEF: \$23 million, Co-finance: \$142 million) is the only biodiversity-specific programmatic approach in this work program. This program will create a strong national system for managing wetland PAs covering 48,962,400 ha, improve the spatial design of the wetland PA sub-system and bring an additional 1.7 million ha under protection, including 50 unprotected threatened species, thus ensuring better terrestrial wetland ecosystem representation and filling ecosystem and species coverage gaps in the national PA system. An element that makes this project especially innovative is that it will integrate the management of wetland ecosystem protected areas into provincial-level planning processes and facilitate the development and implementation in the provinces of financial strategies designed to cover/sustain the management costs of the protected areas. This program includes substantial Government co-financing including grants totaling \$115.50 million alone and a grant from UNDP of \$5 million.

International Waters

40. The *East Asia Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) Program* and the *Sub-Saharan Africa LME Sustainable Fisheries Program* (both World Bank) comprise single country sector operations in international waters that assist the countries in meeting the MDGs and Johannesburg targets. Additionally, the LME helps the countries meet commitments for integrated coastal management under the *Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia*. This program also includes key biodiversity components that contribute to meeting GEF biodiversity targets and provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Indonesia "COREMAP" project is of special interest with the scale on loans being taken by the

Government of Indonesia to scale up and replicate the experiences of earlier biodiversity projects in the country aimed at conserving coral reefs.

41. One of the most innovative IW initiatives in this submission is the UNEP “*Blue Forests*” project. Its objective is to develop methodologies for carbon accounting and ecosystem services valuation in economically significant coastal habitats like mangroves, sea grass beds, coral reefs, and salt marshes (referred to as Blue Forests). Research has recently found these habitats to trap more carbon per unit area per year than terrestrial habitats. Once developed and tested, these methodologies will be used in future projects by the GEF IW focal area to estimate carbon trapped by coastal and marine systems as well as the economic value of them. These numbers will be important to underscore the need to protect Large Marine Ecosystems and their coasts for multiple purposes. GEF resources would build off the baseline work conducted by UNEP’s *Blue Carbon Initiative* and would bring together a host of non-governmental and academic institutions, with their baseline programs to contribute to the objective totaling over \$18.5 million in co-financing. Protecting blue forests is identified as a special GEF-5 IW outcome and is emphasized in the GEF 5 IW strategy.

Land Degradation

42. In Samoa, the UNDP-implemented project *Strengthening Multi-sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes* (GEF Project Grant \$4.74 million / co-financing \$13.12 million) focuses on incentives for reducing land degradation through on-the-ground activities and improving efficiency of multi-sectoral management at landscape level. This is the first time a SIDS addresses LD in an integrated and comprehensive way. The project builds consistently on GEF’s previous and ongoing support of SLM initiatives through the LDCF, the SGP and one MSP. Co-ordination between them will ensure synergy especially with regard to climate change adaptation.

43. In Moldova, the World Bank-implemented component of the project Agriculture Competitiveness Project (GEF Project Grant \$4.4 million / co-financing \$21 million) aims at enhancing agro-ecosystem climate resilience at community and farm level, promotes crop diversification, and conservation agriculture technologies. Matching grants for communities will promote SLM interventions at a scale of 200 - 250 agro-ecosystem management subprojects. The baseline project targets improved agriculture sector competitiveness by modernizing food safety and quality management systems and facilitating better market access. The project supports conservation-friendly agriculture and secures agro-ecosystem services, and are easily replicable.

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM/REDD+)

44. This work program is notable for the number of projects which address sustainable forest management and REDD+, in addition to the causes of deforestation and forest degradation by providing support for innovative ways to strengthen the protection and management of natural resources while at the same time promoting sustainable livelihoods and contributing to sustainable development. The two programs and nine projects all aim at delivering multiple global environmental benefits including the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts and combating land degradation.

45. A common theme across the projects is the involvement of indigenous peoples, local communities and forest dependent groups through enhanced community participation, improved management capacity, and, access to market-based mechanisms, improved technologies and sustainable finance. At the same time, the projects build on traditional components such as expansion and improved management of protected areas and enhanced capacities for improved land management.
46. Overall the projects are expected to deliver savings of over 3 million tCO₂e through approaches to combat deforestation and forest degradation, create new and enhance management in over 2.05 million ha of protected areas and implement sustainable management regimes across 1.3 million ha.
47. Of particular note are two projects in Malawi and Honduras which demonstrate how the SFM/REDD+ incentive program mobilizes funding from a range of sources to promote innovative projects with multiple benefits and sustainable solutions within forests.
48. The *Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project* (World Bank) in Malawi is a multi-focal and multi-trust fund Sustainable Forest Management project supported by \$5.08 million of GEF funds and attracting \$58.38 million in co-finance. The project includes a comprehensive catchment restoration approach that combines protection of natural habitats with improved land management in production landscapes. The project uses biodiversity and land degradation Focal Area resources with SFM/REDD+ incentive funds to improve the sustainability of protected areas, forest reserves, and floodplain wetlands; invest in land and water management within agricultural landscapes; and establish community-based management within forest reserves in the lower Shire. The project also utilizes LDCF funds to directly address Malawi's NAPA priorities in flood management and contribute towards priorities in community resilience through sustainable rural livelihoods. The urgency of this area of action has been reinforced by recurrent flooding in the Lower Shire in recent years and the targeted area is among the most vulnerable in the country. The project will result in 100,000 ha of protected areas under improved management, 40,000 ha of agro-forestry areas and 37,000 ha of forest land under sustainable community-based forest management.
49. The initiative entitled *Delivering Multiple Global Environmental Benefits Through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes in Honduras* utilizes a \$3.045 million GEF investment and \$9.05 million of co-finance to mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management in the ranching sector which continues to be a major driver of deforestation and forest degradation in Honduras. By using two market-based approaches, the demand for certified products and access to certification-dependent finance, the project will result in the improved management in over 30,000 ha of land managed by small-scale farmers. The project will address the growing market demand for certified products sourced from areas which conserve biodiversity, avoid and address land degradation issues and enhance forest carbon stocks. This pilot has the potential for replication regionally as well as in other parts of Honduras. The project will also result in the saving on 230,000 tCO₂e through avoided forest loss and forest degradation and the reforestation and improved management of nearly 12,000 ha while at the same time increasing connectivity indices between biodiversity resources across the project area.

Climate Change Mitigation

50. The UNDP project in Bangladesh, titled “*Development of Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation*” aims at reducing the annual growth rate of GHG emissions from fossil fuel-based power generation through the utilization of Bangladesh’s renewable energy resources for electricity. The project will significantly increase renewable energy investments with dissemination of 150,000 to 200,000 solar LED lanterns, and scale-up wind, solar, and biomass renewable energy production. The project direct GHG emission reduction of 35,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent per year and a total sum of 212,000 tons of CO₂ equivalent during the project lifetime is expected. The GEF financing is \$4.08 excluding Agency fee, with co-financing of \$29.75 million.

51. The UNEP project titled “*SolarChill Development, Testing, and Technology Transfer Outreach*” is a re-submission, after the original project was dropped by the World Bank. The purpose of the project is to commercialize and transfer the SolarChill vaccine refrigerator (SolarChill A) and the SolarChill light commercial refrigerator (SolarChill B). Technology transfer through large-scale field demonstrations and facilitation of manufacturing capacity improvement with the private sector are the focus of the project. The objective and the proposed budget are identical to the original submission. Key revised elements for the re-submission include: UNEP as the Agency with a clearer comparative advantage with a long history of collaboration with the SolarChill Consortium; higher co-financing; and articulation of another country (Swaziland) for technology transfer with manufacturing facility in addition to Colombia and Kenya. Upon clearance, this project will be reinstated as one of the pilot projects supported under the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer. The proposed budget is \$2.58 million excluding Agency fee, with co-financing of \$5.66 million.

52. In addition, the programmatic approach titled “*Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (ASTUD)*” (ADB/World Bank) seeks to support Asian cities in realizing GHG emission reduction and local co-benefits through the integration of low-carbon transit structure. To be implemented by ADB, the program seeks to start in three countries (Bangladesh, China, and Mongolia) as the first tranche, and is expected to include additional countries in the future. The direct GHG emission reduction of 17 to 18 million tons of CO₂ equivalent is expected from the program. The proposed GEF grant is \$13.61 million excluding Agency fee, with co-financing of \$988 million.

Chemicals

53. The unintentional releases of dioxins and furans from two major emissive sectors, the municipal waste sector and the healthcare sector will be dealt with by a project each in China and Vietnam (World Bank). Both projects aim at introducing BAT/BEP into the management practices of these sectors including the establishment of stricter emission standards parallel to better regulatory enforcement and economic instruments for achieving the desired reductions. Product stewardship guidelines will also be established to reduce waste generation. In the healthcare sector an additional benefit will be achieved through demonstrating the management and reduction of mercury in the healthcare facilities of Vietnam.

54. The waste management program in China will be piloted in three representative cities. The project proposes a new approach to reducing POPs emission through regulatory, economic, technological and corporate responsibility. This approach deals with the entire waste chain from reducing the amount of waste generated through product stewardship programs, use of less packaging material etc, to introducing cleaner disposal technology and related regulatory and economic instruments. The project will demonstrate three financial models during implementation: one that consists of a World Bank Loan in addition to the GEF grant and two others with resources from the City Government, the Private Sector combined with GEF support. This will provide practical models/options in dealing with both municipal waste and POPs.

55. The PCB projects in Algeria, Costa Rica and Columbia follow the model of a similar GEF-funded project in Mexico. The structure of the electricity generation and transmission sectors in Latin America is similar from country to country and the model can be replicated throughout the region to deal with PCB in this sector.

56. The project addressing dioxin and furan emission and reduction of mercury in the healthcare sector is innovative in that it covers the problem in the entire healthcare sector of Vietnam. This project will have a significant impact in reducing emissions from the sector and there will be a real opportunity to demonstrate multiple approaches for achieving these reductions.

Multi-Focal Area Projects

57. The MFA project titled “*Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project*” (World Bank) in Uzbekistan combines CCM and LD objectives to promote technology transfer, renewable energy and land degradation applications, through the creation of an innovative financial mechanism in collaboration with World Bank to further scale up technology investments. The project is expected to significantly increase renewable energy and sustainable irrigation investments in the agro-business sector in Uzbekistan – a priority that the government has endorsed strongly and sees as a key intervention for sustainable development. The total requested GEF grant is \$12.70 million with co-financing of \$75 million.

58. The UNDP project in Guatemala titled “*Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits*” combines CCM, LD, BD, and SFM funding to reduce drivers of forest degradation and deforestation in some of the last remaining dry-forest areas in Latin American, and expand these unique forest areas and improve land productivity. Climate change mitigation, along with LD and BD, contributed the most funding to a unique opportunity in Ukraine, improving forest carbon stocks and biodiversity in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone through collaboration with UNEP on a research and environmental center and protected area.

59. In Malawi, the highly innovative World Bank-implemented *Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project* (GEF Grant: \$5.078 million / co-financing: \$58.379 million) aims at implementing a comprehensive catchment restoration approach on the Shire river basin that combines protection of natural habitats with improved land management in production landscapes. The project seeks to deliver 100,000 ha of protected areas under improved management, at least 40,000 ha of land under effective management practices and agro-forestry tree cover, and 37,000 ha of forest land under sustainable community-based management. The

World Bank-implemented *Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation Project* in Zimbabwe (GEF Grant⁵: \$5.845 / co-financing: \$23.165 million) will catalyze many different partners to develop and implement an integrated landscape/ecosystem approach in a key biodiversity hotspot. The HSBC includes three national parks, three Safari areas, and five gazetted forest areas, all of which will be strengthened through integrated management with production systems. The global environment benefits include improvement in vegetation cover (including forests), carbon sequestration through avoided deforestation and improved land degradation through recovery of indigenous plant species.

60. The potential for generating carbon benefits through an integrated approach to land and forest management is a major focus of the *Uganda project Addressing Barriers to the Adoption of Improved Charcoal Production Technologies and Sustainable Land Management practices* (GEF Grant: \$3.48 million / co-financing: \$7.56 million). This project aims at introducing two types of new charcoal kilns while simultaneously establishing community woodlots and increasing vegetation through improved management on 100,000 ha of woodlands. In addition to reduced CO₂ emissions compared to traditional kilns, there are reduced methane emissions. Other benefits in carbon will be obtained with the reduction in land degradation by at least 20% in demonstration sites. Through the pilot demonstration activities on the ground, the project will also address key-concerns as land tenure, land rights and uses. CO₂ benefits for the kilns and land management are estimated at 1,975,000 tCO₂ for the 20 year default period, which is \$1.76/tCO₂.

61. Finally, climate change mitigation completes its show of versatility and importance for producing global environmental benefits with its notable contributions in terms of technology, renewable energy, and enhancing forest stocks and improving forest carbon measuring and monitoring to the 13 countries of the *GEF/UNDP Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program*, as well as to the upgraded SGP Full Sized Project in Brazil.

⁵ The GEF Grant includes \$1.5 million from the LDCF to address Malawi's NAPA priorities in flood management and contribute towards priorities in community resilience through sustainable rural livelihoods. The LDCF component builds on \$9.9 million of investments in small scale management infrastructures and flood warning systems financed through the baseline project.

STATUS OF PROJECT CONCEPT SUBMISSIONS

62. Table 6 provides an update on the status of project concepts received by the GEF Secretariat as of October 1, 2011.

Table 6 Work Program Comparison on Quality of PIFS Submission

Work Program Date	New PIFs/PFDs Request for WPI	Previous PIFs/PFDs request for WPI	Total PIFs/PFDs for WP Consideration	PIFs/PFDs Rejected	PIFs/PFDs cleared for WPI	PIFs/PFDs Rejected as % of Total PIFs/PFDs for WP consideration
Nov-10	40	0	40	9	5	23%
Mar-11	7	26	33	1	11	3%
May-11	38	21	59	3	15	3%
Nov- 11	82	41	123	4	53	3%

BIODIVERSITY

1. **Global (Afghanistan, Antigua And Barbuda, Angola, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Comoros, St. Lucia, Lesotho, Marshall Islands, Mali, Myanmar, Mozambique, Niger, Nauru, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Timor Leste, Tanzania, Samoa) :** Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase II (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,118,200)
2. **Global (Benin, Bhutan, Central African Republic, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Dominica, Grenada, Gambia, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Cambodia, St. Kitts And Nevis, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Maldives, Malawi, Nepal, Niue, Palau, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Vanuatu, Zambia, Congo DR) :** Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD - Phase I (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,798,000)
3. **Angola :** Expansion and Strengthening of Angola's Protected Area system (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,800,000)
4. **Bolivia :** Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agro-biodiversity to Improve Human Nutrition in Five Macro Eco-regions (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,600,000)
5. **Botswana :** Improved Management Effectiveness of the Chobe-Kwando-Linyanti Matrix of Protected Areas (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$1,818,182)
6. **Brazil :** Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (GEF MAR) (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$18,200,000)
7. **China : CBPF-MSL Main Streams of Life – Wetland PA System Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation (PROGRAM) (UNDP/FAO) (GEF Program Grant : \$23,010,915)**
8. **China :** Securing BD Conservation and Sustainable Use in Huangshan Municipality (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,607,273)
9. **Eritrea :** Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri-Buri-Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System for Conservation of Biodiversity and Mitigation of Land Degradation (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,878,000)

⁶ Financial details of the PAs submitted in the November 2011 Work Program are presented in Annexes A and A-1. PFDS in this list are highlighted in color.

10. **Jordan** : Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation in Tourism Sector Development in Jordan (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,700,000)
11. **Mongolia** : Network of Managed Resource Protected Areas (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$1,309,091)

Climate Change

12. **Global (Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Cambodia, St. Lucia, Liberia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Palau, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Chad, Zambia)**: Umbrella Program for National Communication to the UNFCCC (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$11,330,000)
13. **Global (Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland)** : SolarChill Development, Testing and Technology Transfer Outreach (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,583,000)
14. **Regional (Bangladesh, China, Mongolia)** : ASTUD Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (PROGRAM) (ADB) (GEF Program Grant : \$13,611,000)
15. **Bangladesh** : Development of Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,077,272)
16. **China** : Hebei Energy Efficiency Improvement and Emission Reduction Project (ADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,636,363)
17. **Colombia** : Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,000,000)
18. **Liberia** : Lighting One Million Lives in Liberia (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$1,454,540)
19. **Suriname** : Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname (IADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,400,000)

International Waters

20. **Global** : Standardized Methodologies for Carbon Accounting and Ecosystem Services Valuation of Blue Forests (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,500,000)
21. **Regional (Comoros, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania)** : LME-AF Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (PROGRAM) (World Bank) (GEF Program Grant : \$25,000,000)

Land Degradation

22. **Moldova** : Agriculture Competitiveness Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,435,500)
23. **Samoa** : Strengthening Multi-sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,736,363)

Multi Focal Area

24. **Global** : ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (PROGRAM) (FAO/UNEP, World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$45,412,844)
25. **Global (Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Turkey, Tanzania, South Africa)** : Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program - Implementing the Program using STAR Resources I (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$35,924,519)
26. **Regional (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco)**: MENA-DELP Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program⁷ (World Bank) (GEF Program Grant: \$18,423,150)
27. **Regional (Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Chad)** : LCB-NREE Lake Chad Basin Regional Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy Efficiency (PROGRAM) (AfDB) (GEF Program Grant : \$20,503,086)
28. **Regional (China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam)** : GMS-FBP Greater Mekong Subregion Forests and Biodiversity Program⁸ (PROGRAM) (ADB/World Bank) (GEF Program Grant : \$19,693,623)
29. **Regional (Regional, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam)** : LME-EA Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems of East Asia and their Coasts (PROGRAM) (World Bank) (GEF Program Grant : \$43,500,000)
30. **Belize** : Management and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,085,600)

⁷ This is a multi-trust fund programmatic framework drawing funds from two sources – the GEF Trust Fund and Special Climate Change Fund. Only the GEFTF component is presented here. For the entire program, refer to Annex A-2.

⁸ This is a multi-trust fund programmatic framework drawing funds from two sources – the GEF Trust Fund and Special Climate Change Fund. Only the GEFTF component is presented here. For the entire program, refer to Annex A-2.

31. **Bhutan** : Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,080,000)
32. **Brazil** : Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Brazil (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,000,000)
33. **Burundi** : Watershed Approach to Sustainable Coffee Production in Burundi (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,200,000)
34. **El Salvador**: Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation in Fragile Micro-Watersheds Located in the Municipalities of Texistepeque and Candelaria de la Frontera⁹ (FAO) (GEF Project Grant: \$521,370)
35. **Guatemala** : Sustainable Forest Management and Multiple Global Environmental Benefits (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,400,000)
36. **Honduras** : Delivering Multiple Global Environment Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,045,455)
37. **Kazakhstan** : Improving Sustainability of PA System in Desert Ecosystems through Promotion of Biodiversity-compatible Livelihoods in and Around PAs (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,364,000)
38. **Malawi** : Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project¹⁰ (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,078,000)
39. **Russian Federation** : GEF-Russian Federation Partnership on Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a Rapidly Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020) (UNEP/EBRD, UNDP, World Bank) (GEF Program Grant : \$25,379,346)
40. **Uganda** : Addressing Barriers to the Adoption of Improved Charcoal Production Technologies and Sustainable Land Management practices through an integrated approach (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,480,000)
41. **Ukraine** : Conserving, Enhancing and Managing Carbon Stocks and Biodiversity while Promoting Sustainable Development in the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone through the Establishment of a Research and Environmental Protection Centre and Protected Area (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,863,955)
42. **Uzbekistan** : Sustainable Agriculture and Climate Change Mitigation Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$12,699,000)

⁹ This is a multi-trust fund project drawing funds from two sources – the GEF Trust Fund and Special Climate Change Fund. Only the GEFTF component is presented here. For the entire program, refer to Annex A-2.

¹⁰ This is a multi-trust fund project drawing funds from two sources – the GEF Trust Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund. Only the GEFTF component is presented here. For the entire project, refer to Annex A-2.

43. **Zambia** : Strengthening Management Effectiveness and Generating Multiple Environmental Benefits within and around Protected Areas in Zambia (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$13,148,864)
44. **Zimbabwe** : Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Environment Management and Conservation Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,845,000)

POPs

45. **Algeria** : Environmentally Sound Management of POPs and Destruction of PCBs Wastes (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,300,000)
46. **China** : Municipal Solid Waste Management (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$12,000,000)
47. **Colombia** : Development of National Capacity for the Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,400,000)
48. **Costa Rica** : Integrated PCB Management in Costa Rica (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$1,930,000)
49. **Vietnam** : Hospital Waste Management Support Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,000,000)

SUMMARY OF THE PIFS¹¹ UNDER THE PFDS¹² IN THE NOVEMBER 2011 WORK PROGRAM

Biodiversity

50. **China: Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Sub-system of Wetland Protected Areas for Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity** (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,654,771) *under the CBPF-MSL Mainstreams of Life – Wetland PA System Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation Program*

Multi-focal Area

51. **Global: Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction** (FAO) (GEF Project Grant: \$26,922,936) *under the ABNJ Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction Program*
52. **Russian Federation: Targeted Support for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Russian Arctic** (EBRD) (GEF Project Grant: \$6,100,917) *under the ARCTIC GEF-Russian Federation Partnership on Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a Rapid Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020)*
53. **Russian Federation: Integrated Adaptive Management of the West Bering Sea Large Marine Ecosystem in a Changing Climate** (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant: \$3,211,000) *under the ARCTIC GEF-Russian Federation Partnership on Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a Rapid Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020)*

¹¹ Grants for these projects are charged against their respective program allocations as referred to in Annex A-2.

¹² Financial details of the PAs submitted in the November 2011 Work Program are presented in Annexes A and A-1.

**ANNEX A: PROJECTS/PROGRAMS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL
UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND
NOVEMBER 2011**

ANNEX A-1: PROJECTS SUBMITTED UNDER PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

ANNEX A-2: MULTI-TRUST FUND PROGRAM/PROJECTS

NOTE: please refer to the above three annexes in a separate file attached to this cover note.

ANNEX B: HISTORICAL TRENDS ANALYSIS

HISTORICAL CO-FINANCING TRENDS BY FOCAL AREA

1. Table B.1 shows the historical trend in total co-financing amounts and ratios. Co-financing performance has steadily increased over the history of the GEF. The co-financing ratio average for GEF-5 to date is 7.71 as compared to the overall historical average of 4.54.

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

GEF Phase	GEF Grant (\$m)	Co-financing Amount (\$m)							Total Project Cost (\$m)	Co-Financing Ratio
		BD	CC	IW	LD	MFA	ODS	POPs		
Pilot Phase	740.25	189.05	2,402.89	144.30	-	4.35	1.85	-	3,482.68	3.70
GEF - 1	1,254.62	965.77	2,323.75	217.40	-	55.21	95.20	-	4,911.95	2.92
GEF - 2	1,910.20	1,838.03	3,403.04	644.72	-	345.29	78.10	5.49	8,224.89	3.31
GEF - 3	2,895.92	2,964.04	4,823.03	2,790.28	1,157.64	1,012.61	11.49	138.51	15,793.52	4.45
GEF - 4	2,675.53	2,443.98	6,201.13	2,597.65	676.20	2,462.85	13.16	524.19	17,594.69	5.58
GEF - 5	801.08	362.31	2,916.32	153.59	52.02	2,382.45	5.55	305.78	6,979.09	7.71
2011	322.61	50.41	1,674.66	-	17.90	227.48	5.55	64.44	2,363.04	6.32
2012	478.47	311.89	1,241.66	153.59	34.12	2,154.97	-	241.34	4,616.05	8.65
Total	10,277.61	8,763.18	22,070.15	6,547.93	1,885.86	6,262.76	205.35	973.98	56,986.81	4.54

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

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

Project Grants

2. Table B.2 (next page) contains the cumulative GEF project grants approved by Council through work programs, as well as PPGs, MSPs, and enabling activities approved by the CEO.

Table B.2: Project Grant Trends (GEF Pilot Phase – GEF-5) by Focal Area (\$ million)

GEF Phase	Biodiversity		Climate Change		International Waters		Land Degradation		Multi-Focal Area		Ozone Depletion		Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)		Total
	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	
Pilot Phase	318.83	43%	280.56	38%	121.06	16%	-	0%	15.60	2%	4.20	1%	-	0%	740.25
GEF - 1	456.40	36%	507.49	40%	119.43	10%	-	0%	49.67	4%	121.63	10%	-	0%	1,254.62
GEF - 2	727.82	38%	667.23	35%	301.29	16%	-	0%	143.41	8%	43.40	2%	27.05	1%	1,910.20
GEF - 3	878.42	30%	874.35	30%	344.05	12%	205.47	7%	426.23	15%	11.96	0%	155.43	5%	2,895.92
GEF - 4	688.63	26%	744.67	28%	259.35	10%	150.05	6%	576.64	22%	10.78	0%	245.42	9%	2,675.53
GEF - 5	102.25	13%	126.87	16%	29.58	4%	14.71	2%	475.91	59%	2.60	0%	49.16	6%	801.08
2011	24.60	8%	83.50	26%	-	0%	5.40	2%	189.14	59%	2.60	1%	17.37	5%	322.61
2012	77.65	16%	43.37	9%	29.58	6%	9.31	2%	286.78	60%	-	0%	31.79	7%	478.47
Total	3,172.36		3,201.16		1,174.76		370.22		1,687.47		194.58		477.06		10,277.61

ANNEX C. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

BIODIVERSITY

China Biodiversity Partnership Framework - Main Streams of Life: Wetland Protected Areas System Strengthening for Biodiversity Conservation (CBPF-MSL)(UNDP/FAO)

1. The program aims to systematically address and strengthen management of China's wetland protected areas system, both at the national and provincial levels. While addressing wetland protected areas (PA) system at the national scale, the program is planned to improve management of over 49 million hectares of wetland PAs in China in a coordinated and strategic manner.
2. The total budget of the program is \$165 million, including GEF finance of \$23.01 million and cofinance of \$142.6 million. As noted below, the Program is consisted of 7 projects: one umbrella project at the national level, and six provincial level projects in Xinjiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hainan, Anhui, and Heilongjiang/Inner Mongolia. The Program is coordinated by UNDP, in collaboration with FAO. The program is consisted of three components; 1) enhance management of wetland protected area sub-system; 2) mainstreaming wetland protected areas in development and sectoral planning; and 3) knowledge management and lessons sharing.
3. The key to this Programmatic Approach is the national-level umbrella initiative, which aims to provide systematic framework and guidance to strengthen wetland PA management at the national scale, in collaboration with the work at the provincial level. The umbrella project will include actions to review and monitor conservation status of wetland PAs nation-wide, prioritize and upgrade key PAs, develop related regulations and guidelines, and mainstream wetland management in key production sectors.
4. This Program is part of the China Biodiversity Partnership and Framework for Action (CBPF), which is China's primary long-term investment strategy for biodiversity conservation, supported since GEF-4 with all other major financiers. The program builds on GEF's former investment on wetland conservation and sustainable use initiatives in China.
5. The following projects will be developed under the program:
 - CBPF-MSL Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Sub-system of Wetland Protected Areas for Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity¹³ (UNDP)
 - CBPF-MSL Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Protected Areas in Altai Mountains and Wetlands Landscape in Xinjiang Autonomous Region (UNDP)
 - CBPF-MSL Protection and Sustainable Use of Poyang Lake Wetland Ecosystem (FAO)
 - CBPF-MSL Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Wetland Protected Area System in Hainan Province, (UNDP)
 - CBPF-MSL Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas in the Daxing'anling Landscape, (UNDP)
 - CBPF-MSL Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Honghu PA Sub-system in Hubei Province, (UNDP)
 - CBPF-MSL Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of Shenjinghu PA Sub-system in Anhui Province, (UNDP)

¹³ The PIF of this project has been submitted for the November 2011 Work Program

CLIMATE CHANGE

Regional (Bangladesh, China, Mongolia): Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development Program (ASTUD)(ADB)

6. The strategic regional program in Asia entitled “Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development (ASTUD)” aims to support Asian cities in realizing greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions and local co-benefits through the integration of low-carbon transit infrastructure and transport services with transit-supportive, low-carbon urban development. The program, submitted by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), addresses challenges Asian cities face where rapid urbanization and motorization is affecting the sustainability of transport and urban environments, especially by emitting GHGs increasingly. The objectives of the program are fully consistent with the GEF-5’s Climate Change strategy, in particular with the CCM-4: Promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems.

7. The ASTUD program is a multi-year, multi-country program that provides an umbrella framework for a range of projects in Asia, capturing synergies between projects and achieving broader impacts. The program starts with 3 countries (Bangladesh, Mongolia, and People’s Republic of China) as the first tranche, and is expected to include other countries in future tranches. The program for the first tranche focuses on mitigation only, while future tranches may include adaptation. The outcomes and outputs of the program have the significant potential to transform urban development for Asia as a whole.

8. In line with the Avoid-Shift-Improve framework proposed by the GEF-STAP, the ASTUD program has four components; 1) AVOID: Reducing the need to travel by motorized modes; 2) SHIFT: Shifting travelers to more environmentally-friendly modes; 3) IMPROVE: Increasing the energy efficiency of the urban transport systems; 4) KNOWLEDGE SHARING: Regional program on integrated approaches to transport and urban system development. Building on the baseline programs, primarily investment in public transport systems such as Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) and metro, the GEF financing will provide opportunities for maximizing and scaling up the GHG emissions mitigation potential. The program has approximately 14.8 million tons of CO₂ tons equivalents of expected GHG reductions directly attributable to the program investments.

9. The following projects will be developed under the program:

- Bangladesh: Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Corridor Project
- Mongolia: Urban Transport Development Project
- People’s Republic of China: Jiangxi Fuzhou Urban Integrated Infrastructure Improvement
- People’s Republic of China: Jiangxi Ji’an Sustainable Urban Transport Project
- People’s Republic of China: Sustainable Transport Project (to be named)
- Regional: Implementation of Sustainable Transport in Asia and Pacific

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Regional (Comoros, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania) Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (LME-AF) (World Bank)

10. The Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (\$27 million from GEF/ \$135 million in co-financing) has the World Bank as the GEF implementing agency. This program addresses the challenge that Africa's five Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) have globally significant marine fish resources but have been unable to make a transformative contribution to the region's 'triple bottom line' of social, environmental and economic benefits. Therefore, the program will promote public sector legal/governance reforms; improved compliance and reduction of illegal fishing; fisheries infrastructure investment; protection of critical natural habitats, poverty reduction, and monitoring and evaluation to communicate lessons learned for replication in Africa. This proposed International Waters program aims to help the continent achieve the fisheries targets set by the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSSD) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by: 1) increasing the contribution of the fisheries to economic growth in the continent; 2) ensuring a distribution of benefits that will contribute to poverty reduction and enhanced food security; 3) recovering over-exploited stocks; and 4) protecting/rehabilitating the health of the ecosystems supporting fish resources so they are sustainable and no longer abused, all of which have been identified as priorities for GEF IW for the 5th Replenishment. The baseline national programs of the World Bank, totaling \$135 million in lending, concentrate on investments in reforming the region's fishing sector, skills and investment climate needed to help move the 'off-shore economy' of marine fisheries from distant fishing fleets onshore, generating greater contribution to the local economies in a sustainable manner to meet WSSD targets.

11. The following projects will be developed under the program:

- Comoros: Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project
- Mauritania: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program
- Mozambique: Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project
- Tanzania: Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries, Governance, Sustainable Use, and Increased Resilience Project
- Regional: Knowledge Management for Transformational Policy Reform Project

MULTI-FOCAL AREA

Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)(FAO/UNEP/World Bank)

12. The Program on Global Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (\$49.5 million / \$222.7million in co-financing) has FAO as a lead agency. This innovative program addresses the issue that no one nation has the specific or sole responsibility for management of marine Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction which make up 40% of the surface of our planet, comprising 64% of the surface of the oceans and nearly 95% of its volume. It has become the iconic last frontier for the expansion of marine fisheries and many of the world's most valuable fisheries and marine ecosystems are found in or functionally connected with these areas, representing over 8% of the global marine catch. The Tuna fishery alone is estimated at over US\$ 10 billion annually. Unfortunately, lack of coordinated management has taken its toll – including the near collapse of some species of tuna. Achieving sustainable management of the fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ is extremely difficult given the complexity of the ecosystems, including their great depths and distances from the coasts, as well as the large number and wide diversity of all the public and private actors involved. GEF involvement in this area is crucial because it will bring together countries and the fishing community at all points along the processing line, including industry and relevant global agencies and conventions thereby enabling a new framework and a way forward in ABNJ.

13. The proposed FAO-implemented program combines the efforts and co-financing coming from the World Bank, UNEP, the five tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs), respective deep-sea RFMOs, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and a suite of additional key stakeholders to address the threats and barriers to sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ. The proposed multi-focal area program consists of four projects that will promote efficient and sustainable management of fisheries resources and biodiversity conservation in the ABNJ, in accordance with the global targets agreed in international forums and is consistent with the GEF IW Focal Area Objective and the BD Focal Area.

14. The following projects will be developed under the program:

- Global: Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction¹⁴
- Global: Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-Sea Living Global: Marine Resources and Ecosystems in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
- Global: Strengthening Global Capacity to Effectively Manage Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
- Global: Ocean Partnership Fund

¹⁴ The PIF of this project has been submitted for the November 2011 Work Program

Regional (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco): Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP) (World Bank)

15. MENA-Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP) (World Bank; GEF Project Grant:\$21.2 million; Co-financing: \$226.2 million) - The goal of the MENA-DELP is to contribute to the enhancement of livelihoods in desert ecosystems by harnessing their value in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner so that the flow of desert goods and services can be optimized. MENA-DELP draws on GEF resources under the GEF Trust Fund (LD - \$7.11 million; BD – \$7.47 million; CCM – \$2.42 million); and Special Climate Change Fund (\$2.8 million), and leverages an additional \$226.20 million in co-financing through investments in four participating countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Morocco). The individual country projects under the program will build on investments in different production sectors, from ecotourism to agriculture to livestock management, and on improving the sustainability of these investments through an integrated ecosystem management approach. Emphasis is placed on participatory approaches, capacity building and on harnessing valuable local knowledge.

16. MENA-DELP is responsive to GEF strategies and priorities under the Biodiversity (conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in targeted oases, rangelands, and agricultural systems), Land Degradation (adaptive management practices and ecosystem rehabilitation through knowledge enhancement and enabling activities within key pockets of degradation), and Climate Change Mitigation (piloting of renewable energy alternatives to traditional approaches at the household level) focal area strategies. In addition to programming its country allocation, Algeria also requested SCCF resources to invest in new ways to help sustain and improve desert livelihoods and diversify economic activities. This investment is in accordance with Algeria’s National Communication and consistent with two SCCF objectives: (i) reducing vulnerability to climate change of desert communities and ecosystems; and (ii) increasing adaptive capacity.

17. MENA is home to two of the world’s largest deserts: the Sahara (4.6 million km²) and the Arabian Desert (2.3 million km²), and are areas where poverty pockets tend to be more prevalent and/or where development has lagged in the region. At the same time, populations in these areas possess valuable local knowledge and practices that are adapted to an arid environment. The Program is therefore designed to provide a clear strategic framework to address deserts as valuable ecosystems, reconciling the needs of local and global communities, along with those of humans and other biota. This is particularly important for the region, since sustaining the capacity of desert ecosystems to provide goods, services and livelihoods in an integrated manner represents a critical cornerstone for long-term development prospects in fragile deserts at local, national and regional levels.

18. The Program will enhance economic opportunities specific to deserts that integrate the health and diversity of the desert biome with the vast potential for innovative livelihood opportunities that also sustain valuable repository knowledge linked to adaptive practices.

19. The following projects will be developed under the program:

- Algeria: Improving Desert Ecosystems and Climate Resilient Oases
- Egypt: Climate-Adapted Livelihoods for Bedouins
- Jordan: Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Project
- Morocco: Solidarity-based Integrated Agriculture
- Regional: MENA-Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Knowledge Sharing and Coordination Project.

Regional (Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Chad): Lake Chad Basin Regional Program for the Conservation and Sustainable use of Natural Resources and Energy Efficiency (LCB-NREE)(AfDB)

20. The Lake Chad Basin Program implemented by the African Development Bank (\$20,503,086 from the GEF / \$172,563,158 in co-financing) aims to maintain ecosystem services in the Lake Chad Basin by conserving the water and agro-sylvo ecosystems, and ensuring sustainable use of resources while meeting the needs of energy efficiency and food security. Lake Chad is one of three priorities in the Africa agenda as mentioned by the Ethiopian Prime Minister, Meles Zenawi, in his closing declaration on behalf of the Africa Group, in Cancun in December 2010. The African Development Bank has developed the program with five participating countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria) in response to their request, following a High Level Ministerial meeting organized by GEF and UNCCD on the Great Green Wall Initiative and the Lake Chad in Bonn in February 2011.

21. The surface area of Lake Chad has dropped from 25,000 to 2,500 km² over the past 45 years and its depth from 6 m on average to less than 3 m at present. The drastic shrinking of the surface area of Lake Chad has led to the disruption of farmlands and a decrease in fish production. In the energy sector, the overexploitation of biomass for fuel is a major driver of deterioration of the wetlands. The GEF Programmatic Approach builds on AfDB's current investment in the five basin countries on a series of security and poverty reduction projects at the national level, and the Lake Chad basin Sustainable Development program (PRODEBALT). These investments serve as a solid baseline for the program, and highlight the catalytic role of GEF in leveraging cofinancing from the AfDB and other donors.

22. The Program includes four main outcomes: 1) increase the efficiency of approaches and tools related to the consumption of natural resources and energy to bring Global Environment Benefits, 2) incorporate sustainability in productive landscapes, 3) strengthen capacity and knowledge for Integrated Water Resource Management and Water Use Efficiency, and 4) strengthen water and ecosystems management and riparian collaboration. This program further reflects emerging national priorities as well as lessons from past investments in the same area. The program is designed to address key lessons from the Strategic Action Program developed in an earlier GEF project, notably 1) the need for demonstration activities and demonstration sites and 2) the involvement of communities in the implementation of activities on the ground through participation and capacity building at local level. These lessons will be included in the six projects that will be further developed.

23. The following projects will be developed under the program:

- Regional: Conservation and Sustainable Development of Lake Chad Basin
- Chad: Comprehensive Management of Natural Resources in the Lake Chad Basin
- Cameroon: Comprehensive Management of Natural Resources in the Lake Chad Basin
- Niger: Comprehensive Management of Natural Resources in the Lake Chad Basin
- Nigeria: Comprehensive Management of Natural Resources in the Lake Chad Basin
- Central African Republic: Comprehensive Management of Natural Resources in the Lake Chad Basin

Regional (China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam): Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program(GMS-FBP) (ADB / World Bank)

24. The proposed GMS Forests and Biodiversity Program (GMS-FBP) addresses region-wide biodiversity.
25. Issues requiring larger scale approaches, cross-border landscape conservation through international cooperation, joint capacity development between GMS countries, and the provision of platforms for exchanging experiences and generating regional knowledge on landscape conservation. This is a programmatic endeavor to coordinate projects under an overall set of results, facilitating landscape and regional scale approaches and partnerships between countries and between conservation programs.
26. GMS-FBP aims to enhance knowledge and management capacities for protected areas and landscape.
27. Conservation, development of trans-boundary and landscape conservation models, and increased financing for protected areas and conservation landscapes. The rationale for a regional program was confirmed in discussions with GMS country stakeholders who highlighted the value of (i) external support for advancing progress on transboundary conservation cooperation, (ii) the cost-effectiveness of regional preparation (updating) of landscape and species profiles that could serve as technical inputs for national programs, (iii) the need for a larger scale perspective on species of regional and global significance that warrant a strategic approach to habitat and migration corridors conservation and rehabilitation, (iv) the regional nature of timber and wildlife trade and the importance of considering the cross-border impacts of national conservation policies and programs on illegal activities in neighboring countries, (v) the usefulness of exchanges between countries on landscape conservation and financing experiences, and (vi) the co-financing benefits of partnerships with ADB, The World Bank and other programs.
28. The GMS-FBP has the goal to increase investments and improve the management and climate resilience of high priority forest biodiversity conservation landscapes including protected area systems of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), recognizing the pressures on these landscapes from development and climate change. The child projects under the PFD will be using SFM/REDD+ incentive funding to introduce REDD+ pilots creating multiple benefits, with a focus on biodiversity benefits. The regional project will use \$0.5 million from the SCCF to address climate change adaptation issues.
29. Under the GEF programmatic approach with coordinating agencies (AsDB / World Bank), the GMS-FBP includes one regional and four national projects under an overall set of results and indicators, facilitating synergy between conservation programs.
30. The following projects will be developed under the program:
- FSP Thailand: Strengthening Capacity And Incentives For Wildlife Conservation In The Western Forest Complex
 - FSP Lao PDR: Strengthening Protection And Management Effectiveness For Wildlife and Protected Areas
 - MSP Regional (China, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam): GMS Forests and Biodiversity Regional Support Project (ADB)
 - FSP Vietnam: Integrating Conservation, Climate Change And Sustainable Forest Management In The Central Annamites Landscape Of Vietnam (ADB)
 - FSP Cambodia: Watershed Management and Ecosystem Services in the Cardamom Mountains Upland of Prek Thnot River (ADB)

Regional (China, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam): Scaling Up Partnership Investments for Sustainable Development of the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) of East Asia and their Coasts (LME-EA)(World Bank)

31. The East Asian Seas are a major economic resource for the world's demand for fishery and aquaculture products, and a major natural heritage and biodiversity resource for the people around the world. The region holds a significant share of the world's coral reefs and mangroves; it also produces about 40 percent of the world's fish catch and more than 80 percent of aquaculture. With over 2 billion people living in the region, the human pressure on transboundary marine and coastal resources remains very high.

32. The goal of the multi-focal program is to promote sustainable development of large marine and coastal ecosystems of East Asia and improve livelihoods of local populations by reducing pollution and promoting sustainable marine fisheries, ICM and ecosystem based management. With the proposed WB/GEF partnership investments, the program will also enhance the delivery of coastal impacts by scaling up demos while supporting capacity-building through targeted knowledge management activities and through portfolio learning and targeted research.

33. Recognizing the needs for scaling up investments, a strategic partnership with the GEF and World Bank for sustaining the LMEs and coasts of the EAS region has been formulated. The rationale for the development of a World Bank/GEF led program for Scaling up of Partnership Investment for Sustainable Development of Large Marine Ecosystems of the East Asia and the coasts stems from the commitments made by countries, through the regional GEF/UNDP PEMSEA Programme with a country mandate to implement the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA). The proposed program will achieve its development goal through a three-pronged approach: (i) fully blended World Bank/GEF investment projects to scale up EAS countries' efforts to reduce land-based pollution in the Seas of East Asia (the Brown Agenda); (ii) fully blended World Bank/GEF investment projects addressing overexploitation of fisheries (the Blue Agenda) through improvements in governance of marine and coastal resources based ICM and ecosystem based management, (iii) knowledge management activities aimed at to fill the knowledge gap in quantifying, valuing and, to the extent possible, marketing coastal ecosystem services and to disseminate good practices, promote regional learning and change the policy/management paradigm in the region (Component 3). Important biodiversity components contribute to the GEF 5 biodiversity strategy objectives as well as to the provisions of the CBD.

34. The proposed program envelopes a total of \$43.5 million GEF funds (\$25 million International Waters and \$18.5 million Biodiversity) leveraging \$753 million co-financing. The program will: a) build on past achievements and shift from planning and piloting to scaling up actions, b) help project countries and the region to meet commitments under the PEMSEA Program(SDA-SEA), and c) to invest in sustainable development of the LMEs of the East Asia Region.

35. The following projects will be developed under the program:

- Indonesia Coral Reef Management Project Phase
- Philippines Manila Bay Integrated Water Quality Project
- Vietnam Coastal Resources For Sustainable Development Project
- Targeted Learning and Innovation: Capturing Coral reef Ecosystem Services in East Asia
- China Guangdong Agricultural and Rural Pollution Reduction Project
- Philippines Central Region Rural Development Project
- Knowledge Management For Program Implementation

GEF-Russian Federation Partnership for Sustainable Environmental Management in the Arctic under a Rapidly Changing Climate (Arctic Agenda 2020)(ARCTIC)(UNEP/EBRD/UNDP/World Bank)

36. The program aims to adopt and implement governance reforms for sustainable development of the Arctic in the Russian Federation. The foundation for this programme was set by the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Russian Arctic Environment, developed through the GEF support and adopted by the Government of the RF in 2009. The Russian Arctic SAP identified key priority environmental issues such as environmental pollution including transboundary transport of pollutants by water and air, changes in biodiversity and depletion of biological resources, deterioration of the living conditions and environment of the indigenous population of the Russian Arctic and disruptions of their traditional use of natural resources, negative consequences and threats to ecosystems and social-economic systems from the ongoing climate change as well as land degradation and irresponsible use of land. In particular, the most profound environment change driver in the Arctic is climate change. Impacts of sea ice and permafrost melting in the Russian Arctic are multiple and have local/regional, global and transboundary impacts. The program will facilitate and support multiple reforms, supported by a series of demonstration projects, such as addressing needs to establish firmer institutional arrangements for shared resources and environment associated with transboundary Large Marine Ecosystems, energy efficiency improvement and renewable energy development, developing a network of protected areas and introduction of integrated river basin management for water management and biodiversity conservation. The program will catalyze further dialogue with the other Arctic countries on the transboundary issues and will help to develop a mechanism that prompt needed investments. For example, the WB project is expected to finance initial capital to the Arctic Environment Fund (AEF), which will provide much-needed financing to eligible borrowers for environmental investments and technical assistance ensuring that these clean-up and rehabilitation activities also provide low-carbon technological solutions. AEF will mobilize expertise and financial resources, will create fiscal discipline and financial accountability, and enhance transparency in priority setting and other decision making related to environmental investments in Arctic Zone of RF. A portion of GEF funds will also be used as a capital grant or in a risk guarantee mechanism for pilot projects, either in direct EBRD loans, or as part of investment portfolios of smaller bundled projects under a framework agreement with local banks.

37. The program responds to the outcomes of the International Arctic Forum, organized by the RF in 2010 and has a support of the Arctic Council, a high level inter-governmental mechanism on cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States and other Arctic interested states. The program will specifically pay attention to disruption of traditional nature use of the indigenous peoples, and to their socio-economic development in the Russian North; a co-management approach including indigenous communities will be supported. The proposed strategic approach envisages mobilization of financial resources and expertise of the World Bank, EBRD, UNEP, UNDP, NIB and the Nordic Environmental Finance Corporation (NEFCO) as main international partners.

38. The following projects will be developed under the program:

- Targeted Support for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Russian Arctic¹⁵
- Integrated adaptive management of the West Bering Sea Large Marine Ecosystem in a Changing Conserving Biodiversity in a Changing Arctic¹⁶;
- Improvement of environmental governance and knowledge management of SAP-Arctic Implementation;
- Financial mechanisms of environmental rehabilitation in the Russian Arctic;
- Integrated River Basin Management for major Arctic rivers to achieve comprehensive benefits.

¹⁵ The PIF of this project has been submitted for the November 2011 Work Program

¹⁶ The PIF of this project has been submitted for the November 2011 Work Program