



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.48/08/Rev.02

May 26, 2015

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48<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting  
June 02 – 04, 2015  
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 12

**WORK PROGRAM  
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

### **Recommended Council Decision**

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.48/08/Rev.02, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approved the work program comprising 35 project concepts and five programmatic frameworks, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by June 18, 2015.

Total resources approved in this work program amounted to \$709.01 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):  
[List of PIFs and PFDs]

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.

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Where to send technical comments:

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This represents the largest proposed work program in the history of GEF financing, and is an important milestone for delivering the global environmental benefits through the piloting of innovative ways of supporting recipient countries and partners. The work program requests a total \$649.91 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$59.10 million in associated Agency fees, plus an indicative amount of \$4.81 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by the GEF is being matched by \$7.35 in co-financing.
2. The recommended work program consists of 35 project concepts and five programmatic approaches, proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework. The programmatic approach provides a strong focus on addressing major drivers of environmental degradation, including through the work proposed in the Integrated Approach Pilots approved as part of the GEF-6 replenishment process. The work program also includes three project proposals to be funded by the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot (NGI), that expand the opportunities for strategic engagement by the GEF with private sector initiatives that seek to deliver global environmental benefits. The remainder of the work program includes projects that embody focal area priorities for GEF-6.
3. A total of \$344 million was programmed by 47 countries from their respective STAR<sup>1</sup> allocations, for projects and programs addressing priorities of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. In addition, the WP includes \$73.7 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$40.8 million from the International Waters focal area. If the work program is approved as submitted, 57 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 16 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and three Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
4. Substantively, the work program addresses 17 of the 28 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. As a result, a wide range of drivers of environmental degradation will be addressed by the proposed projects and programs. The program addresses over exploitation of marine fisheries and illegal wildlife trafficking, unsustainable practices in the agriculture sector and commodity supply chains, and the challenge of urban development. With this drivers-based approach, the proposed projects and programs will more directly engage the major actors and stakeholders to deliver solutions that are practical, effective, and long-term. The approach also maximizes synergy in the implementation of multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as financial mechanism.
5. The projects and programs cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the focal area strategies. The indicative targets suggest the work program will generate significant global environmental benefits, including a) 65.5 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 22 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 41.2 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management

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<sup>1</sup> System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

representing 34 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 442 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent avoided representing 58 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 8 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 1,680 tons of POPs (3 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 360 tons of mercury (36 percent of GEF-6 target).

## **INTRODUCTION**

6. This work program represents a very important milestone in the history of GEF financing for global environmental benefits, and for piloting innovative ways of delivering financing to countries and partners. With a record-breaking proposed work program amounting to \$709.01 million and an additional \$4.81 billion in co-financing, the proposed projects and programs will position the GEF to move forward with vigor in tackling the most pressing global environmental challenges of our time.

7. The work program covers a wide range of drivers of environmental degradation, from overexploitation of marine fisheries and illegal wildlife trafficking, to unsustainable practices in the agriculture sector and commodity supply chains, along with a renewed focus on cities and urban development as key actors in the global environmental agenda. With this drivers-based approach, the proposed projects and programs will more directly engage the major actors and stakeholders to deliver solutions that are practical, effective, and long-term. The approach also maximizes synergy in the implementation of multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as financial mechanism.

8. Beyond the highest total amount of resources programmed, the proposed work program reflects two major developments in accordance with the GEF 2020 and focal area strategies in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. They include: a) five major programmatic approaches focusing on major drivers of environmental degradation; three of these are the Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) approved as part of the GEF-6 replenishment process; b) the Non-Grant Instrument (NGI) Pilot, with three projects that demonstrate opportunities for strategic engagement by GEF with private sector initiatives to invest in global environmental benefits. In addition to these, the work program also includes 32 other focal area projects. Overall, the proposed work program addresses 17 of the 28 GEF focal area and corporate objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document.

9. 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**

10. The total \$709.01 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 environment benefits. In addition to the focal area envelopes, resources are also drawn from set-aside funds for the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Incentive Mechanism, the NGI and IAPs. While the NGI resources are utilized for focal area projects, the SFM incentive and IAP

set-asides are programmed through multi-focal area projects and programs that are designed to maximize potential for synergy in generating global environmental benefits.

**Table 1. GEF Resources Requested in the June 2015 Work Program by Focal Area**

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ million)		
	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fees	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
Biodiversity	136.84	12.51	149.35
Climate Change	144.09	13.15	157.25
Land Degradation	80.43	7.33	87.76
Chemicals and Waste	67.60	6.15	73.75
International Waters	37.50	3.38	40.88
SFM Program	38.56	3.55	42.11
Integrated Approach Program	144.89	13.04	157.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>649.91</b>	<b>59.10</b>	<b>709.01</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.

11. The projects and programs in this work program cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the GEF-6 focal area strategies. Although each focal area has at least one (1) program, the objectives and priorities will be largely addressed through multi-focal area projects and programs.

(a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amounts to \$149.35 million, programmed in four (4) single focal area and 14 multi-focal area programs and projects. The single focal area projects will address natural capital accounting (South Africa), Invasive Alien Species (Fiji) and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol (Peru). The focal area priorities on prevention of species extinction and biodiversity mainstreaming in major development sectors are mainly addressed through the multi-focal area projects and programs, including the Global Partnership Program on *Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development*.

(b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by 19 programs and projects accounting for \$157.25 million of the focal area resources, including \$54.73 million programmed for the IAP program on Sustainable Cities. Eight (8) of the projects focus on timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options, including in urban systems; development and demonstration of innovative policy packages and market initiatives to foster a new range of mitigation actions; conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in forest, and other land use, and support climate smart agriculture; renewable energy supply and support for energy efficiency.

(c) The cohort for Chemicals and Waste includes six (6) projects utilizing \$73.75 million, and addressing on two major components of the focal area strategy: environmentally sound management of POPs, including POPs wastes, PCB and new POPs, and mercury reduction in the plastic industry. The focal area resources for this cohort will help to advance PCB reduction targets under the Stockholm Convention, develop and demonstrate effective interventions for new POPs not previously covered by GEF, and initiate support to countries for reduction of mercury in priority sectors of the Minamata Convention.

(d) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$40.88 million and is represented by a single focal area project and the multi-focal area Coastal Fisheries Initiative program, which also utilized resources from the biodiversity focal area. The single focal area project is for implementation of the Orange-Senqu River Strategic Action Program in Southern Africa, involving all four countries that share this important basin (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa). It builds on the action plan developed through a previous GEF-financed project, and promote joint management of the basin, reducing stress on water resources quality, and supporting community-based ecosystem management efforts. The Coastal Fisheries Initiative program has been developed to demonstrate and promote more integrated and holistic processes leading to sustainable use and management of coastal fisheries.

(e) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by a one single focal area project and 14 multi-focal area programs and projects, accounting for \$87.76 million. Hence, the focal area priorities are largely addressed through multi-focal area programming, and mainly under two programmatic approaches – the IAP program on *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub Saharan Africa* and the Global the Global Partnership Program on *Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development*. This reinforces the growing influence of the focal area in promoting integrated approaches to increase potential for synergy in generating global environment benefits from production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes).

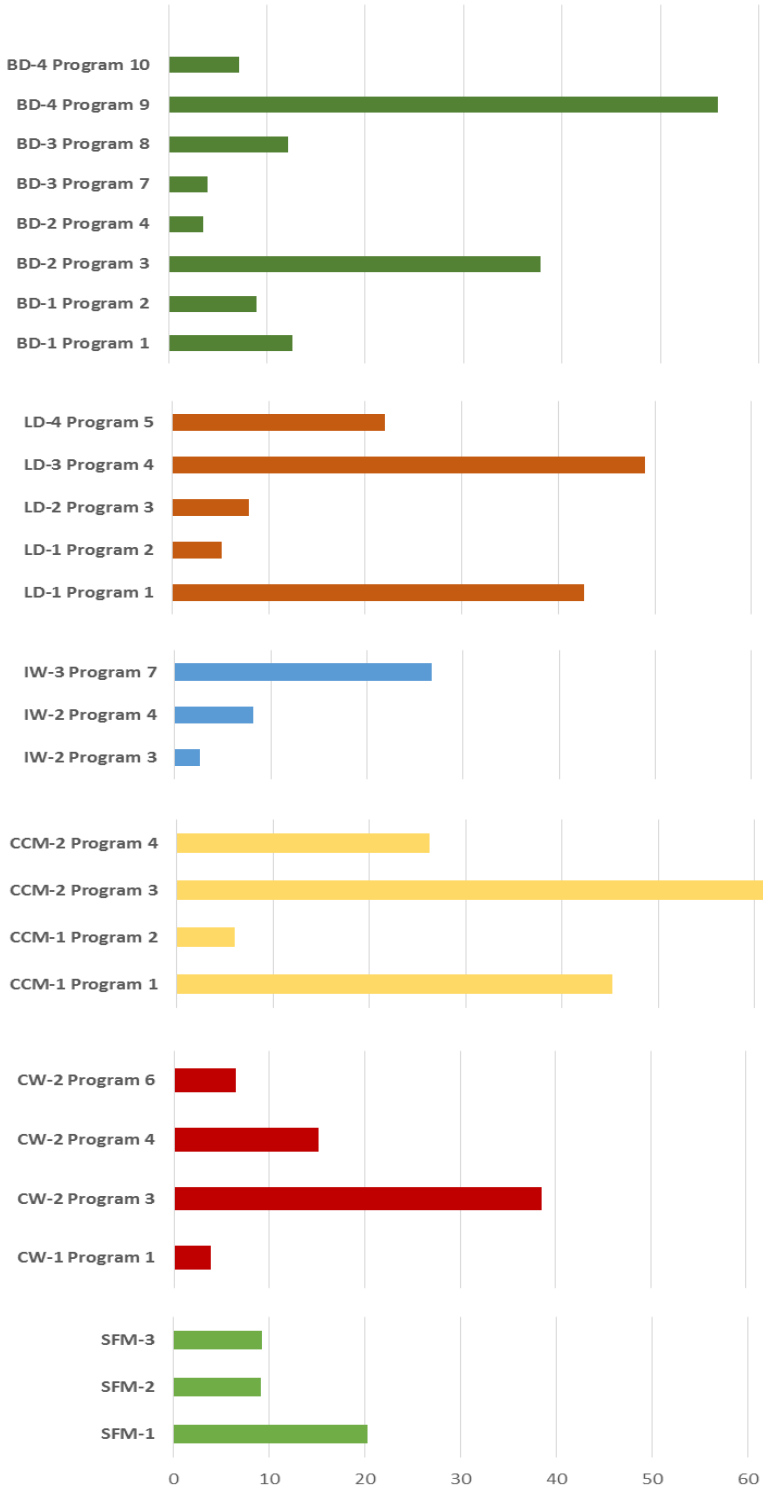
(f) This work program features nine (9) multi-focal area projects and programs accessing the SFM incentive mechanism to tackle drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The projects and programs will promote integrated management of forest landscape for multiple benefits, embracing ecosystem principles and livelihood priorities. An important priority in the work program for the SFM strategy is the IAP program on *Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains*, which will promote good practices and sustainable principles in the global oil palm, soy, and beef.

12. With regard to the focal area objectives, resources requested in this work program addresses 17 of the 28 in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document (Figure 1). Five objectives and programs dominate the work program, accounting for \$269.88 million (41.5 percent) of the total resources requested. They include *Managing the human-biodiversity interface* (BD-4, Program 9), *Promote the timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options* (CCM-1 Program 1), *Promote integrated low-emission urban systems* (CCM-2 Program 3), *Agro-ecological intensification* (LD-1 Program 1),



and *Scaling-up sustainable land management through the Landscape Approach* (LD-3 Program 4). This suggests a major contribution from the projects and programs in this work program toward tackling drivers of environmental degradation in the agriculture, energy and urban sector.

**Figure 1. Distribution of GEF Resources by Focal Area Objectives in the Work Program (\$ millions)**



## STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-6 RESOURCES

13. The work program provides a proportionally balanced programming of resources relative to target allocations for the GEF-6 replenishment phase (Table 2). The amounts requested are highest for Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation focal areas, while the Land Degradation focal area shows the highest by proportion utilized. With the work program, 100 percent of the IAP set-aside funds will be programmed.

**Table 2. Resources Programmed under GEF-6  
by Focal Area and Corporate Program**

GEF-6 Focal Area/Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-6		Resources Requested for June 2015 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)		Total GEF-6 Resources Programmed* (\$ million)		
	Amount (\$ million)	%	Grant	Fees	Grant	Fees	Total
Biodiversity	1,101	24.83	126.84	11.56	147.30	13.45	160.76
Climate Change	1,130	25.48	129.09	11.80	175.04	16.07	191.11
Land Degradation	371	8.37	68.43	6.25	72.99	6.68	79.66
Chemicals and Waste	554	12.49	67.60	6.15	92.15	8.42	100.57
International Waters	456	10.28	37.50	3.38	74.11	6.78	80.90
Non Grant Pilot	110	2.48	37.00	3.38	38.20	3.49	41.69
Country Support Program (CSP)	23	0.52	-	-	-	-	-
Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	34	0.77	-	-	2.25	0.21	2.46
Small Grant Program	140	3.16	-	-	67.31	2.69	70.00
SFM Program	230	5.19	38.56	3.55	44.58	4.10	48.68
Integrated Approach Pilot	160	3.61	144.89	13.04	144.89	13.04	157.93
Corporate Budget	125	2.82	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total:ResourcesProgrammed</b>	<b>4,434</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>649.91</b>	<b>59.10</b>	<b>858.82</b>	<b>74.94</b>	<b>933.76</b>

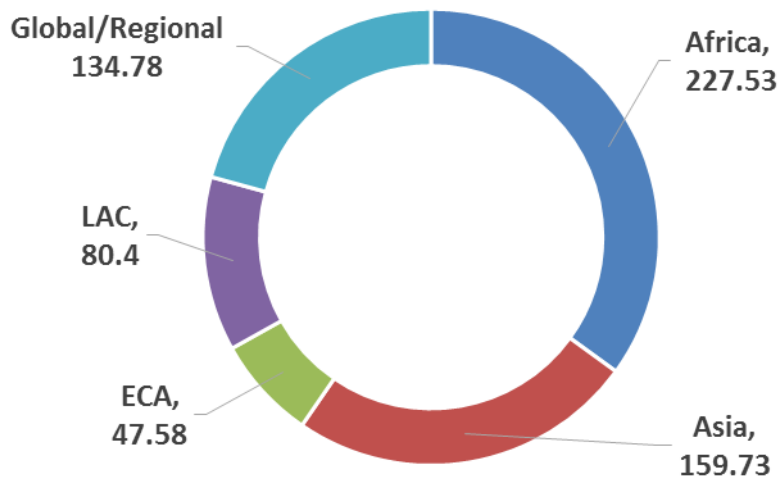
1) Funds for MFA projects/programs in this table were charged to the different focal areas based on their respective allocations in the project/program documents. Hence, there is no line item for MFAs in this table.

14. For resources under the STAR, 47 recipient countries endorsed a total amount of \$344 million from their respective country allocations to fund projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. The total resources from STAR amounts to 53 per cent of the total GEF grant for the work program. Both the number of countries and total amount endorsed shows the strong influence of the incentive mechanisms and set-aised funds, which was particularly crucial for developing the three IAP programs.

**DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA**

15. Figure 2 shows the regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed work program. Of the total GEF project financing of \$649.91 million, global projects including two of the IAPs (Sustainable Cities and Commodities) account for only about 20 percent. The bulk of the resources is programmed across the different regions, with Africa, Asia, LAC, and ECA getting 35, 25, 12 and 7 percentages, respectively. In all, 57 recipient countries across the globe will benefit from this work program, including 16 LDCs and 3 SIDS.

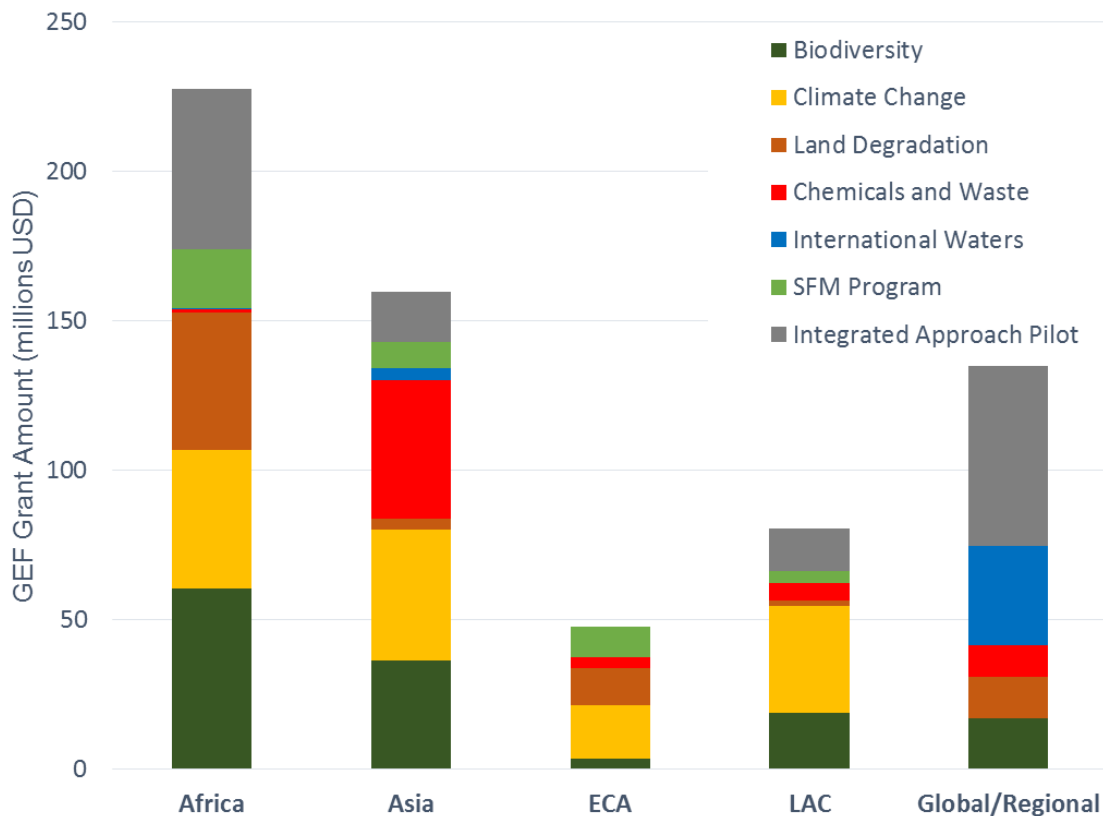
**Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the June 2015 Work Program by Regions (\$ millions)**



16. The breakdown of resources by focal area shows slight differences across the regions (Figure 3). GEF financing under the Biodiversity and Climate Change is proportional across all regions, with the highest amounts for each focal area programmed in the Africa region. Resources for the Land Degradation focal area are largely programmed in the Africa region, while those for Chemicals and Waste are in the Asia region. Climate Change has the largest share in LAC, followed by Biodiversity. Financing in the ECA region is dominated by Climate

Change and Land Degradation focal areas. The Africa region also accounts for the largest share of resources under the IAPs, which is attributed mainly to the program on food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Figure 3. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the June 2015 Work Program by Region and Focal Area**



#### DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

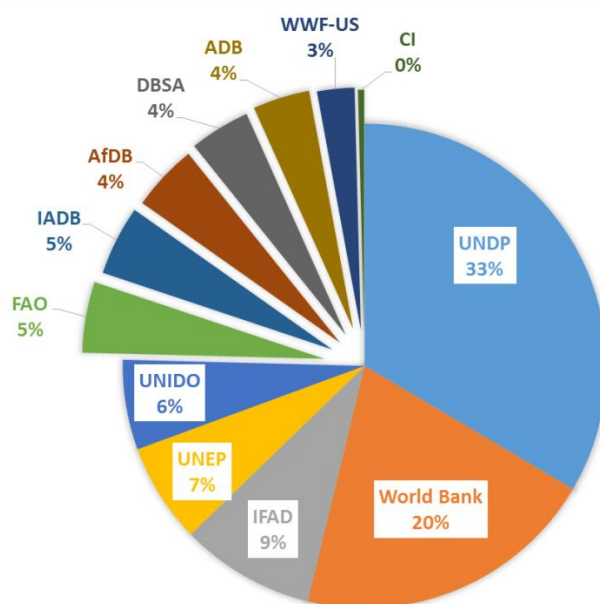
17. Table 3 shows the distribution of GEF financing by GEF partner Agencies. Only 11 of the 14 GEF Agencies are included as lead for projects and programs in the proposed work program. The UNDP (33 percent) and the World Bank (20 percent) account for the largest of resources programmed (Figure 4). Three of the new Agencies, DBSA, WWF-US, and CI, together account for nearly 7.5 percent of the total resources. Total Agency fees<sup>2</sup> requested amount to \$59.10 million or 9 percent of the total GEF project financing.

<sup>2</sup> Effective January 1, 2013, projects up to \$10 million will have an Agency fee of 9.5% of the GEF project financing while projects above \$10 million will have 9% of the GEF project financing. Agency fee for Programmatic approach, regardless of the financing amount, is at 8% or 9% of the GEF program financing, depending on the type of program. This is based on Council decision on Fee Structure for Agencies, Part I, GEF/C.42/08)

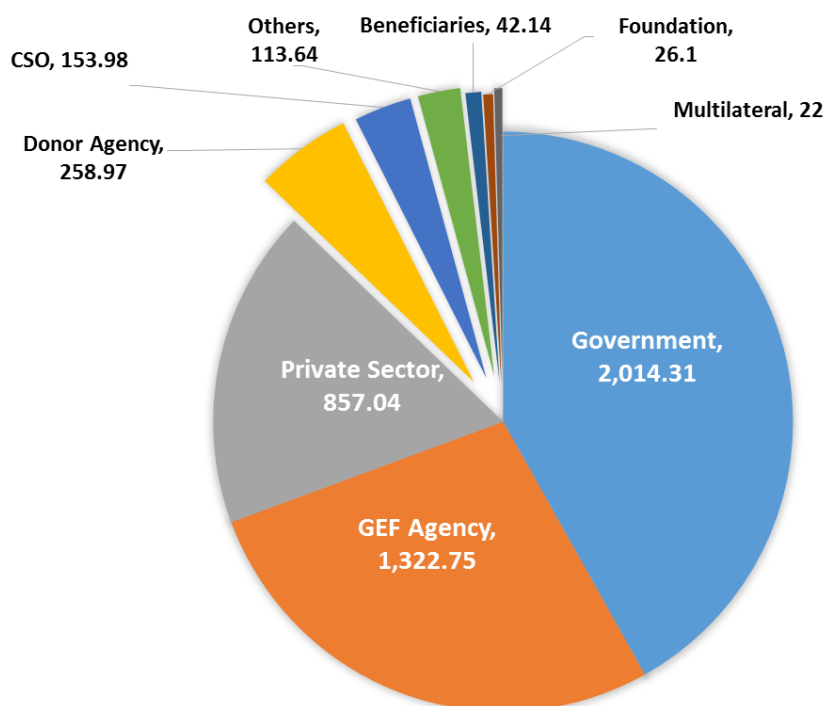
**Table 3. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the June 2015 Work Program**

Agency	Resources Requested (\$ million)		
	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fees	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
ADB	24.77	2.25	27.02
AfDB	28.92	2.67	31.58
CI	2.68	0.24	2.93
DBSA	26.33	2.37	28.70
FAO	30.73	2.77	33.50
IADB	30.18	2.77	32.95
IFAD	58.40	5.28	63.68
UNDP	217.48	19.94	237.42
UNEP	43.19	3.90	47.09
UNIDO	38.97	3.57	42.54
World Bank	132.00	11.90	143.90
WWF-US	16.25	1.46	17.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>649.91</b>	<b>59.10</b>	<b>709.01</b>

**Figure 4. Proportional breakdown of Resources by Agency in the June 2015 Work Program (Note: Actual proportion for CI is 0.41 percent)**



**Figure 5. Distribution of Co-financing in the June 2015 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$million)**



## CO-FINANCING

18. Figure 5 shows the distribution of indicative co-financing levels of the projects proposed in this work program by co-financier and by focal area. Total co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$4.81 billion. Each dollar of GEF financing is matched by \$7.35 in co-financing. The indicative amount is contributed primarily by Government Agencies (42 percent), GEF Agencies (27 percent), and Private Sector entities (18 percent).

## OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

19. The projects and programs cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the focal area strategies. The indicative targets suggest the work program will generate significant global environmental benefits, including a) 65.5 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 22 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 41.2 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 34 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 442 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent avoided representing 58 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 8 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 1,870 tons of POPs (3 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 360 tons of mercury (36 percent of GEF-6 target).

## **INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS IN THE WORK PROGRAM**

20. The innovative elements in this work program are in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions. They include: a) five major programmatic approaches are proposed, focusing on major drivers of environmental degradation; three of these are the Integrated Approach Pilots approved as part of the GEF-6 replenishment process; b) the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot, with three projects that demonstrate opportunities for strategic engagement by GEF with private sector initiatives to invest in global environmental benefits. In addition to these, the work program also includes 35 projects that embody focal area priorities for GEF-6.

### **PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES**

21. The programmatic approaches include the three Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) programs that were conceived as part of the GEF-6 replenishment process, and designed to tackle major drivers of environmental degradation, foster better integration and enhance prospects for scalability; and two separate programs that also embody the principles to tackle global scale threats to fisheries and wildlife.

#### **A. Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) Programs**

22. The IAPs were intended to strengthen GEF's capacity to respond as a prime financial mechanism that is also able to tackle urgent issues for the global environment. While GEF strategies are articulated by separate focal area programs, and draw closely on specific Convention guidance, the IAPs build on existing linkages and connections across the different focal areas, reflecting the needs and growing demand from recipient countries. This approach therefore ensures that recipient countries can meet commitments to more than one global convention or thematic area by tackling underlying drivers of environmental degradation. The three IAPs in the work program together account for \$157.93 million or 22 percent of the total envelope, and leverage an additional \$2.73 billion in co-financing, and involve more than 35 countries from the Africa, Asia, and Latin America regions.

23. Three priority themes were selected as important and urgent global agendas where GEF resources can fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing work of others. The themes also reflect the need to address global environment issues more holistically and within a much broader and more complex set of development challenges. GEF contributions to these challenges would seek to ensure that key global environment issues are adequately considered in this broader context, and would identify the most effective ways to use limited concessional funds in innovative ways to reach a higher impact and scale. The three IAPs are: *Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains*; *Sustainable Cities - Harnessing Local Action for Global Commons*; and *Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa*.



### *1) Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains*

24. The IAP on Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains was prepared under the aegis of a consortium of six GEF Agencies – CI, IADB, IFC/WB, UNDP, UNEP and WWF, and is a result of concerted cooperation and joint planning between these Agencies, countries and the wider GEF partnership. The program seeks to offer a sector-wide initiative utilizing the power of fast moving international commodity supply chains, in tandem with the growing support for public-private initiatives to tackle some of the principal drivers of deforestation in developing countries. The program seeks to turn the sustainable production of key commodities (beef, palm oil and soy) from niche and specialized operations to the norm in each commodity supply chain; reinforcing the role of commodity production within developing countries' sustainable development strategies.

25. The program framework seizes the window of opportunity present during which changes to commodity production pathways can still be made before irreversibly damaging natural resources. Taking advantage of this prospect depends on an integrated commodity approach which not only removes the barriers along single commodity sustainable supply chains, but also harnesses the potential synergy and multiplying effect of addressing key agricultural commodities in a combined approach. With total GEF financing of \$40.33 million and an additional \$443.2 million in co-financing, the program utilizes a theory of change which identifies the need to provide coordinated interventions within and between commodity supply chains in order to link supply-side support with enhanced demand-side pull for commodities produced without deforestation. The program builds on the efforts of governments with key commodity sectors to bring economic development to rural areas while maintaining natural capital. The program also harnesses momentum within the private sector through the commitments of key actors in commodity supply chains, including producers, agribusinesses, traders and others exploring ways of reducing their footprints.

26. The IAP recognizes the complexity, depth, and length of commodity value chains and the additional intricacies of actors involved in multiple commodities provide a wide range of potential intervention opportunities. It is structured in accordance with priorities of GEF2020 and the GEF-6 programming document, with explicit focus on addressing key drivers of deforestation, building and improving on focal area synergies for greater and sustained impact, and crowding-in private sector engagement to enhance financial leverage and reinforce GEF's catalytic role. The program will serve to both focus efforts and optimize deployment of GEF resources to ensure better practices and sustainability principles in the commodity supply chains. It will engage global and national financial institutions, stimulate market demand, strengthen the enabling environment, and support the uptake of sustainable production practices. This approach will enable four priority countries for the commodities (Brazil, Paraguay, Indonesia, and Liberia) to align program interventions with existing or planned initiatives on addressing commodity-driven deforestation across multiple scales, sectors and institutions, while at the same time targeting specific production landscapes for global environmental benefits.

## 2) *Sustainable Cities*

27. The Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot represents a timely and robust response to addressing three mega-trends that drive global environmental degradation: urbanization, a rising middle class, and population growth. For example, more than half of the world's population lives in cities. In particular, urbanization is happening at a historically unprecedented speed and scale in China, whose urban population may reach one billion, one in eight people in the world, by 2030. Cities consume over two-thirds of global energy supply, and are responsible for 70% of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. Cities are also uniquely vulnerable to climate change. Fourteen of the world's 19 largest cities are located in port areas. With sea level rise and increased storm activity, these areas are likely to face coastal flooding, physical damage to infrastructure, and other impacts such as compromised water and food security. Finally, meeting the production and consumption needs of the urban population for food, energy, water, and infrastructure also puts a significant strain on the rural and urban ecosystems.

28. Cities are a natural place for integrated solutions for ecosystem management. For instance, there are strong environmental, social, and economic cases to be made for the development and management of forests as well as urban and peri-urban agriculture as elements of green infrastructure in and around cities, with benefits for climate change mitigation and adaptation, resilience, diminishing air and water pollution, and others. Working with partners, the GEF seeks to promote sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning, and implementation. Designed to function as proof of concept, it is expected that this innovative pilot program will create a strong network of cities that will act as global ambassadors for urban sustainability planning, with tangible benefits at both the local and global levels. The program's theory of change comes from its novel approach to support planning and implementation efforts. This involves an emphasis on inclusive, evidence-based planning, working directly with cities not just in cities, providing a comprehensive suite of support services, advancing a "Network" approach that recognizes cities as part of a complex web of stakeholders, and advancing the subject of urban sustainability in the current global policy discourse, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the upcoming Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris (COP21) urban climate initiatives, Compact of Mayors, and Cities Biodiversity initiative at ICLEI.

29. On top of these city-based child projects, the IAP also features a Global Coordination and Knowledge Platform. The Global Platform will provide a range of support services to cities participating in the IAP program, complementing and supplementing those to be provided by the implementing agencies. The overarching purpose of the Global Platform is to help the IAP be much more than simply the sum of its parts. It will help cross-fertilize ideas among the participating cities and implementing agencies and build connections to ensure information is flowing to/from other cities and other related sustainability initiatives. The Global Platform will address the need for tools and metrics, sustainability planning support, knowledge management, capacity building, financing sustainability, and global engagement facility to help non-IAP cities

improve sustainability planning practices such that they are more likely to be able to participate in similar programs in the future.

30. The IAP program development is a process of intensive outreach to and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. In addition to GEF agencies and countries, the IAP team has developed strong relationships with ICLEI, C-40, WRI, WCCD, UN-Habitat, Rockefeller Foundation, Philips Lighting, Siemens Infrastructure and Cities, and others. As a result, the IAP program is able to fully harness momentum within all stakeholders and leverage a robust co-financing of \$1,479 million.

31. The GEF grant of \$137.82 million, including the Agency fee, targets 24 cities in 11 countries (Brazil, China, Cote d' Ivoire, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, and Vietnam), and includes \$92.69 million from the STAR of these countries. The investment covers all aspects of urban sustainability, from access to services like public transport, clean water supply, and green buildings to mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) and air pollution emissions, resource efficiency, chemicals and waste management, ecosystem management, biodiversity, and climate resilience. As such, the investment will tackle global public goods while addressing a range of local and national needs. The IAP was prepared by a consortium of eight GEF agencies – ADB, AfDB, DBSA, IADB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and World Bank. They serve as Agencies for child projects, while the World Bank is the lead agency for the overall program.

### *3) Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in sub-Saharan Africa*

32. The IAP on Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa is a robust response to the growing pressure to transform African agriculture through intensification with high inputs and high yielding varieties, which is likely to undermine sustainability of the natural capital—land, water, soils, trees, and genetic resources—that underpin food and nutrition security. It is intended to emphasize the need for sustainability and resilience of agro-ecologies by bridging the gap between traditional and modern farming practices by promoting a holistic perspective to the management of natural capital in smallholder agriculture, which accounts for more than 70 percent of agricultural production in Sub-Saharan Africa.

33. The program's theory of change is based on the assumption that by appropriately integrating environmental priorities at scale, smallholder farmers in the dryland regions of Sub-Saharan Africa can more adequately ensure the sustainability and resilience of production systems for food security. This is in line with the commitment by countries to the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program of the African Union, and will be reinforced through a high-level partnership framework that involves development partners, the private sector, foundations, and grassroots organizations. It is also in line with priorities of twelve (12) countries from the Sahel, Eastern Africa and the Horn, and Southern Africa that will participate in the program. These dryland regions are well placed to harness good practices for

sustainability and resilience, including soil and water conservation, diversification of farmlands, and integrated management of crops and livestock.

34. Innovativeness of the IAP is demonstrated through three main components: a) creation and/or strengthening of institutional frameworks to promote integrated approaches in smallholder agriculture; b) scaling-up of interventions for sustainability and resilience; and c) promoting effective monitoring and assessment of ecosystem services and global environmental benefits through application of innovative tools and practices. This approach will enable countries to align the IAP with existing or planned initiatives for addressing food security needs across multiple scales, sectors, and institutions, while at the same time targeting specific agro-ecologies for global environmental benefits.

35. GEF financing for the program is driven by the priorities of the 12 participating countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda), primarily in the context of baseline investments addressing the needs of smallholder farmers. The total GEF financing amounts to \$106.5 million which includes \$57 million utilized by these countries from STAR allocations, and is co-financed by \$805.36 million from the governments, development agencies, foundations, international organizations, and the private sector. IFAD is lead GEF Agency for the program, and seven other GEF Agencies (CI, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and World Bank) will serve as Agencies for child projects. All child projects are aligned with the framework proposed for the IAP, and reflect specific priorities as basis to foster sustainability and resilience for food security.

36. The country-specific projects will be complemented by a regional and cross-cutting investments under the IAP specifically focused on priorities that extend across the targeted geographies, and for which actions and interventions transcend national boundaries. This includes policy level engagement (e.g. in the context of African Union and sub-regional bodies), capacity building and training on thematic issues, the application of analytical tools for regional-scale monitoring, and knowledge platforms for learning, synthesis and dissemination.

#### B. The Global Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) Program

37. As part of the sixth replenishment phase and in line with the GEF 2020 strategy, the proposed Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) intends to demonstrate and promote more holistic processes and integrated approaches leading to sustainable management of coastal fisheries. CFI builds on the recognition that environmental, economic and social sustainability of coastal fisheries can only be achieved if there is better sector governance with a clear focus on effective management. This improved governance rests on three main pillars: correct incentives in the value chain, a holistic management approach, and the existence of a policy and institutional enabling environment.

38. FAO will lead the CFI, which will be implemented as a coherent program involving five other GEF Implementing Agencies (CI, UNDP, UNEP, WB, and WWF). The proposed CFI has been developed through a consultation process of 7 months; involving key donor partners,

stakeholders of the supply chain, and CSOs. With a combination of national and sub-regional projects, an innovative grant funding mechanism; CFI will promote sustainable coastal fisheries around the world and link them to the wider array of finance tools and efforts.

39. The program utilize \$33.7 million of GEF resources, and leveraged \$201.5 million as cofinancing from GEF Implementing Agencies, national governments, CSOs, Foundations, and the private sector. The financing for CFI will focus on six countries: Indonesia, Cabo Verde, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Peru, and Ecuador; which have shown high interest to participate in the program. These countries represent various dimensions of global challenges in coastal fisheries in three different continents of the world. They all are globally important fisheries and are all grappling with ways to ensure sustainable fisheries that benefit local communities as well as contribute to national and regional economies effectively.

40. The program will speed-up reform processes in the participating countries, indirectly influence the global process by bringing together key international agencies working on conservation and coastal fisheries, and lead to the use of appropriate and more integrated approaches by the fisheries private sector. CFI will support innovative market incentive systems to maintain or reduce the level of fish catches, will put in place decision making processes involving fish workers and other relevant stakeholders, and will provide government with robust fisheries performance indicators for sustainable management decisions.

41. One of the key global environmental benefits derived by the CFI will primarily result from safeguarding of globally important coastal ecosystems (such as coral reefs, sea grass beds, and mangroves) and species and genetic diversities of coastal fisheries' resources. In many instances, poor health of coastal fishery has also been shown to be linked to increased pressures on biodiversity on land, thus the positive impacts on coastal fisheries through the CFI may also reduce threats on biodiversity on land. Marine primary biomass producers contribute to the world's carbon fixation and carbon storage, thus effective coastal fisheries management will also greatly support greenhouse gas sequestration.

#### C. Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development Program

42. This GEF program is in support of the international efforts to put a stop to the environmental and social crisis generated by the poaching and the illegal wildlife trafficking between Africa and Asia. The program brings together resources from the Biodiversity, Land Degradation, Climate Change and Sustainable Forest Management in the amount of \$90.38 million, leveraging \$513.13 million in co-financing. The participating countries in this Work Program include African- (Botswana, Cameroon, Congo Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia) as well as Asian-countries (Indonesia, India). The World Bank is the lead agency, and projects in this opportunity are presented by the World Bank and UNDP. Future Work programs will include projects from other countries and could be WB, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, WWF and AsDB.

43. Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trafficking (IWT) is reaching unprecedented scales and threatening the populations of numerous charismatic species including the African elephant, rhinos, tiger and pangolins. In 2014, over 25,000 elephants were slaughtered for their ivory, and rhinos were poached at a rate of more than 2 a day. Poaching is driven by a rising demand for illegal wildlife products, especially from the rapidly growing economies of Asia and South East Asia. The value of illegal trade has been estimated at between \$5 billion and \$20 billion per annum, making wildlife crime the fourth most lucrative illegal business after narcotics, humans and armaments. While demand plays a key role in fueling the slaughter of animals at industrial scales, on the ground, poaching is driven by various factors including poverty, lack of enforcement, corruption and political instability. This program aims at promoting wildlife conservation, wildlife crime prevention and pro-conservation sustainable development to reduce impacts to known threatened species from poaching and illegal trade.

44. In addition to stop poaching, trafficking and demand of wildlife and wildlife products, the project aims at creating the necessary conditions for securing the habitats for these animals to roam freely, and to provide opportunities for the local communities to benefit from wildlife. The protection of habitats (including closed canopy forests and savannas) and the livelihoods of the local communities (mainly pastoralism and small scale agriculture), will render additional global environmental benefits including million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e mitigated and millions of hectares under sustainable land management. Although some members of local communities may benefit from small and short-term gains associated with these illegal activities, the decline in wildlife populations will have long-term negative impact on local communities because they will have fewer opportunities to gain from subsistence hunting and from consumptive- (trophy hunting) and non-consumptive tourism (photographic tourism).

45. While there are several efforts to address the current poaching and IWT crisis, this GEF program is the largest and most comprehensive effort to protect single threaten species and their habitats, with a suite of investments to address the problems and look for short and long term solutions in the source, transit and demand countries. Using a coordinated approach, the GEF agencies will work together and in collaboration with other key donors and interventions to shift the baseline for wildlife crime such that the risks will outweigh potential rewards.

## **PROJECTS**

46. The 35 projects in this work program also demonstrate a wide range of innovative elements that are driven by the GEF2020 strategy and GEF-6 programming directions. They include innovations to catalyze renewable energy, manage chemical risks to human health, reduce use of mercury in manufacturing, facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming through natural capital accounting, and promote climate-resilient farming practices. In addition, a number of projects will promote integrated approaches to securing multiple benefits from forests and forest landscapes, with a wide range of interventions to maintain, manage and restore forests and the ecosystem, and support the role of forests in national and local sustainable development plans. The examples of projects presented in the paragraphs below are intended to highlight some of the innovations.

## A. Multi-Focal Area Project

47. In Indonesia, the UNDP/GEF *Strengthening Forest Area Planning in Kalimantan* project proposes a sustainable development growth path to safeguarding Kalimantan's globally significant biodiversity. The project will help Indonesia pursue low carbon and resilient economic growth for the island in a way that values and invests in natural capital, while supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation. Improvement in palm oil siting and forest landscape planning and management in Kalimantan is one of the most important components for achieving the green development vision. Hence the project has been specifically designed to be fully aligned with the Commodities IAP. More importantly, the project addresses issues that are requisite for the IAP to succeed in a country with the world's largest palm oil production and high deforestation rate that is directly connected to the agricultural plantation expansion. Coordination between this project and IAP, in particular the Indonesia pilot component, is therefore a key element of its design.

48. The AFDB/GEF *Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development* project focuses on improving management of an important watershed in the lake basin in Zambia. The project will support local communities to develop alternative income opportunities through activities that promote more sustainable land, wildlife, and forest and fishery management and develop alternative income opportunities. These interventions will reduce pressure on economically important fisheries and direct utilization of catchment forest resources. The project will also support the communities to improve watershed management, through improved agricultural forest management and erosion control structures to secure continued multiple ecosystem services and critical wildlife habitats.

49. The World Bank/GEF project on *Sustainable Forest and Land Management in the Kyrgyz Republic* will build on the ongoing forestry sector reform in the country, and promote an ecosystem-based approach to improve management of the area controlled by leskhozoes, including forested lands, pasture, and marginal uplands. This will be done through support for institutional reform and capacity building, the introduction of participatory management planning at the leskhoz level and support for the implementation of those plans at scale. The project builds effectively on earlier efforts by multilateral and bilateral donors and is a critical element because of the scale of resources needed to achieve a meaningful forest sector reform. Ultimately, the sustainable management of natural resources and improvement of livelihoods of natural resource dependent communities will help to reduce the country's extreme vulnerability to the effects of climate change.

## B. Single Focal Area Projects

50. The ADB/GEF project, *Renewable Energy Sector Project in the Cook Islands* will support the demonstration and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options. The project is innovative in building on prior GEF funding to facilitate a linkage with the ADB's first loan intervention for the Cook Islands' energy sector while also achieving high co-financing. It is expected to catalyze solar photovoltaic (PV) investment that could eventually help meet 90

percent of the islands' electricity demand. The project has identified direct and indirect emissions benefits of 366,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e over a 10-year period.

51. The UNEP/GEF Regional project on *Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals* proposes to develop a prototype of national integrated health and environment observatory in Africa. The prototype will include a core set of indicators enabling data aggregation, to provide timely and evidence based information to predict, prevent and reduce chemicals risk to human health and the environment. The observatories will be established in existing institutions, based on an initial capacity assessment and identification and prioritization of major chemicals, waste and pollution problems requiring action; establishment of key progress indicators to measure improvements in sound chemicals and waste management; assessment of institutional/legal and capacity building needs; and, identification of priority capacity building activities. The project will target pilot interventions to remove risks in high priority cases from wastes such as POPs and highly hazardous pesticides, PCB, electronic wastes, flame retardants such as PBDE and related compounds used in the textiles and building products sectors, specific mercury waste issues identified at national level and reduction of risks from recycling of lead acid batteries

52. In China, the UNIDO/GEF project on *Demonstration of Mercury Reduction and Minimization in the Production of Vinyl Chloride Monomer* aims to decrease the production and use of mercury by 50 percent per ton of vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) production in 2020, resulting to the reduction of 360 tons of mercury usage in PVC industries. This will be achieved through optimizing the existing production and achieving 90 percent recovery of mercury in production processes and promoting mercury-free catalyst and trial application as the initial step of commercialization. The project will promote technology transfer and investment for the widespread application of BAT/BEP. This will emphasize the technology accessibility and removing the market barriers from applying BAT/BEP across the industry sector. Currently smaller PVC producers are reluctant to make the conversion to low mercury processes due to perceived high costs and technical uncertainties. The project will further introduce a public private partnership model to foster a wide range of domestic and international exchanges and cooperation (including the VCM producers, catalyst producers, academic institutions and public sectors such as the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology).

53. The DBSA/GEF project *Unlocking Biodiversity Benefits through Development Finance in Critical Catchments* proposes to develop policy and capacity incentives for mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystems values into national, regional and local development plans and to apply the concepts to the priorities. At the National level, the project will provide a range of tools and capacity to enable the economic value of the water sector resources to be integrated into decisions on natural resource management. This project wants to create a long-term dependable revenue stream from water sales in urban areas and irrigation farmers to fund ongoing rehabilitation and maintenance of biodiversity in water catchments, and will raise the need to remove externalities in pricing of water resources. At the local scale the project will apply the financial mechanisms to recover the costs of rehabilitating ecosystems from the metropolitan



water economy and from infrastructure development in the Berg watershed (serving Port Elizabeth) and the Kouga, and Kromme Watersheds watershed (serving Cape Town). This project will be linked to "The Biodiversity Finance Initiative" (BIOFIN), of which South Africa is a member, and will benefit from the materials and expertise developed by the "Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) program. This project has significant potential for scaling-up, as the methodology can be readily exported to all catchments where there are opportunities for natural infrastructure management, not only in South Africa but across the region as well. The requested GEF financing is \$10.6 million with co-financing of \$48.1 million.

54. The IFAD/GEF project in Armenia on *Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity* will tackle unsustainable farming practices and the deterioration and abandonment of a large part of the Soviet-era irrigation schemes. These are major drivers of environmental degradation because the on-farm systems were not adapted to smallholder agriculture. The proposed project introduces climate-resilient farming management practices and soil erosion control measures to increase productivity of small scale farming and poor smallholders' transition to high value cash crops. The project will also promote innovative practices and technologies to disseminate Conservation Agriculture (CA) management principles that ensure a more sustainable agriculture production while improving soil conditions and soil water availability. The sustainability of the project is also guaranteed by the full involvement and empowerment of smallholders throughout the various components of the project. Smallholders will be the targets of the awareness raising and capacity building program, and they will be the main beneficiaries of the components on production/processing improvement and the provision of new technologies.

### C. Non-Grant Instrument Projects

55. The work program includes three innovative proposals selected from more than 20 concepts submitted through the initial call for proposals for the pilot of the NGI. The three proposals cover priorities under the Land Degradation, Biodiversity, and Climate Change Mitigation focal area strategies, and are designed to promote engagement with private sector partners in Africa and Latin America. Together, the projects utilize a total \$37.7 million of the NGI resources, with an initial amount of \$289 million in co-financing, which may increase as additional investment partners are sought during the project preparation phase (table 4). One of the projects is presented by the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), which is one of the GEF's newest agencies. The table below shows that co-financing for the projects is quite robust, even though the approaches are highly innovative in application of financial models for the project objectives.

**Table 4. Non-Grant Instrument Resources Requested in the June 2015 Work Program**

Agency: Proposal	Region	Focal Area	GEF Financing (\$ mill)	Co-financing (\$ mill)	Estimated Global Environmental Benefits
<b>AfDB</b> Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa	Africa (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania, Zambia, Congo DR)	LD	12.0	51.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200,000 hectares under sustainable land management</li> <li>• 9.5 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e avoided or sequestered</li> </ul>
<b>IADB</b> Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	Latin America and the Caribbean	BD	10.0	48.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100,000 hectares under improved management of landscapes and seascapes</li> <li>• 800,000 hectares under sustainable land management</li> <li>• 2 freshwater basins</li> </ul>
<b>DBSA</b> Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme	South Africa	CC	15.0	190.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e avoided</li> </ul>

56. In addition to these projects, a medium-sized project was approved in November 2014 for the International Lighting Efficiency Facility (iLEF) with the World Bank (GEF financing: \$1.3 million). Therefore, from the starting amount of \$110 million in the non-grant pilot, a balance of \$67.6 million is remaining. The proposals not cleared for this work program can be resubmitted by the Agencies, along with new proposals that can be considered in future work programs.

57. The *Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa* (AfDB) will promote sustainable land management in production landscapes in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania, Zambia, and Congo DR. Specifically, the project will scale up investment in agroforestry activities in for biodiversity conservation and reduced land/forest degradation. The Fund will invest in 5-6 scalable, replicable agroforestry projects that combine plantation forestry with agricultural elements to capture most of the value chain. Under the non-grant pilot, GEF will receive an estimated risk-adjusted equity return of 6 percent along with its principal. Reflows to the GEF trust fund will be confirmed at CEO endorsement; estimated to begin soon after the project is completed and fully returned within twelve years. The project also targets 79,000 hectares to maintain significant biodiversity and associated ecosystems goods and services, and more than 200,000 hectares of production systems under sustainable land and forest management. This is estimated to yield GHG emissions benefits of 9.5 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e.

58. The project on *Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing* (IADB) will support efforts in Latin America and the Caribbean to develop Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) that are actively implementing the Nagoya Protocol. It will focus on 20 SMEs that are taking part in the production and valorization of genetic resources by means of research and development or that are part of value chains linking users and producers of these genetic resources. The investment will facilitate improved capacities for the valorization of genetic resources or commercialization of value-added products, effectively linking users and producers of these genetic resources. The project will bring on board the experience of the Union for Ethical Biobanking (UEBT). Under the non-grant pilot, GEF will invest \$10 million and will receive an estimated risk-adjusted equity return of 13 percent-15 percent along with its principal. Reflows to the GEF trust fund will be confirmed at CEO endorsement; estimated to after the project is completed and fully returned within ten years. The project yields estimated benefits of 100,000 ha under improved management of landscapes and seascapes; 800,000 hectares under sustainable land management; and 2 freshwater basins with water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater.

59. The *Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme* (DBSA) will support efforts in South Africa to promote renewable energy in South Africa by small and independent power producers. This project will be the first of its kind in South Africa, and create several innovations: a debt fund, a GEF funded equity fund, and a securitization platform, all of which help share risk among the partners. Under the non-grant pilot, GEF will receive an estimated risk-adjusted equity return of 6 percent along with its principal. Reflows to the GEF trust fund will be confirmed at CEO endorsement; estimated to be fully returned within fifteen years. The proposed investments will result in installation of close to 100MW of renewable energy, reducing approximately 260,000 tons CO<sub>2</sub>e per year, resulting in an estimated 5 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>e over an assumed average project useful lifetime of 20 years.

## SUMMARY OF PROJECT PIFs AND PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THE JUNE 2015 WORK PROGRAM<sup>3</sup>

### Programmatic Approaches

1. **Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, China, India, Mexico, Malaysia, Peru, Paraguay, Senegal, Vietnam, South Africa) :** Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM) (Lead agency: World Bank; ADB, AfDB, DBSA, IADB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$137,822,072) (GEF ID 9077)
2. **Global (Brazil, Indonesia, Liberia, Paraguay) :** Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains (IAP-PROGRAM) (Lead Agency: UNDP; IADB, CI, UNEP, World Bank, WWF-US) (GEF Project Grant : \$40,332,518) (GEF ID 9072)
3. **Global (Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, Senegal):** Coastal Fisheries Initiative (PROGRAM) (Lead Agency:FAO; CI, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, WWF-US) (GEF Project Grant: \$33,731,193) (GEF ID 9060)
4. **Global (Botswana, Cameroon, Congo Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia):** Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM) (Lead Agency: World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, WWF-US, ADB) (GEF Project Grant: \$90,377,470) (GEF ID 9071)
5. **Regional (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda) :** Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM) (Lead agency: IFAD; CI, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$106,359,290) (GEF ID 9070)

### Multi-Focal Area Projects

6. **Regional (Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan) :** Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Systems in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2) (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,981,815) (GEF ID 9094)
7. **Belarus :** Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,263,561) (GEF ID 7993)

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<sup>3</sup> Financial details of the PIFs submitted in this Work Program are presented in Annexes A.

8. **Chad** : Building Resilience For Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities (AfDB) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,329,452) (GEF ID9050)
9. **Costa Rica** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,319,635) (GEF ID 9088)
10. **Ecuador** : Sustainable Development of the Ecuadorian Amazon: Integrated Management of Multiple Use Landscapes and High Value Conservation Forests (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$12,462,550) (GEF ID 9055)
11. **Egypt** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,913,241) (GEF ID 6956)
12. **Indonesia** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,561,643) (GEF ID 9086)
13. **Indonesia** : Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$9,000,000) (GEF ID 6965)
14. **Kyrgyz Republic** : Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Association Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems and Support to Sustainable Livelihoods (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,988,575) (GEF ID 6958)
15. **Kyrgyz Republic** : Sustainable Forest and Land Management Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,109,589) (GEF ID 9037)
16. **Myanmar** : Ridge to Reef: Integrated Protected Area Land and Seascape Management in Tanintharyi (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,250,000) (GEF ID 6992)
17. **Peru** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,196,672) (GEF ID 9044)
18. **Sri Lanka** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Sri Lanka (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,497,078) (GEF ID 9093)
19. **Uzbekistan** : Sustainable Natural Resource and Forest Management in Key Mountainous Areas Important for Globally Significant Biodiversity (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,209,863) (GEF ID 8031)
20. **Zambia** : Zambia Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development Project (AfDB) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,334,247) (GEF ID 8021)

## Single Focal Area Projects

### Biodiversity

21. **Fiji** : Building Capacities to Address Invasive Alien Species to Enhance the Chances of Long-term Survival of Terrestrial Endemic and Threatened Species on Taveuni Island and Surrounding Islets (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,502,968) (GEF ID 9095)
22. **Peru** : Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,190,000) (GEF ID 8025)
23. **South Africa** : Unlocking Biodiversity Benefits through Development Finance in Critical Catchments (DBSA) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,201,835) (GEF ID 9073)

### Chemicals and Waste

24. **Regional (Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)** : Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs) (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,500,000) (GEF ID 9080)
25. **China** : Demonstration of Mercury Reduction and Minimization in the Production of Vinyl Chloride Monomer (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$16,200,000) (GEF ID6921)
26. **China** : Reduction and Phase-out of PFOS in Priority Sectors in China (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$24,250,000) (GEF ID 9046)
27. **Honduras** : Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Risks Associated with their Final Disposal (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,460,000) (GEF ID 9079)
28. **Montenegro** : Comprehensive Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs in Montenegro (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,500,000) (GEF ID 9045)
29. **Philippines** : Implementation of PCB Management Programs for Electric Cooperatives and Safe e-wastes Management (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,200,000) (GEF ID 9078)

## **Climate Change**

30. **Argentina** : Reducing Argentina's Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector through the Utilization of Organic Waste for Energy Generation in Agriculture and Agro Industries (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,000,000) (GEF ID9053)
31. **Cook Islands** : Renewable Energy Sector Project (ADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,127,668) (GEF ID 9067)
32. **Ethiopia** : Ethiopian Urban NAMA: Creating Opportunities for Municipalities to Produce and Operationalise Solid waste Transformation (COMPOST) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,667,123) (GEF ID 9048)
33. **Moldova** : Moldova Sustainable Green Cities – Catalyzing Investment in Sustainable Green Cities in the Republic of Moldova Using a Holistic Integrated Urban Planning Approach (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,639,726) (GEF ID 9042)
34. **Turkey** : Promoting Energy-Efficient Motors in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,750,000) (GEF ID 9081)
35. **Uzbekistan** : Market Transformation Sustainable Rural Housing Project (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,000,000) (GEF ID 6913)

## **International Waters**

36. **Regional (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)** : Support to the Orange-Senqu River Strategic Action Programme Implementation (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,815,137) (GEF ID 9054)

## **Land Degradation**

37. **Armenia** : Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity (IFAD) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,937,500) (GEF ID 8005)

## **Non-Grant Instrument Projects**

38. **Regional (Latin America and Caribbean)** : Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (IADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,000,000) (GEF ID 9058)
39. **South Africa** : Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (non-grant) (DBSA) (GEF Project Grant : \$15,000,000) (GEF

ID 9085)

40. **Regional (Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Mali, Tanzania, Zambia, Congo DR)**  
: Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa (non-grant) (AfDB) (GEF Project  
Grant : \$12,000,000) (GEF ID 9051)



**PROJECT/PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL**  
**Under the GEF Trust Fund**  
**June 2015**

No.	GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Project/Program Title	PPG Amount	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofinancing Amount	Total Project Cost
<b>Programmatic Approaches</b>											
1	9077	Global (Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire, China, India, Mexico, Malaysia, Peru, Paraguay, Senegal, Vietnam, South Africa)	World Bank, ADB, AfDB, DBSA, IADB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO	Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM)			137,822,072	12,403,984	137,822,072	1,478,647,433	1,616,469,505
2	9072	Global	UNDP, World Bank, WWF-US, CI, IADB, UNEP	Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains (IAP-PROGRAM)			40,332,518	3,629,927	40,332,518	443,200,000	483,532,518
3	9060	Global (Regional, Cote d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Ecuador, Indonesia, Peru, Senegal)	FAO, WWF-US, UNDP, World Bank, CI, UNEP	Coastal Fisheries Initiative (PROGRAM)			33,731,193	3,035,807	33,731,193	201,500,000	235,231,193
4	9071	Global (Global, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo Republic, Ethiopia, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia)	World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, IUCN, WWF-US, ADB	Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (PROGRAM)			90,377,470	8,133,974	90,377,470	513,137,060	603,514,530
5	9070	Regional (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda)	IFAD, UNEP, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, CI, UNIDO	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM)			106,359,290	9,572,336	106,359,290	805,361,640	911,720,930
<b>Sub-Total for Programmatic Approaches</b>							<b>408,622,543</b>	<b>36,776,028</b>	<b>408,622,543</b>	<b>3,441,846,133</b>	<b>3,850,468,676</b>

No.	GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Project/Program Title	PPG Amount	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofinancing Amount	Total Project Cost
<b>Multi Focal Area Projects</b>											
6	9094	Regional (Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan)	FAO	Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Systems in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)	210,845	18,976	10,981,815	988,363	11,192,660	38,606,000	49,798,660
7	7993	Belarus	UNDP	Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits	120,000	11,401	4,263,561	405,038	4,383,561	14,100,000	18,483,561
8	9050	Chad	AfDB	Building Resilience For Food Security and Nutrition in Chad's Rural Communities	150,000	14,250	5,329,452	506,298	5,479,452	17,600,000	23,079,452
9	9088	Costa Rica	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica	91,324	8,676	2,319,635	220,365	2,410,959	3,157,500	5,568,459
10	9055	Ecuador	UNDP	Sustainable Development of the Ecuadorian Amazon: Integrated Management of Multiple Use Landscapes and High Value Conservation Forests	198,000	17,820	12,462,550	1,121,630	12,660,550	49,338,350	61,998,900
11	6956	Egypt	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt	70,000	6,650	2,843,241	270,108	2,913,241	3,957,526	6,870,767
12	9086	Indonesia	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia	91,325	8,675	3,561,644	338,356	3,652,969	6,420,000	10,072,969
13	6965	Indonesia	UNDP	Strengthening Forest Area Planning and Management in Kalimantan	195,000	18,525	9,000,000	855,000	9,195,000	55,000,000	64,195,000
14	6958	Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	Conservation of Globally Important Biodiversity and Association Land and Forest Resources of Western Tian Shan Forest Mountain Ecosystems and Support to Sustainable Livelihoods	121,013	11,496	3,988,575	378,915	4,109,588	16,500,000	20,609,588
15	9037	Kyrgyz Republic	World Bank	Sustainable Forest and Land Management Project			4,109,589	390,411	4,109,589	15,000,000	19,109,589
16	6992	Myanmar	UNDP	Ridge to Reef: Integrated Protected Area Land and Seascape Management in Tanintharyi	150,000	14,250	5,250,000	498,750	5,400,000	16,000,000	21,400,000
17	9044	Peru	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru	91,000	8,644	3,196,672	303,684	3,287,672	3,801,742	7,089,414
18	9093	Sri Lanka	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Sri Lanka	60,000	5,700	2,497,078	237,222	2,557,078	3,000,000	5,557,078
19	8031	Uzbekistan	UNDP	Sustainable Natural Resource and Forest Management in Key Mountainous Areas Important for Globally Significant Biodiversity	160,000	15,200	6,209,863	589,937	6,369,863	24,000,000	30,369,863
20	8021	Zambia	AfDB	Zambia Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development Project	200,000	19,000	7,334,247	696,753	7,534,247	26,562,630	34,096,877
<b>Sub-Total for Multi-focal Areas</b>					<b>1,908,507</b>	<b>179,263</b>	<b>83,347,922</b>	<b>7,800,830</b>	<b>85,256,429</b>	<b>293,043,748</b>	<b>378,300,177</b>

No.	GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Project/Program Title	PPG Amount	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofinancing Amount	Total Project Cost
<b>Single Focal Area Projects</b>											
<b><i>Biodiversity</i></b>											
21	9095	Fiji	UNDP	Building Capacities to Address Invasive Alien Species to Enhance the Chances of Long-term Survival of Terrestrial Endemic and Threatened Species on Taveuni Island and Surrounding Islets	150,000	14,250	3,502,968	332,782	3,652,968	14,260,093	17,913,061
22	8025	Peru	UNEP	Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	100,000	9,500	2,190,000	208,050	2,290,000	8,665,800	10,955,800
23	9073	South Africa	DBSA	Unlocking Biodiversity Benefits through Development Finance in Critical Catchments	137,615	12,385	7,201,835	648,165	7,339,450	30,500,000	37,839,450
<b>Sub-Total for Biodiversity</b>					<b>387,615</b>	<b>36,135</b>	<b>12,894,803</b>	<b>1,188,997</b>	<b>13,282,418</b>	<b>53,425,893</b>	<b>66,708,311</b>
<b><i>Chemicals and Waste</i></b>											
24	9080	Regional (Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	UNEP	Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)	200,000	18,000	10,500,000	945,000	10,700,000	23,000,000	33,700,000
25	6921	China	UNIDO	Demonstration of Mercury Reduction and Minimization in the Production of Vinyl Chloride Monomer	300,000	27,000	16,200,000	1,458,000	16,500,000	99,000,000	115,500,000
26	9046	China	World Bank	Reduction and Phase-out of PFOS in Priority Sectors in China	300,000	27,000	24,250,000	2,182,500	24,550,000	145,300,000	169,850,000
27	9079	Honduras	UNDP	Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Risks Associated with their Final Disposal	110,000	10,450	3,460,000	328,700	3,570,000	10,420,000	13,990,000
28	9045	Montenegro	UNDP	Comprehensive Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs in Montenegro	100,000	9,500	3,500,000	332,500	3,600,000	17,979,292	21,579,292
29	9078	Philippines	UNIDO	Implementation of PCB Management Programs for Electric Cooperatives and Safe e-wastes Management	160,000	15,200	6,200,000	589,000	6,360,000	35,920,000	42,280,000
<b>Sub-Total for Chemicals and Waste</b>					<b>1,170,000</b>	<b>107,150</b>	<b>64,110,000</b>	<b>5,835,700</b>	<b>65,280,000</b>	<b>331,619,292</b>	<b>396,899,292</b>

No.	GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Project/Program Title	PPG Amount	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofinancing Amount	Total Project Cost
<b><u>Climate Change</u></b>											
30	9053	Argentina	UNIDO	Reducing Argentina's Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector through the Utilization of Organic Waste for Energy Generation in Agriculture and Agro Industries	100,000	9,500	6,000,000	570,000	6,100,000	27,060,000	33,160,000
31	9067	Cook Islands	ADB	Renewable Energy Sector Project	136,986	13,014	4,127,668	392,128	4,264,654	24,280,000	28,544,654
32	9048	Ethiopia	UNDP	Ethiopian Urban NAMA: Creating Opportunities for Municipalities to Produce and Operationalise Solid Waste Transformation (COMPOST)	100,000	9,500	6,667,123	633,377	6,767,123	43,437,626	50,204,749
33	9042	Moldova	UNDP	Moldova Sustainable Green Cities – Catalyzing Investment in Sustainable Green Cities in the Republic of Moldova Using a Holistic Integrated Urban Planning Approach	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	30,320,000	33,059,726
34	9081	Turkey	UNDP	Promoting Energy-Efficient Motors in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	100,000	9,500	3,750,000	356,250	3,850,000	26,350,000	30,200,000
35	6913	Uzbekistan	UNDP	Market Transformation for Sustainable Rural Housing Project	100,000	9,500	6,000,000	570,000	6,100,000	108,000,000	114,100,000
<b>Sub-Total for Climate Change</b>					<b>636,986</b>	<b>60,514</b>	<b>29,184,517</b>	<b>2,772,529</b>	<b>29,821,503</b>	<b>259,447,626</b>	<b>289,269,129</b>
<b><u>International Waters</u></b>											
36	9054	Regional (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa)	UNDP	Support to the Orange-Senqu River Strategic Action Programme Implementation	250,000	22,500	10,815,137	973,362	11,065,137	121,000,000	132,065,137
<b>Sub-Total for International Waters</b>					<b>250,000</b>	<b>22,500</b>	<b>10,815,137</b>	<b>973,362</b>	<b>11,065,137</b>	<b>121,000,000</b>	<b>132,065,137</b>
<b><u>Land Degradation</u></b>											
37	8005	Armenia	IFAD	Sustainable Land Management for Increased Productivity	73,060	6,940	3,937,500	374,063	4,010,560	23,000,000	27,010,560
<b>Sub-Total for Land Degradation</b>					<b>73,060</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>3,937,500</b>	<b>374,063</b>	<b>4,010,560</b>	<b>23,000,000</b>	<b>27,010,560</b>
<b><u>Non-Grant Instrument Projects</u></b>											
38	9058	Regional (Latin America and Caribbean)	IADB	Impact Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (non-grant)	70,000	6,650	10,000,000	950,000	10,070,000	48,300,000	58,370,000
39	9085	South Africa	DBSA	Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (non-grant)	200,000	18,000	15,000,000	1,350,000	15,200,000	190,450,000	205,650,000
40	9051	Regional	AfDB	Moringa Agro-forestry Fund for Africa (non-grant)			12,000,000	1,080,000	12,000,000	50,800,000	62,800,000
<b>Sub-Total for Non-Grant Instrument</b>					<b>270,000</b>	<b>24,650</b>	<b>37,000,000</b>	<b>3,380,000</b>	<b>37,270,000</b>	<b>289,550,000</b>	<b>326,820,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>4,696,168</b>	<b>437,152</b>	<b>649,912,422</b>	<b>59,101,509</b>	<b>654,608,590</b>	<b>4,812,932,692</b>	<b>5,467,541,282</b>