



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.49/05
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October 20 – 22, 2015
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 12

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

RECOMMENDED COUNCIL DECISION

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.49/05, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approved the work program comprising 17 project concepts (including a child project from a programmatic approach approved as part of GEF-5) and two programmatic frameworks, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by November 5, 2015.

Total resources approved in this work program amounted to \$254.99 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The work program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFDs):

[See Annex A and A.1]

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	iii
Introduction	1
Distribution of Gef Project Financing By Region And Focal Area	2
Distribution of Resources By Agency	7
Co-Financing.....	9
Outcome Targets For The Work Program	10
Innovative Elements In The Work Program	10
Programmatic Approaches	10
Projects	13
Summary Of Project PIFs And Programmatic Approaches In The October 2015 Work Program	21
Annex A: Project Proposals Submitted For Council Approval	23
Annex A-1: Projects Submitted Under Programmatic Approaches.....	27

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure 1: Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the October 2015 Work Program by Region and Focal Areas	2
Figure 2: Percentage of GEF -6 Resources Programmed by Focal Areas in Work Programs to date.....	3
Figure 3: Percentage of GEF Project Financing by Region in the October 2015 Work Program and in GEF-6 to Date.....	3
Figure 4: Proportion of GEF -6 Resources Programmed by Region and Focal Areas in Work Programs to date.....	4
Figure 5: Breakdown of Resources by Agency in the October 2015 Work Program	9
Figure 6: Distribution of Co-financing in the October 2015 Work Program by Co-financiers	9

List of Tables

Table 1: GEF Resources Requested in the October 2015 Work Program by Focal Area	5
Table 2: Resources Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area and Corporate Program	7
Table 3: Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the October 2015 Work Program and overall in GEF-6.	8
Table 4: Estimated Global Environmental Benefits associated with the Amazon Program	12
Table 5: Non-Grant Instrument Resources Requested in the October 2015 Work Program	14

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The present work program requests a total \$233.67 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$21.32 million in associated Agency fees, plus an indicative amount of \$4.71 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by the GEF is being matched by over \$18 in co-financing.
2. In this work program, recommended projects and programs focus on two main areas: climate change and the sustainable management of the Amazon ecosystem. The focus on climate change responds to significant country demand for funding climate change projects and programs in advance of the COP21 in Paris. The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program takes advantage of the momentous opportunity that has been created by the decision of Brazil, Peru, and Colombia (that collectively contain over 80% of the Amazon basin within their national boundaries) to work together at the regional level.
3. The recommended work program consists of 17 project concepts (including one child project from a Programmatic Approach approved as part of GEF-5) and two 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 approved as part of the GEF-6 replenishment process. The work program also includes two project proposals to be funded by the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot (NGI), which 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.
4. A total of \$172.7 million was programmed by 17 countries from their respective STAR¹ allocations, for projects and programs addressing priorities of the biodiversity, climate change mitigation and land degradation focal areas. In addition, the WP includes \$45.24 million under the Sustainable Forest Management strategy. If the work program is approved as submitted, 17 recipient countries will benefit directly from GEF support across the globe, including 8 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and 3 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), while an additional 16 countries will be eligible for support under the two Non-Grant Instruments.
5. Substantively, the work program addresses 15 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 work program addresses unsustainable land management and agriculture in the Amazon, building resilient landscapes in Bhutan, energy efficiency investments in a variety of sectors, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions through land management, technology transfer, and the promotion of renewable energy. 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

¹ System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

mechanism.

6. 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 73.45 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 24 percent of GEF-6 target, and emissions reductions of 498 million tCO₂e representing 66 percent of GEF-6 target.

7. The work program makes full use of the existing cash reserves. Projected cash infusions into the *GEF Trust Fund*, however, indicate that additional levels of funding will become available in the coming months. It will therefore be possible to entertain an intersessional work program (sometime in early 2016) that can complement and build on the October 2015 work program and achieve a balanced overall set of investments as stipulated in the GEF-6 replenishment.

INTRODUCTION

8. The work program requests a total \$233.67 million of GEF Trust Fund resources and \$21.32 million in associated Agency fees, plus an indicative amount of \$4.71 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by the GEF is being matched by over \$18 in co-financing.

9. This cover note outlines important aspects of the proposed work program, including trends in the GEF resources relative to focal areas strategies and objectives, distribution by geographical region and GEF agencies, and highlights innovative elements of the projects and programs. The Council is requested to review and approve the work program for the total resources requested (see Annex A and A.1 for the financial details of the PIFs and PFDs).

10. In this work program, recommended projects and programs focus on two main areas: climate change and the sustainable management of the Amazon ecosystem. The focus on climate change responds to significant country demand for funding climate change projects and programs in advance of the COP21 in Paris. The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program takes advantage of the momentous opportunity that has been created by the decision of Brazil, Peru, and Colombia (that collectively contain over 80% of the Amazon basin within their national boundaries) to work together at the regional level.

11. The work program includes investments that improves forest management and strengthens protected areas in the Amazon, builds resilient landscapes in Bhutan, promotes energy efficiency investments in a variety of sectors, delivers GHG emissions reductions through land management, and provides incentives for the development of renewable energy. 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.

12. The work program also includes two major developments in accordance with the GEF 2020 and focal area strategies in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. They include: a) two major programmatic approaches focusing on major drivers of environmental degradation; b) the Non-Grant Instrument (NGI) Pilot, with two 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 15 other focal area projects. Overall, the proposed work program addresses 15 of the 28 GEF focal area and corporate objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document.

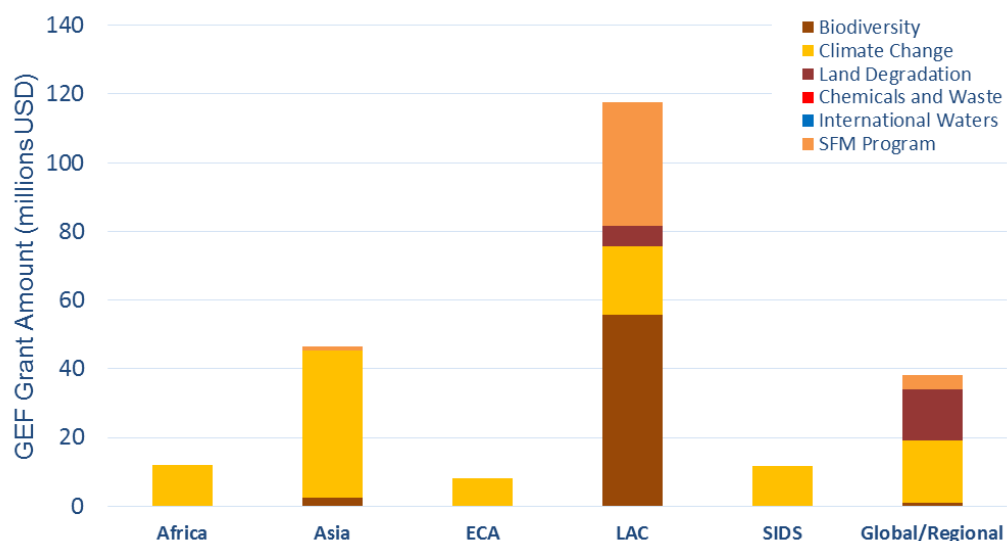
13. The work program makes full use of the existing cash reserves. Projected cash infusions into the *GEF Trust Fund*, however, indicate that additional levels of funding will become available in the coming months. It will therefore be possible to entertain an intersessional work program (sometime in early 2016) that can complement and build on the October 2015 work program and achieve a balanced overall set of investments as stipulated in the GEF-6

replenishment.

DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

14. Figure 1 shows the regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed work program by focal area. Of the total GEF project financing of \$233.67 million, global and regional programs including the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (the regional component of the program is tabulated here) account for about 16 percent. The resources going to country projects are dominated by Latin America primarily because of the Amazon child projects with 50% of the total resources, and Africa, Asia, Small Islands Developing States, and Europe and Central Asia getting 5, 20, 5 and 4 percent, respectively. In all, 17 recipient countries across the globe will benefit from this work program, including 8 LDCs and 3 SIDS². In all regions, climate change (CC) resources make up the bulk of programming with biodiversity (BD) representing a significant portion of the proposed programmed resources for Latin America.

Figure 1: Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the October 2015 Work Program by Region and Focal Areas

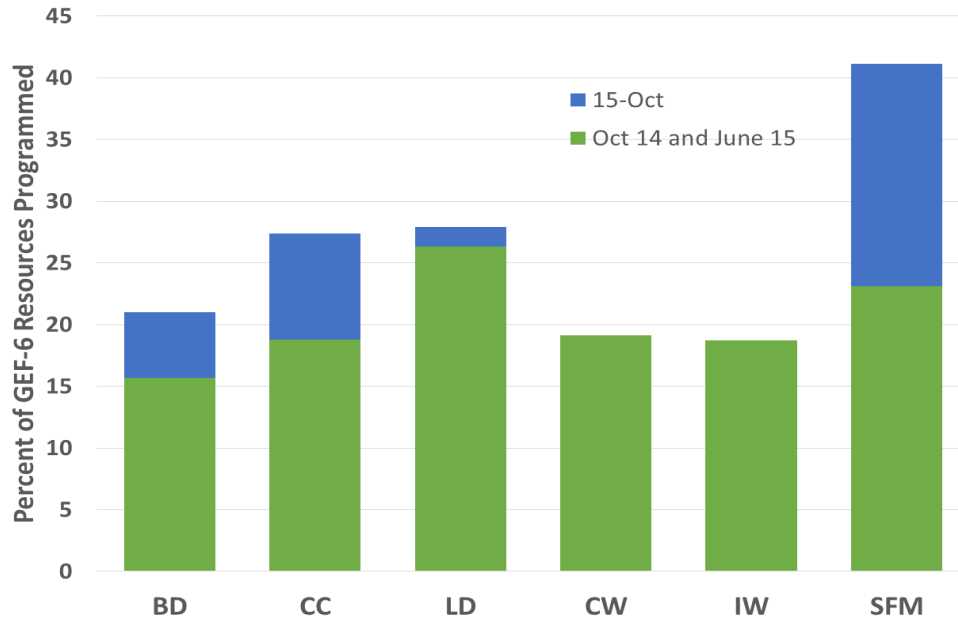


15. Since the launch of the GEF-6 program, Council has approved two work programs (October 2014 and June 2015) and the current one represents the 3rd work program of GEF-6. Programming features vary by work program depending on many factors including the nature and eligibility of projects received. It is of interest however, to take stock of where resources have been allocated to date to ensure that balance among focal areas is achieved at the end of GEF-6. Figure 2 shows the percentage of GEF-6 resources programmed to date for each focal area (including the proposed allocations of this work program in blue). To date, BD, chemicals

² Under the UNEP Leapfrogging program, up to 70 countries will have access to best practices and policy guidance on energy efficiency

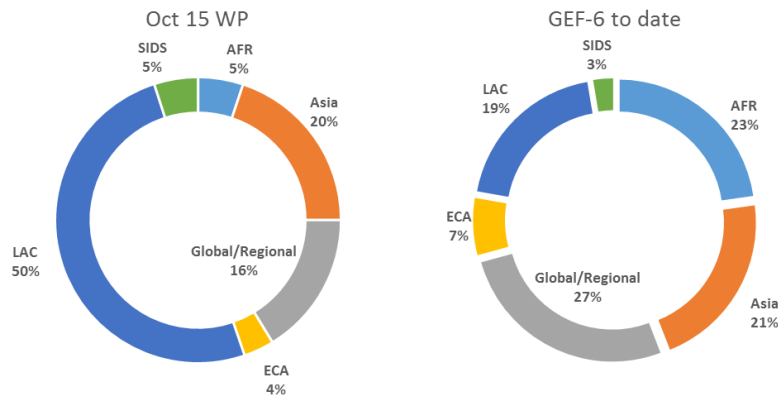
and waste (CW), and international waters (IW) are slightly behind in resource programming (having received 20% or less of GEF-6 funding to date), while CC, land degradation (LD) and sustainable forest management (SFM) are slightly ahead.

Figure 2: Percentage of GEF -6 Resources Programmed by Focal Areas in Work Programs to date.



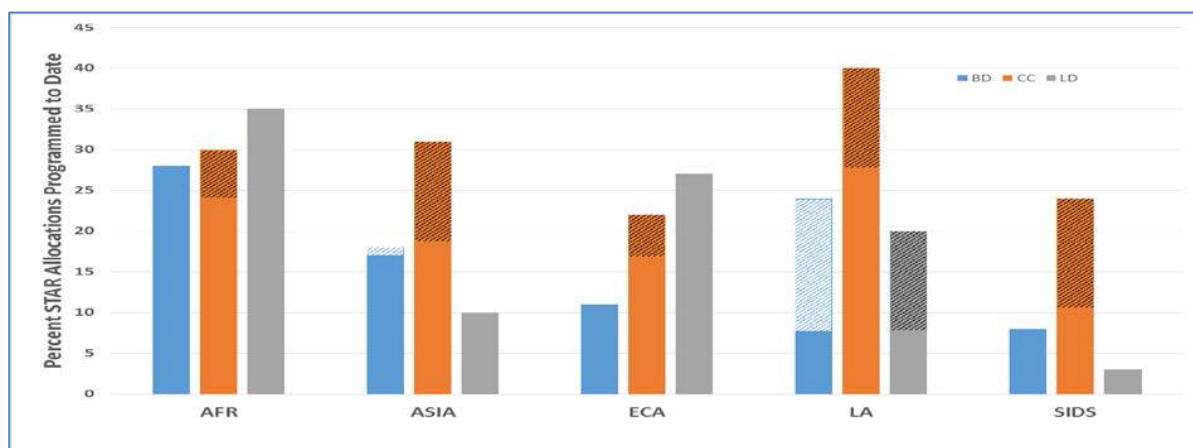
16. The breakdown of resources by region for the October work program shows variations across the regions (Figure 3). Although the present October work program is skewed towards Latin America, programming to date in GEF-6 is much more balanced across regions.

Figure 3: Percentage of GEF Project Financing by Region in the October 2015 Work Program and in GEF-6 to Date



17. The programming to date of focal areas in each region has also been strategic and varies per focal area across GEF regions (figure 4). Overall the proportion of climate change funding has been high in all regions. This is not surprising given the present focus on this theme. Proportionally, CC STAR resources have been the most programmed in Asia, Latin America, and in Small Islands Developing States. In Africa and Europe and Central Asia, CC STAR resources have also been high but have been surpassed in percentage of total allocation used by LD funds. Programming of BD resources has been slower in all areas and behind LD in Africa and Europe and Central Asia. Small Islands Developing States have benefitted from higher CC programming with fairly small proportions of other STAR resources to date.

Figure 4: Proportion of GEF -6 Resources Programmed by Region and Focal Areas in Work Programs to date (shaded portion of bar represents this work program).



18. As we submit the present work program to Council for approval, it is important to note that, according to Trustee’s projections, the GEF will potentially be in a position to entertain an inter-sessional work program early in 2016. Based on a recent analysis, BD, CW, and IW can be prioritized to ensure that projects and programs represent more accurately the GEF-6 replenishment parameters. In the case of BD, all regions will need to make use of additional resources. To the degree that is possible, focus can be given to programming resources in regions that have not received support commensurate to their overall allocation (e.g. SIDS, ASIA and ECA). Likewise, a strong focus on IW and CW projects and programs would ensure that many of the good projects that have been submitted could be adequately resourced.

19. To meet these priorities and other possible directions for programming in the near future, analysis of the roster of logged projects/programs indicates that many of the important priorities discussed above (including focus on BD, CW, and IW) for future work programs (including potential inter-sessional and June 2016) could be partly addressed when resources become available in the GEF Trust Fund.

TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE OCTOBER WORK PROGRAM

20. The total \$254.99 million of GEF resources requested is drawn, among others, from envelopes of the three STAR focal areas (Table 1). The work program reflects a special emphasis on climate change given the upcoming COP21 in Paris and on the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program. In addition to the focal area envelopes, resources are also drawn from set-aside funds for the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Incentive Mechanism, and the Non-Grant Instrument (NGI). While the NGI resources are utilized for focal area projects, the SFM incentive set-aside 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 October 2015 Work Program by Focal Area

Focal Area	Resources Requested ³ (\$ million)		
	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fees ⁴	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
Biodiversity	59.01	5.31	64.33
Climate Change	112.39	10.40	122.79
Land Degradation	20.77	1.87	22.63
SFM Program	41.50	3.74	45.24
Total	233.67	21.32	254.99

21. 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 the work program has a strong emphasis on climate change, many other GEF-6 objectives and priorities will be addressed through multi-focal area projects and programs.

- (a) The BD focal area resources amount to \$64.33 million, programmed in one large program and part of one multi-focal area projects. The major BD investment in this work program is in the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program, followed by a multi-focal area project that will address the enhancement of community livelihoods in Bhutan by strengthening the resiliency of forest and agriculture landscapes.
- (b) Climate Change mitigation is represented in 16 programs and projects accounting

³ NGI funding is included in the focal area that is specified in the project

⁴ 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.

for \$122.79 million of the focal area resources. Thirteen (13) 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. Climate change resources are also supporting a global program on the development of high efficiency products and appliances and also contributing to the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes program in terms of emissions avoided.

- (c) The LD focal area is contributing to the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program and the non-grant pilot project on land restoration accounting for a total of \$22.63 million in this work program.
- (d) Finally, this work program includes the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program which accesses the SFM incentive mechanism to tackle drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The program will promote integrated management of forest landscape ecosystems for multiple benefits.

22. With regard to the focal area objectives, resources requested in this work program addresses 15 of the 28 included in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. The work program focuses strongly on objective CCM1-1 Promote the timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options accounting for \$88.09 million or 34.6% or total resources. Other prominent objectives represented in this work program include BD1-1 Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure accounting for \$18.81 million or 7.4% or total resources, and BD4-9 Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface accounting for a total of \$24.18 million or 9.5% or total resources,

STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-6 RESOURCES

23. The work program provides a mixed emphasis on programming directions, with a strong focus on CC and important secondary focus on BD and LD (Table 2). The amounts requested are highest for BD and CC focal areas, followed by LD.

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 October 2015 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)	Total GEF-6 Resources Programmed* (\$ million)	Percent of Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6
	Amount (\$ million)	% of GEF Total	Total	Total	% of Target
Biodiversity	1,101	24.83	64.33	233.19	21%
Climate Change	1,130	25.48	106.44	311.98	28%
Land Degradation	371	8.37	6.28	87.52	24%
Chemicals and Waste	554	12.49	-	107.33	19%
International Waters	456	10.28	-	85.52	19%
Non Grant Pilot	110	2.48	32.70	74.69	68%
Country Support Program (CSP)	23	0.52	-	-	0%
Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	34	0.77	-	3.72	11%
Small Grant Program	140	3.16	-	70.00	50%
SFM Program	230	5.19	45.24	94.75	41%
Integrated Approach Pilot	160	3.61	-	159.65	100%
Corporate Budget	125	2.82	-	-	0%
Total Resources Programmed	4,434	100.00	254.99	1,228.35	28%

24. For resources under the STAR, 17 recipient countries endorsed a total amount of \$172.70 million from their respective country allocations to fund projects and programs in the October work program addressing objectives of the BD, CC and LD focal areas. The total resources from STAR allocations amount to 68 percent of the total GEF grant for the work program.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

25. Table 3 shows the distribution of GEF financing by GEF partner Agencies for this work program and overall for GEF-6 to date. Nine GEF Agencies are included as lead for projects and programs (including child projects) in the proposed work program. The World Bank (35.74 percent) and the UNDP (27.09 percent) account for the largest proportions of resources programmed (Figure 5). The remaining resources are fairly evenly distributed between the

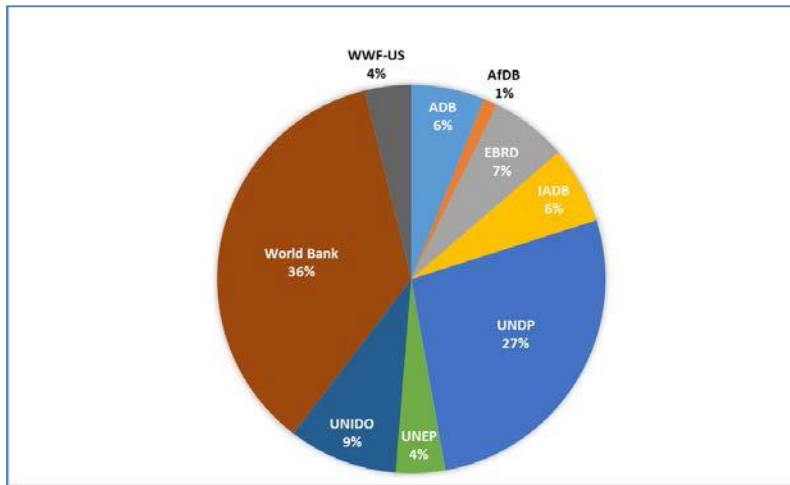
remaining 7 agencies. Total Agency fees⁵ requested amount to \$21.32 million or 9 percent of the total GEF project financing.

Table 3: Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the October 2015 Work Program and overall in GEF-6.

Agency	Current WP (in Millions \$)	Percent of current WP	Total GEF-6 Resources to date (in millions \$)	Percent of Total WPs to date
ADB	15.46	6.06	42.79	3.48
AfDB	2.89	1.13	39.19	3.19
CI	-	-	2.93	0.24
DBSA	-	-	29.07	2.37
EBRD	16.35	6.41	24.23	1.97
FAO	-	-	34.27	2.79
GEFSEC	-	-	0.35	0.03
IADB	16.35	6.41	49.38	4.02
IFAD	-	-	64.90	5.28
UNDP	69.08	27.09	459.30	37.39
UNEP	10.65	4.18	96.34	7.84
UNIDO	23.26	9.12	99.81	8.13
World Bank	91.13	35.74	257.70	20.98
WWF-US	9.82	3.85	28.10	2.29
Total	254.99	100.00	1,228.35	100.00

⁵ 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)

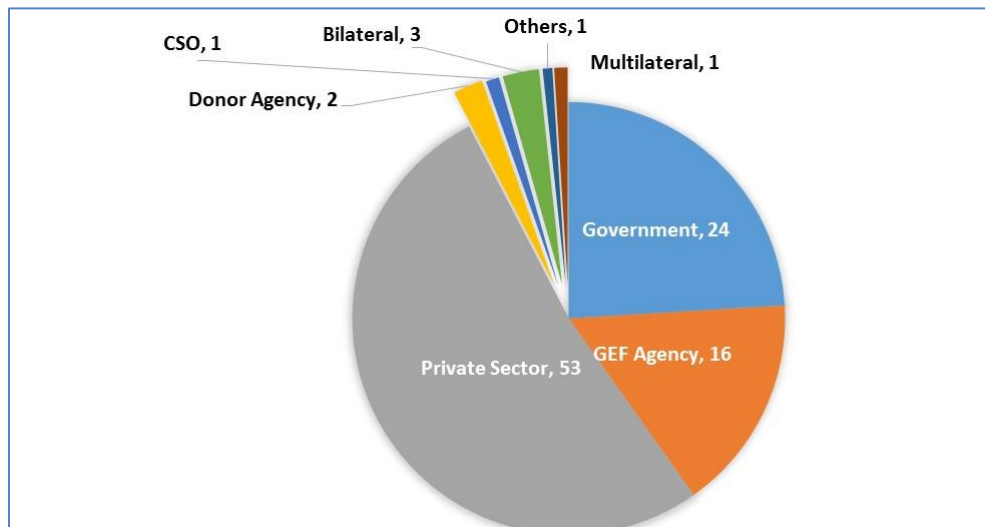
Figure 5: Breakdown of Resources by Agency in the October 2015 Work Program



CO-FINANCING

26. Figure 6 shows the distribution of indicative co-financing levels of the projects proposed in this work program by co-financier. Total co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$4.71 billion. Each dollar of GEF financing is matched by over \$18 in co-financing. The indicative amount is contributed primarily by the Private Sector (53 percent), Government Agencies (24 percent), GEF Agencies (16 percent), and the remaining 7 percent by all other sources.

Figure 6: Distribution of Co-financing in the October 2015 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$million)



OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

27. 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 73.5 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 24 percent of GEF-6 target, and emissions reductions of 498 million tCO₂e representing 66 percent of the GEF-6 target.

INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS IN THE WORK PROGRAM

28. The innovative elements in this work program are in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions. They include: a) a strong emphasis on climate change with 15 projects in anticipation of the COP21, b) two major programmatic approaches focusing on major drivers of environmental degradation; including the Amazon Program approved as part of the GEF-6 replenishment process; c) the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot, with two projects that demonstrate opportunities for strategic engagement by GEF with the private sector initiatives to invest in Global Environmental Benefits.

Programmatic Approaches

29. The recommended work program includes two 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 approved as part of the GEF-6 replenishment process. The Regional Program on Amazon Sustainable Landscape, represent the largest single investment in this work program and constitutes a unique and important program for one of the most important ecosystem in the world that provides global environmental services at a scale unmatched anywhere. The Amazon Program responds to the urgent need to continue the on-going successful large-scale sustainable development planning that underpins the massive ecosystem services provided by this ecosystem. It is truly unprecedented having the three major countries in the Amazon basin join together at the regional scale to exchange lessons learned, build capacity for land management, and jointly monitor land and forest cover dynamics, among other actions. This program will deliver a variety of Global Environmental Benefits that include major contributions to GEF-6 corporate targets in the focal areas of BD, LD, and CC. The second program, Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products, global in nature, will support expansion of existing efforts to identify and support countries ready to commit to transforming national and regional markets to energy efficient products as a key step up to combat climate change.

A. The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program

30. South America is home to several ecologically-sensitive biomes, most notably the Amazon, where balancing economic development with conservation remains an on-going challenge. The Amazon Biome encompasses 6.70 million km² and is shared by eight countries (Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname), as well as the overseas territory of French Guiana. The Amazon includes 610 protected areas, as well as 2,344 indigenous territories that cover 45% of the basin. More than 40 percent of the rainforest remaining on Earth is found in the Amazon and it is home to at least 10 percent of the world's known species, including endemic and endangered flora and fauna. The Amazon River is the largest river basin in the world and accounts for 15-16% of the world's total river discharge into the oceans. The Amazon plays a critical role in climate regulation regionally and globally. The Amazon forest helps regulate temperature and humidity, and is linked to regional climate patterns through hydrological cycles that depend on the forests. Given the large amount of carbon stored in the forests of the Amazon, there is considerable potential to influence global climate if not properly protected or managed. The Amazon contains 90-140 billion metric tons of carbon, the release of even a portion of which could accelerate global warming significantly. Land conversion and deforestation in the Amazon release up to 0.5 billion metric tons of carbon per year, not including emissions from forest fires, thus rendering the Amazon an important factor in regulating global climate. In sum, the Amazon is one of the most important biomes in the world.

31. The majority of the Amazon forest is contained within Brazil, with 60% of the rainforest, followed by Peru with 13%, Colombia with 10%, and with minor amounts in Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. In order to have a significant impact in reducing deforestation and promote efficient land use in the Amazon region, the World Bank Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program addresses a complex set of drivers of deforestation and barriers for sustainable land use that Brazil, Colombia, and Peru currently face and that the program will help them address through national and regional level action along four main lines of investment:

- Component 1, "Integrated Amazon Protected Areas", will increase conservation and protection of biodiversity through protected areas creation and system expansion, improved protected area management and sustainable financing at the system-wide level.
- Component 2, "Integrated Landscape Management", will contribute to climate change resilience and enhance sustainable land use by improving forest and land management and reducing carbon emissions from deforestation.
- Component 3, "Policies for Protected and Productive Landscapes", will incorporate biodiversity management principles into selected government sectors that are drivers of deforestation (i.e., agriculture, extractive industries and infrastructure) through sectoral agreements and/or instruments.

- Component 4, “Capacity Building and Regional Cooperation”, will complement the national projects and maximize the efficiency of the broader Program and to provide opportunities for south-south learning, foster intergovernmental cooperation, use M&E tools and geospatial services, apply best practices and peer review and develop portfolio-wide training and communication strategies.

Table 4: Estimated Global Environmental Benefits associated with the Amazon Program

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Indicative Program Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	73,117,000 <i>hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	52,700 <i>hectares</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO ₂ e mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	300 million <i>metric tons</i>

32. The importance of this program cannot be overstated for the reasons listed above and also for the Global Environmental Benefits that will be delivered as listed in table 4. This program will deliver significant benefits along 3 distinct focal areas including BD, LD, and CC. This program will also help support a more sustainable and resilient environment for local communities to thrive and have stable livelihoods. Finally, the Program will include very important, strategic, and collaborative regional actions that will provide opportunities for capacity-building, learning, joint monitoring and the application of best practices to sustainable land management and conservation.

B. Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products

33. The UNEP/UNDP program Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products will support the expansion of existing efforts to identify and support countries ready to commit to transforming national and regional markets to energy efficient products as a key step to combat climate change. Child projects proposed for this program include Costa Rica, Sudan, and Kazakhstan. This proposed program is a good example of a thematic program under the GEF’s updated programmatic approach. The theme of this program is accelerating the use of energy efficient appliances, such as LED street lighting, refrigerators, fans, room air conditioners, motors, and distribution transformers. The program follows on and is complementary to the GEF project "Establishing the Foundations of a Partnership to Accelerate the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Appliances and Equipment" (UNEP Project #5831). Both efforts are fully aligned with

the SE4All energy efficiency accelerators platform. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 61 million tCO₂e.

Projects

34. The 17 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, promote technology transfer for energy efficiencies, promote climate-resilient farming practices, facilitate the energy conservation and energy efficient operation of buildings and building services in the public sector in China, increase access to electricity in rural Liberia by means of energy efficiency measures, and promote the expansion of geothermal energy application to help reduce the use of fossil fuels for electricity generation in Indonesia. The examples of projects presented in the paragraphs below are intended to highlight some of these innovations.

A. Non-Grant Instrument Projects

35. This work program includes two project proposals to be funded by the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot, selected from more than 9 formal submissions for the second call for proposals, and which will expand the opportunities for strategic engagement by the GEF with private sector initiatives and deliver global environmental benefits. The two proposals cover priorities under the Land Degradation and Climate Change Mitigation focal area strategies, and are designed to promote engagement with private sector partners in Europe and Central Asia and Latin America. Together, the projects utilize a total \$32.7 million of the NGI resources, with an initial amount of \$275.3 million in co-financing, which may increase as additional investment partners are sought during the project preparation phase. Table 5 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.

36. The IADB *Risk Mitigation Instrument for Land Restoration* project, a GEF investment of \$15 million and leveraging \$120 million in co-financing, will deploy an innovative risk mitigation instrument to support public and private sector investment to restore degraded lands in Latin America.

Table 5: Non-Grant Instrument Resources Requested in the June 2015 Work Program

Agency: Proposal	Region	Focal Area	GEF Financing (\$ mill) (without fees)	Co-financing (\$ mill)	Co-Financing Ratio	Estimated Global Environmental Benefits
IADB	Latin America	LD	15.0	120.0	1:8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 45,000 hectares under sustainable land management • 4.5 million tons CO₂e avoided or sequestered
EBRD	ECA	CCM	15.0	155.25	1:10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 million tons CO₂e avoided

37. The private sector is increasingly seeking investments in the restoration of degraded lands as a means of bringing low productivity land into production. Such investments however, have longer payback periods and represent various types of high financial risk making them difficult to finance. The Risk Mitigation Instrument is innovative for its support of donor-supported financial instrument with GEF funds used to provide either guarantees or subordinated loans, helping catalyze additional public and private sector investments by reducing perceived risk and providing a model to address remaining risks. Subsequently, the project will effectively reduce pressures from drivers of deforestation, one of the strategic priorities of the GEF 2020 vision, by addressing an increase in demand through sustainable increases in land productivity. The project will support land restoration and integrated natural resources management activities such as sustainable management for increased eco-system services; landscape regeneration; intercropping; shade-grown systems; high-value forest products; and silvo-pastoral systems yielding benefits on at least 45,000 hectares. The enhancements to carbon stock in these investments are estimated to yield emissions reductions of 4.5 million tCO₂e.

38. The EBRD Project *Green Logistics Program* will improve efficiency and productivity of freight transport in the Black Sea Region by enhancing access to finance. Through the efficiency and productivity improvement, GEF intervention will not only reduce the negative impacts of freight transport such as GHG emissions, air pollution, noise and accidents, but also ease the infrastructure constraint to absorb additional traffic which is envisaged in the coming years. GEF funding will provide subordinated loans at a concessional rate and security for investments made by the EBRD that promote energy efficiency and lower GHG emissions in the logistics sector. The availability of junior funding from the GEF will allow the EBRD to invest its own funds in projects that otherwise would be priced excessively, thus leveraging the EBRD's capacity to deliver energy efficiency solutions in the logistics sector in the region and to help clients to introduce best practices. With the GEF funding, co-financing investments should be well over \$155 million during the project period. Subsequent follow-on investments are expected to rise to \$250 million after the project is completed. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 9.1 million tCO₂e.

B. Multi-Focal Area Project⁶

39. In Bhutan, the UNDP/ LDCF, GEF TF project on *Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Forest and Agricultural Landscapes and Community Livelihoods* will address multiple environmental benefits in an integrated manner: climate change adaptation, agricultural sustainability, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable forest management. It is a highly innovative project that will bring together a range of government partners and local stakeholders to address inter-related drivers of vulnerability and environmental degradation, and will yield useful lessons on integrated action for replication.

40. This project will enhance climate resilient management, financial sustainability and governance of biological corridors (including three tiger breeding corridors) and forest landscapes. It will also build resilience among agricultural communities and communities in the biological corridors that are vulnerable to heavy rainfall, floods and drought, which could intensify or increase with climate change. This will be done through improved soil management, irrigation, crop diversification, community based nature tourism development and other livelihood diversification options, and improved access to agricultural markets. The project will promote good practices such as a landscape approach to biological corridor management, the high conservation value forest approach, improvement of carbon stock monitoring systems, and implementation of sustainable financing systems. It will also enhance institutional capacity to integrate climate change considerations into sub-national level ecosystem management. The project is closely aligned with Bhutan's environmental and development priorities as laid out in its 11th Five Year Plan and various strategy documents.

41. This project is expected to yield climate resilience benefits for over 155,000 people, improve the management of over 350,000 hectares of land containing globally significant biodiversity, bring an additional 100,000 hectares of land under sustainable management, and yield climate change mitigation benefits in the form of 3 million tCO₂e of avoided emissions.

C. Single Focal Area Projects

42. The UNIDO project Integrated Adoption of New Energy Vehicles in China will scale up the deployment of new energy vehicles and facilitate the integration of renewable energy and electric vehicles. The proposed project is a good example of the GEF 2020 vision – promoting innovative technologies and approaches. It will not only demonstrate advanced charging technologies and vehicles-to-grid technologies, but also explore innovative business models such as electric vehicles sharing scheme to promote the uptake of new energy vehicles in China. The project will greatly contribute to the goals set by the Urban Electric Mobility Initiative, launched at the NY Climate Summit in 2014. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 8.3 million tCO₂e.

⁶ This MFA project is also a Multi-Trust Fund project shared between the GEF and the LDCF

43. The UNDP project, *Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (FREAGER)* in Papua New Guinea will enable the application of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and support country targets of 50% GHG emissions reduction by 2030 by addressing GHG emissions from non- forestry sectors. This project is innovative in investing in commercial applications of renewable energy and energy efficiency by energy service corporations, industrial plants and commercial buildings. It will also establish and operationalize a financing scheme by the existing banks for these investment. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 5 million tCO₂e.

44. The UNDP project, *Improving the Performance and Reliability of RE Power Systems in Samoa (IMPRESS)*, will improve sustainable and cost-effective utilization of indigenous renewable energy resources for energy production. Samoa has implemented a number of renewable energy projects, but this project is innovative in boosting biomass energy resource which has yet been tapped for power generation, and in addressing instability of existing grid through the application of power system performance and reliability enhancement technologies by the Electric Power Company. The project will also increase capacity of the local banks in order to improve availability and access to financial resources. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 0.9 million tCO₂e.

45. The UNDP project, *Facilitation of the Achievement of Sustainable National Energy Targets of Tuvalu (FASNETT)*, will facilitate the development and utilization of feasible renewable energy resources and application of energy efficiency technologies for achieving realistic energy targets in Tuvalu. The country is heavily reliant on imported oil fuels for electricity generation and household use, but it has committed to obtain 100% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2020. Toward this target, the project will support policy development and implement the demonstration of renewable energy based energy system (aside from solar) and energy efficiency technology applications, and financing models for commercial and residential renewable energy and energy efficiency project through the existing banks. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 0.27 million tCO₂e.

46. The UNDP project on *Energy Efficiency Improvement in Public Sector Buildings in China* will facilitate energy conservation and energy efficient operation of buildings and building services in the public sector in China. Although China has over 20 years of experience in energy efficiency improvements, as of today this country has not strictly enforced policies, rules and regulations on energy efficiency and low carbon operation and maintenance for public buildings. As a result, the public building sector has become one of the major contributors of energy consumption and GHG emissions. In 2012 public buildings contributed 434 million tCO₂e, which is equivalent to the total emissions of 91 million cars. By strictly enforcing policies, rules and regulations on energy efficiency and low carbon operation and maintenance for public sector buildings, engaging committed stakeholders, and using innovative and scalable activities, this project will address market barriers to energy efficiency and the driver of carbon emissions from the public building sector. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 4.5 million tCO₂e.

47. The UNDP project - *De-risking Renewable Energy Investment* in Kazakhstan will promote private-sector investments in large and small-scale renewable energy in order to achieve Kazakhstan's 2030 renewable energy target. Kazakhstan was the largest GHG emitter in Central Asia with annual emissions of 284 million tCO₂e, and the country's energy sector accounted for 85% of all emissions in 2012. Today, new renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, and small hydro) only accounts for 0.06% of Kazakhstan's total primary energy supply. The key barrier to the development of new renewable energy has been the absence of incentives for the private sector to take on high risks investments. This GEF project will likely unlock this barrier by developing and proposing effective energy policy, and developing de-risking tools and incentives to attract private investments in new renewable energy. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 5.3 million tCO₂e.

48. The AfDB project - *Increasing Energy Access Through the Promotion of Energy Efficient Appliances* in Liberia – will increase access to electricity in rural Liberia by means of energy efficiency measures. In 2009, the National Energy Policy of Liberia set a target of 20% improvement in energy efficiency by 2015, but it seems that the country will miss the target because there has not been sufficient investment in energy efficiency over the past four years. Barriers to the investment in energy efficiency include: lack of institutional capacity and weak political will to invest in energy efficiency, lack of energy efficient technologies; and absence of standardized monitoring systems for GHG emissions. The GEF project will be the first one in the country that will finance the adoption of energy efficiency measures and the provision of relevant technical and institutional support to mainstream energy efficiency practices at the national level of the country. The project will introduce new methods, practices, and products related to energy efficiency to the body of existing energy policy. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 0.2 million tCO₂e.

49. The UNIDO project - *Towards Sustainable Energy for All in Mozambique*- will promote market-based dissemination of integrated renewable energy systems for productive activities in rural areas. Mozambique consumed 9.8 million tons of oil equivalent of primary energy in 2009. All oil products for power generation are imported and their cost accounts for 15% of the country's imports, making Mozambique a country particularly vulnerable to oil price fluctuation. Developing market-based dissemination of integrated renewable energy systems for productive activities in rural areas, therefore, will have multiple benefits for the country, including energy security, GHG emission reductions, and poverty reduction. By introducing renewable energy technologies on farms and in the agro-processing industry across the country, the project will initiate a process of continued technology innovation for these industries. The project will also demonstrate that decentralized power generation for rural areas in Africa can be cost effective. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 4.4 million tCO₂e.

50. The UNIDO project - *Promote Bio-Ethanol as Alternative Clean Fuel for Cooking in the United Republic of Tanzania* – will support the transition of households in Tanzania to use renewable energy for cooking. The current contribution of Tanzania to global climate change is

limited but it may grow significantly. In 2009, CO₂ emissions were 9.6 million tons. However, GHG emissions will likely increase by 7-fold by 2030 as compared to that in 2005. In addition, the prevailing poverty level and over-dependence on inefficient use of biomass fuels are the root causes of the environment degradation. Lack of access to modern renewable energy services creates a vicious cycle of poverty for rural communities due to continued limited production opportunities and social facilities. Deforestation due to excessive biomass consumption also poses a severe threat to biodiversity. This GEF project will develop new fuel grade ethanol production, promote the development of new technology for local production of ethanol stoves, and support new renewable energy availability to households. An additional benefit of this project will be to improve in-door air for households that will benefit women and children. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 2.3 million tCO₂e.

51. The UNDP project *NAMA - Integrated Waste Management and Biogas in Uganda* will improve waste management practices in towns and municipalities through the introduction of integrated wastewater treatment plants and biogas digesters. Uganda's GHG emissions in the year 2000 amounted to 11.8 million tons and the waste sector contributed 6% of that. Economic growth, population increase, and urbanization are contributing to the increase of GHG emissions from waste water. Except for Kampala, all other urban areas in Uganda have been disposing of solid waste in burrow pits instead of constructed landfills, with no control of methane emissions. There is also no direct policy on methane mitigation from waste. The GEF project will pioneer a new way of doing business in the three pilot municipalities, where waste is considered a valuable resource. While reducing the volume of landfill waste, the biogas plants will generate electricity, heat and bio-fertilizer that can all be used for productive purposes. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 0.2 million tCO₂e.

52. This UNEP and ADB project *Creating and Sustaining Markets for Energy Efficiency* will support India's innovative financing institution Energy Efficiency Saving's Limited (EESL). EESL has already demonstrated successful energy savings models with utility rebate programs, on bill financing, supplier credit etc. The project will expand on established business in domestic lighting and street lighting to include new efforts on super-efficient ceiling fans in the domestic sector, tri-generation (i.e., power, heat and cooling) and smart grid technologies. The GEF resources will be used to finance technical assistance in developing and refining EESL's business in these areas, and also provide equity to leverage USD 26 million from KfW and other donors as debt to invest in smart grid and tri-generation technologies. The project will be jointly implemented by UNEP and ADB; the project will include important MRV to enhance knowledge management and promote replication. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 8.5 million tCO₂e.

53. The World Bank project *Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project* in Indonesia will promote the expansion of geothermal energy application to help reduce the use of fossil fuels for electricity generation. This project will use GEF funding, combined with Climate Technology Fund (CTF) funding to create a risk sharing facility that will accelerate exploratory drilling for geothermal energy. Coordinated international development assistance has been

focused on assisting the Government of Indonesia (GoI) in addressing institutional and regulatory shortcomings, and providing support to downstream investment. This project will complement existing bilateral efforts but focus on needed assistance to ensure accelerated exploratory drilling that can lead to bankable projects. This project is designed to provide first-loss risk sharing for exploratory drilling and create a set of projects that can access an existing government fund. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 76.4 million tCO₂e.

54. The UNIDO project *Biogas Applications for the Brazilian Agro-Industry* in Brazil will support the development of sustainable business models for the application of biogas in Brazil's agro-industrial sector. Despite a very strong hydropower sector and growing wind and solar power installations, Brazil is still highly dependent on fossil fuels for transport applications. Considering also the energy needs of the Brazilian agro-industry (34% of domestic electricity is consumed by this sector, and transportation between farms, processors and off-takers consumes significant amounts of diesel on a daily basis), the proposed project will direct its efforts to the uptake of biogas in rural areas. The project will focus on small-scale piloting of biogas for vehicles based on the need for alternatives to fossil fuels in the agricultural sector and the potential new business models that provide multiple off-take opportunities for biogas production. Replicability is enhanced through testing of business models for use of biogas that recognize the need for systems-oriented thinking that looks at the full supply chain, the project will avoid repeating failed approaches tried in other countries. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 3.6 million tCO₂e.

D. GEF-5 Multi-Focal Area Child Project

55. This project in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is part of the larger Pacific Ridge to Reef Program approved as part of GEF-5. The RMI is made up of 5 low lying islands and 29 coral atolls with a population around 70,000 people. The RMI is home to tremendous marine biodiversity and seabird populations as well as rare terrestrial ecosystems. The RMI committed to the Micronesia Challenge to conserve at least 30% of near shore marine resources and 20% of terrestrial resources by 2020. In 2008, RMI developed Reimaanlok - the National Conservation Area Plan with support from Australia and the Centre for Environmental Management. Reimaanlok developed the principles, process and guidelines for the design establishment and management of conservation areas that are fully owned, led and endorsed by local communities based on their needs, values and cultural heritage.

56. The objective of this project is to sustain atoll biodiversity and livelihoods by building community and ecosystem resilience to threats and degrading influences through integrated management of terrestrial and coastal resources. This project will utilize an innovative approach to planning and implementation of integrated natural resource management and conservation on a whole atoll basis. The approach builds on community needs, values and heritage to promote conservation combined with science on biodiversity priorities. This project is building on existing and traditional approaches to natural resource management while furthering the integration into policy frameworks and government policies.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PIFS AND PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THE OCTOBER 2015 WORK PROGRAM⁷

Programmatic Approaches

1. **Global (Costa Rica, Kazakhstan, Sudan)** : Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment)(PROGRAM) (UNEP/UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,370,000) GEF ID 9083
2. **Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Peru)** : Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (World Bank/WWF-US, UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$113,684,455) GEF ID 9272

Non-Grant Instrument Projects

3. **Regional (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Serbia)** : Green Logistics Program (non-grant) (EBRD) (GEF Project Grant : \$15,000,000) GEF ID 9047
4. **Regional (Latin America and Caribbean)** : Risk Mitigation Instrument for Land Restoration (Non-Grant) (IADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$15,000,000) GEF ID 9277

Multi Focal Area

5. **Bhutan**: Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Forest and Agricultural Landscape and Community Livelihoods (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,467,124) GEF ID 9199⁸

Climate Change

6. **China** : Energy Efficiency Improvement in Public Sector Buildings (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$8,932,420) GEF ID 6930
7. **Brazil** : Biogas Applications for the Brazilian Agro-industry (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant: \$7,000,000) GEF ID 9057
8. **Indonesia** : IBRD Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,250,000) GEF ID 9115
9. **Kazakhstan** : De-risking Renewable Energy Investment In Kazakhstan (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,510,000) GEF ID 9192
10. **Uganda** : NAMA on Integrated Waste Management and Biogas in Uganda (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,170,030) GEF ID 9210

⁷ Financial details of the PIFs submitted in this Work Program are presented in Annexes A and A1

⁸ This is a Multi-Trust Fund project. Presented in his work program is the GEF TRUST FUND financial component. The LDCF financial component is presented separately in the LDCF/SCCF work program.

11. **Tuvalu** : Facilitation of the Achievement of Sustainable National Energy Targets of Tuvalu (FASNETT) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,639,725) GEF ID9220
12. **Mozambique** : Towards Sustainable Energy for All in Mozambique: Promoting Market-Based Dissemination of Integrated Renewable Energy Systems for Productive Activities in Rural Areas (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,851,384) GEF ID 9225
13. **China** : Integrated Adoption of New Energy Vehicles in China (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant: \$8,930,000) GEF ID 9226
14. **Samoa** : Improving the Performance and Reliability of RE Power Systems in Samoa (IMPRESS) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,075,828) GEF ID 9251
15. **India** : Creating and Sustaining Markets for Energy Efficiency (UNEP/ADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$18,855,963) GEF ID 9258
16. **Papua New Guinea** : Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (FREAGER) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,840,640) GEF ID 9273
17. **Tanzania** : Promotion of Bio-Ethanol as Alternative Clean Fuel for Cooking in the United Republic of Tanzania (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,457,078) GEF ID 9281
18. **Liberia** : Increasing Energy Access through the Promotion of Energy Efficient Appliances in Liberia (AfDB) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,639,726) GEF ID 9292

Child Project Approved under the GEF-5 Programmatic Approach

19. **Marshall Islands**: R2R Reimaanlok – Looking into the future: Strengthening Natural Resource Management in Atoll communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands Employing Integrated Approaches (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,927,981) GEF ID 5544

ANNEX A: PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL
Under the GEF Trust Fund October 2015

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Programmatic Approaches</u>											
1	9083	Global (Costa Rica, Kazakhstan, Sudan)	UNEP/UNDP	Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment)(PROGRAM)			10,370,000	933,300	10,370,000	55,781,000	66,151,000
2	9272	Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Peru)	World Bank/WWF-US, UNDP	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program			113,684,455	10,231,601	113,684,455	682,980,000	796,664,455
Subtotal for Programmatic Approaches							124,054,455	11,164,901	124,054,455	738,761,000	862,815,455
<u>Non-Grant Instrument Projects</u>											
3	9047	Regional (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Morocco, Moldova, Montenegro, Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Serbia)	EBRD	Green Logistics Program (non-grant)			15,000,000	1,350,000	15,000,000	155,250,000	170,250,000
4	9277	Regional (Latin America and Caribbean)	IADB	Risk Mitigation Instrument for Land Restoration (Non-Grant)			15,000,000	1,350,000	15,000,000	120,000,000	135,000,000
Subtotal for Non-Grant Instrument Projects							30,000,000	2,700,000	30,000,000	275,250,000	305,250,000

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Multi Focal Area</u>											
5	9199	Bhutan	UNDP	Enhancing Sustainability and Climate Resilience of Forest and Agricultural Landscape and Community Livelihoods	150,000	13,500	3,467,124	312,041	3,617,124	15,900,000	19,517,124
Subtotal for Multi Focal Area					150,000	13,500	3,467,124	312,041	3,617,124	15,900,000	19,517,124

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
Climate Change											
6	9057	Brazil	UNIDO	Biogas Applications for the Brazilian Agro-industry	200,000	19,000	7,000,000	665,000	7,200,000	42,248,000	49,448,000
7	6930	China	UNDP	Energy Efficiency Improvement in Public Sector Buildings	200,000	19,000	8,932,420	848,580	9,132,420	60,100,000	69,232,420
8	9226	China	UNIDO	Integrated Adoption of New Energy Vehicles in China	200,000	19,000	8,930,000	848,350	9,130,000	117,000,000	126,130,000
9	9258	India	ADB/UNEP	Creating and Sustaining Markets for Energy Efficiency	300,000	27,000	18,855,963	1,697,037	19,155,963	434,200,000	453,355,963
10	9115	Indonesia	World Bank	IBRD Geothermal Energy Upstream Development Project			6,250,000	593,750	6,250,000	2,854,250,000	2,860,500,000
11	9192	Kazakhstan	UNDP	De-risking Renewable Energy Investment In Kazakhstan	150,000	14,250	4,510,000	428,450	4,660,000	32,450,000	37,110,000
12	9292	Liberia	AfDB	Increasing Energy Access through the Promotion of Energy Efficient Appliances in Liberia	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	37,000,000	39,739,726
13	9225	Mozambique	UNIDO	Towards Sustainable Energy for All in Mozambique: Promoting Market-Based Dissemination of Integrated Renewable Energy Systems for Productive Activities in Rural Areas	82,192	7,808	2,851,384	270,881	2,933,576	9,220,000	12,153,576
14	9273	Papua New Guinea	UNDP	Facilitating Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Applications for Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (FREAGER)	100,000	9,500	2,840,640	269,860	2,940,640	17,300,000	20,240,640
15	9251	Samoa	UNDP	Improving the Performance and Reliability of RE Power Systems in Samoa (IMPRESS)	150,000	14,250	6,075,828	577,204	6,225,828	38,980,000	45,205,828
16	9281	Tanzania	UNIDO	Promotion of Bio-Ethanol as Alternative Clean Fuel for Cooking in the United Republic of Tanzania	100,000	9,500	2,457,078	233,422	2,557,078	10,450,500	13,007,578
17	9220	Tuvalu	UNDP	Facilitation of the Achievement of Sustainable National Energy Targets of Tuvalu (FASNETT)	100,000	9,500	2,639,725	250,774	2,739,725	15,900,000	18,639,725
18	9210	Uganda	UNDP	NAMA on Integrated Waste Management and Biogas in Uganda	100,000	9,500	2,170,030	206,153	2,270,030	12,000,000	14,270,030

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
Subtotal for Climate Change					1,782,192	167,808	76,152,794	7,140,235	77,934,986	3,681,098,500	3,759,033,486
<u>Grand Total</u>					1,932,192	181,308	233,674,373	21,317,177	235,606,565	4,711,009,500	4,946,616,065

ANNEX A-1: PROJECTS SUBMITTED UNDER PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES
Under the GEF Trust Fund October 2015

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees Paid	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	Total GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
Multi Focal Area											
	5395			R2R- Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods							Approved by Council in June 2013
1	5544	Marshall Islands	UNDP	R2R Reimaanlok Looking to the Future: Strengthening Natural Resource Management in Atoll Communities in the Republic of Marshall Islands Employing Integrated Approaches (RMI R2R)	150,000	13,500	3,927,981	353,519	4,077,981	3,500,000	7,577,981
				Sub total for Multi Focal Area	150,000	13,500	3,927,981	353,519	4,077,981	3,500,000	7,577,981
				<u>Grand Total</u>	150,000	13,500	3,927,981	353,519	4,077,981	3,500,000	7,577,981