

50<sup>th</sup> GEF Council Meeting  
June 07 – 09, 2016  
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 17

**WORK PROGRAM  
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

## RECOMMENDED COUNCIL DECISION

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.50/11, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approved the Work Program comprising 38 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 23, 2016.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$449.7 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFDs):

[See Annex A and A.1]

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

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

With respect to the PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the final PFD document fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be posted on the web for the Council's information.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The present Work Program requests a total of \$411.9 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$37.8 million in associated Agency fees, plus an indicative amount of \$2.3 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by GEF is matched by \$5 in co-financing.
2. The recommended Work Program consists of 43 projects and programs proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework.
3. The Work Program has a strong emphasis on biodiversity and natural resource management with a particular focus on Africa. This is timely as we are approaching the Convention of Biological Diversity COP in Mexico reflecting the commitment of the overall GEF partnership to support the priorities of GEF recipient countries to implement their commitments before the Convention.
4. Natural resource management and land use in Africa continue to be major priorities for GEF country clients as reflected in this Work Program. Overall, Africa is also receiving the largest share of resources, which includes an expansion of the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention Program to many additional countries.
5. This Work Program also includes some major resource programming for critical programs (two of which are resubmissions due to increased interest from additional countries). One of these, the Restoration Initiative, represents the first major program of its scale for the GEF that focuses specifically on ecosystem and habitat restoration in key landscapes around the world. This program also fits in very nicely with the focus of integration among biodiversity and natural resource management given that habitat restoration has the potential to generate multiple benefits across focal areas, particularly biodiversity, land degradation, and climate change mitigation.
6. The Work Program also includes three project proposals that were included in the intersessional Work Program and for which some council members requested more in-depth review. The remainder of the Work Program includes projects that embody focal area priorities for GEF-6.
7. A total of \$273 million from the Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Land Degradation focal areas was programmed by 51 countries from their respective STAR1 allocations.
8. In addition, the Work Program includes \$70.1 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$16.5 million from the International Waters focal area. Finally, a total of \$70.1 of SFM incentive resources has been allocated to select projects. If the Work Program is approved as submitted, 82 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and 21 Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

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

9. The Work Program addresses 28 of the 31 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 land use change and habitat restoration, over-exploitation of marine fisheries, unsustainable practices in the agriculture sector, and the environmentally sound management and disposal of many POPs and other chemicals. With this drivers-based approach, the proposed projects 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.

10. It is important to highlight that some projects are starting to make direct links to their respective Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) as part of the Paris Agreement. This is a welcome beginning of an alignment between Country priorities, Convention commitments, and GEF financing, illustrated by the BOAD/GEF project, Hybridization of Diesel Engines of Multifunctional Platforms with Solar Systems that will increase access to electricity through the development and use of reliable and proven renewable energy technologies in the rural areas of Togo.

11. This Work Program is expected to generate significant global environmental benefits, including a) 72 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 24 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 9 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 7.4 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 298 million<sup>2</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided representing 40 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 2 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 1,920 tons of POPs (2.4 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 58 tons of mercury (5.8 percent of GEF-6 target).

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<sup>2</sup> The reported expected results for tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided, 298 million, includes estimates of co-benefits from several focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (54 million), SFM (96 million) and other Multi-Focal area (148 million).

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The present Work Program requests a total of \$411.9 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$37.8 million in associated Agency fees, plus an indicative amount of \$2.3 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by GEF is matched by \$5 in co-financing.
2. The recommended Work Program consists of 43 projects and programs proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework.
3. The Work Program has a strong emphasis on biodiversity and natural resource management with a particular focus on Africa. This is timely as we are approaching the Convention of Biological Diversity COP in Mexico reflecting the commitment of the overall GEF partnership to support the priorities of GEF recipient countries to implement their commitments before the Convention.
4. Natural resource management and land use in Africa continue to be major priorities for GEF country clients as reflected in this Work Program. Overall, Africa is also receiving the largest share of resources, which includes an expansion of the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention Program to many additional countries.
5. This Work Program also includes some major resource programming for critical programs (two of which are resubmissions due to increased interest from additional countries). One of these, the Restoration Initiative, represents the first major program of its scale for the GEF that focuses specifically on ecosystem and habitat restoration in key landscapes around the world. This program also fits in very nicely with the focus of integration among biodiversity and natural resource management given that habitat restoration has the potential to generate multiple benefits across focal areas, particularly biodiversity, land degradation, and climate change mitigation.
6. The Work Program also includes three project proposals that were included in the intersessional Work Program and for which some council members requested more in-depth review. The remainder of the Work Program includes projects that embody focal area priorities for GEF-6.
7. A total of \$273 million from the Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Land Degradation focal areas was programmed by 51 countries from their respective STAR<sup>3</sup> allocations.
8. The Work Program includes \$70.1 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$16.5 million from the International Waters focal area. A total of \$70.1 of SFM incentive resources has been allocated to select projects. If the Work Program is approved as submitted, 82 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and 21 Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

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<sup>3</sup> System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

9. The Work Program addresses 28 of the 31 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 land use change and habitat restoration, over-exploitation of marine fisheries, unsustainable practices in the agriculture sector, and the environmentally sound management and disposal of many POPs and other chemicals. With this drivers-based approach, the proposed projects 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.

10. Finally, the Work Program includes projects that support mitigation actions identified in the respective countries' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Such alignment of support with INDC priorities is an important step for the GEF to start assisting developing countries' efforts to meet and comply with the Paris Agreement<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, through such support, the GEF is responding to COP 21 guidance, which requested the GEF to implement activities that advance priorities identified in the INDCs starting in 2016<sup>5</sup>. For example, the BOAD/GEF project, *Hybridization of Diesel Engines of Multifunctional Platforms with Solar Systems*, will increase access to electricity through the development and use of reliable and proven renewable energy technologies in rural areas of Togo. Several countries included the Technology Needs Assessments in their respective INDCs. The UNEP/GEF project, *Technology Needs Assessment-Phase III*, will assist 20 Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to carry out improved Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and to develop national Technology Action Plans (TAs), in line with national sustainable development objectives. Haiti's INDC includes technology transfer based on Technology Needs Assessment as part of mitigation actions. Nauru's INDC recognizes the need for development of new technologies and transfer of existing appropriate technologies for adaptation, stating "Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) will help countries like Nauru track their needs for new equipment, techniques, services, capacities, and skills necessary to build resilience to climate change."

11. 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)

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<sup>4</sup> Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreements states the following: Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

<sup>5</sup> Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 11 of Guidance to the Global Environment Facility states the following: Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider how to support developing country Parties in formulating policies, strategies, programmes and projects to implement activities that advance priorities identified in their respective intended nationally determined contributions in a manner consistent with the operational policies and guidelines of the Global Environment Facility, starting in 2016

## TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

12. The total \$449.7 million of GEF resources requested is drawn from envelopes of all five focal areas (Table 1). The Work Program reflects an appropriate balance of resources across the different focal areas, including opportunities to maximize synergy in delivering global environmental benefits. In addition to the focal area envelopes, resources are also drawn from the incentive mechanism for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Incentive Mechanism. The SFM incentive resources are programmed through multi-focal area projects and programs that are designed to maximize potential for integration and synergy in generating global environmental benefits.

**Table 1. GEF resources requested in the June 2016 Work Program**

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ million)		
	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fees*	Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
Biodiversity	132.55	12.18	144.72
Climate Change Mitigation	96.83	8.92	105.75
Land Degradation	38.95	3.58	42.53
Chemicals and Waste	64.22	5.84	70.06
International Waters	15.07	1.40	16.47
SFM Program	64.25	5.89	70.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>411.88</b>	<b>37.79</b>	<b>449.67</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.

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

- (a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amounts to \$144.7 million, programmed in three programs, four single focal area, and across 17 multi-focal area projects. The programs include the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention which is a resubmission to expand into new countries, the Restoration Initiative that focuses on fostering innovation and integration in support of the Bonn Challenge, and the Sustainable Management of Madagascar's Marine Resources which will ensure that the sustainable use of this country's marine resources is guided by sound conservation and management practices. The single focal area projects will promote smart agriculture and securing the genetic diversity of Mexican Agroecosystems, preventing Invasive Alien Species threats in the Caribbean, and the sustainable management of priority landscapes in Mexico.



- (b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by three programs, 10 single focal area projects, and 10 multi-focal area projects accounting for \$105.8 million of the focal area resources. One of the programs, Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products, is a resubmission to expand the number of participating countries. The single focal area projects will focus among other topics on the promotion of small hydro-power and better access to energy services in the Central African Republic, catalyzing environmental finance for low-carbon urban development in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and the sustainable use of biomass for low-carbon development in Turkey.
- (c) Programming from the Chemicals and Waste focal area includes one program, two single focal area projects, and two multi-focal area projects utilizing \$70.1 million, and addressing three major components of the focal area strategy: environmentally sound management of POPs, including POPs wastes, PCB and new POPs, and mercury reduction. The focal area resources for this cohort will help to advance PCB reduction targets under the Stockholm Convention, and build national capacity across Africa to deal with the long-term management of all chemical waste in the future.
- (d) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$16.5 million and is represented by one program and by two multi-focal area projects. The program will focus on the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources in Madagascar, while the single focal area project will focus on promoting sustainable fisheries in the Seychelles as part of a larger regional program.
- (e) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by two programs, one single focal area project, and 17 multi-focal area projects for a total of \$42.5 million. Hence, the focal area priorities are largely addressed through multi-focal area programming. One of the programs, the Restoration Initiative, will focus on ecosystem and habitat restoration on degraded lands in priority landscape around the world. The single focal area project will promote the sustainable management of rangeland in Egypt and Jordan. The large number of multi-focal area project for this focal area reinforces the growing influence of the focal area in promoting integrated approaches to increase potential for synergy in generating global environmental benefits from production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes).
- (f) With regard to the focal area objectives, resources requested in the Work Program address 28 of the 31 in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. There is an adequate distribution of resources programmed against all of the 23 programs, with notable investments in *Managing the Human-Biodiversity Interface* (BD4 Program 9), *Promote the timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options* (CCM-1 Program 1), *Landscape Management and Restoration* (LD-2 Program3), *Reduction and elimination of POPs* (CW-2 Program 3), and *Foster Sustainable Fisheries* (IW-3 Program 7).

## STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-6 RESOURCES

14. The Work Program is characterized by a balanced programming of resources relative to target allocations included in the GEF-6 replenishment phase (Table 2). The amounts requested are highest for Biodiversity and Climate Change (over \$100 million for each focal area), followed by Chemicals and Waste focal area (with over \$70 million programmed). All focal areas except International Waters are now above 40% (range 40 to 44%) in resource utilization at the mid-point of GEF-6. If the Biodiversity portions of the incentive mechanism for SFM and of the IAPs are included, along with the set aside resources of the Biodiversity focal area with the STAR BD programming, the total of Biodiversity resources programmed to date reaches over 47%.

**Table 2. Resources<sup>1,2</sup> Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area**

GEF-6 Focal Area/Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-6		Resources Requested for June 2016 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million) <sup>1</sup>	Total GEF-6 Resources Programmed including fees (\$ million) <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6
	Amount (\$ million)	%	Total	Total	% of Target
Biodiversity	1,101	26%	144.72	450.71	41%
Climate Change	1,130	27%	105.75	475.40	42%
Land Degradation	371	9%	42.53	150.46	41%
Chemicals and Waste	554	13%	70.06	246.03	44%
International Waters	456	11%	16.47	123.58	27%
Non Grant Pilot	110	3%	-	92.40	84%
Small Grant Program	140	3%	-	70.00	50%
SFM Program	230	5%	70.14	188.29	82%
Integrated Approach Pilot	160	4%	-	157.93	99%
Total <sup>6</sup>	4,252	100%	449.67	1,954.80	46%

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.

2 Total resources programmed exclude the Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) GEF-6 theme.

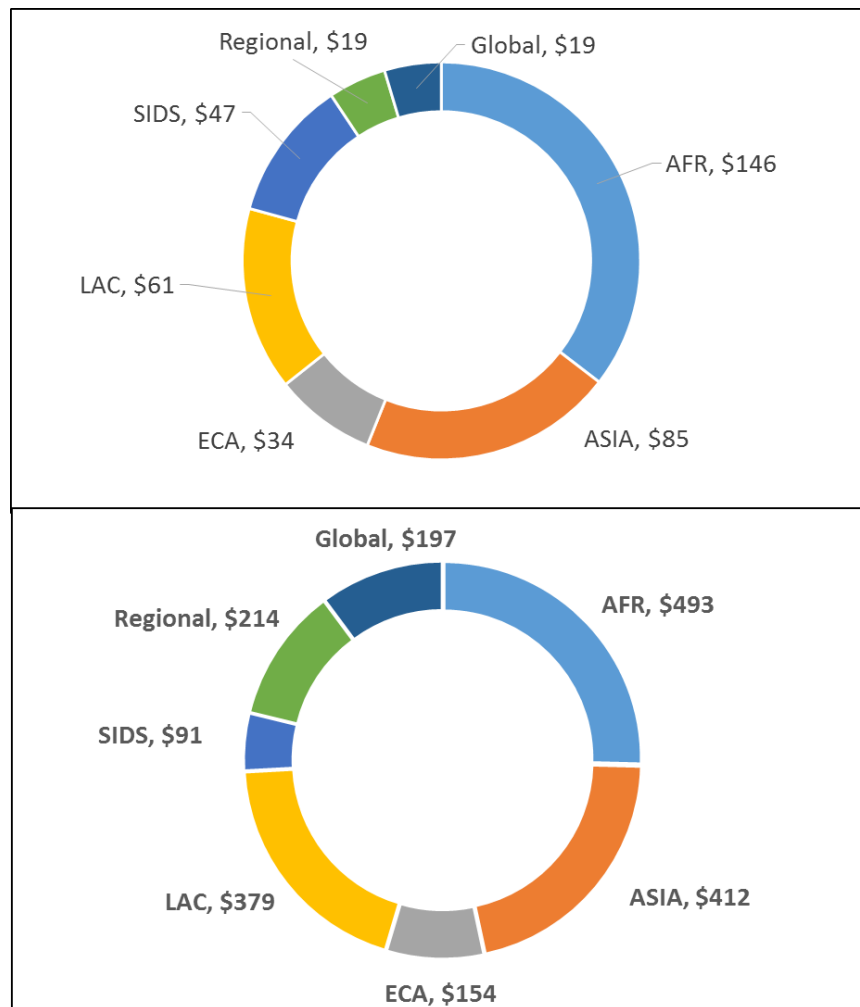
<sup>6</sup> The total resources programmed in this table excludes the Country Support Program (\$23 million), the Cross Cutting Capacity Development (\$34 million), and the Corporate Budget (\$125 million) which were all part of the total GEF-6 replenishment of \$4.434 billion.

15. For resources under the STAR, 51 recipient countries endorsed a total amount of \$273 million (out of the total focal area resources) from their respective country allocations for projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. Total financing from STAR amounts to 65 percent of the total GEF project financing for the Work Program.

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

16. The regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed Work Program is shown in Figure 1. In all, 82 recipient countries across the globe will benefit from this Work Program, including 30 LDCs and 21 SIDS.

**Figure 1. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the June 2016 Work Program by Region (top chart) and in the GEF-6 to date including June 2016 Work Program (bottom chart) (\$ millions)**



17. The breakdown of resources by focal area shows slight differences across the regions (Figure 2). GEF financing in the June Work Program under the Biodiversity focal area is highest across most regions, whereas Chemicals and Waste and Climate Change focal areas are highest in Africa. SIDS are receiving significant resources from both the Biodiversity and Climate Change focal areas. To date in GEF-6, resource programming has reached (or surpassed) the \$400 million or so level for Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

**Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing by Focal area and Region in June 2016 Work Program (top chart) and in the GEF-6 to date including June 2016 Work Program (bottom chart)<sup>7</sup> (\$ millions)**



<sup>7</sup> Category "Other" in bottom chart includes the Integrated Approach Pilots and the Non-Grant Pilot

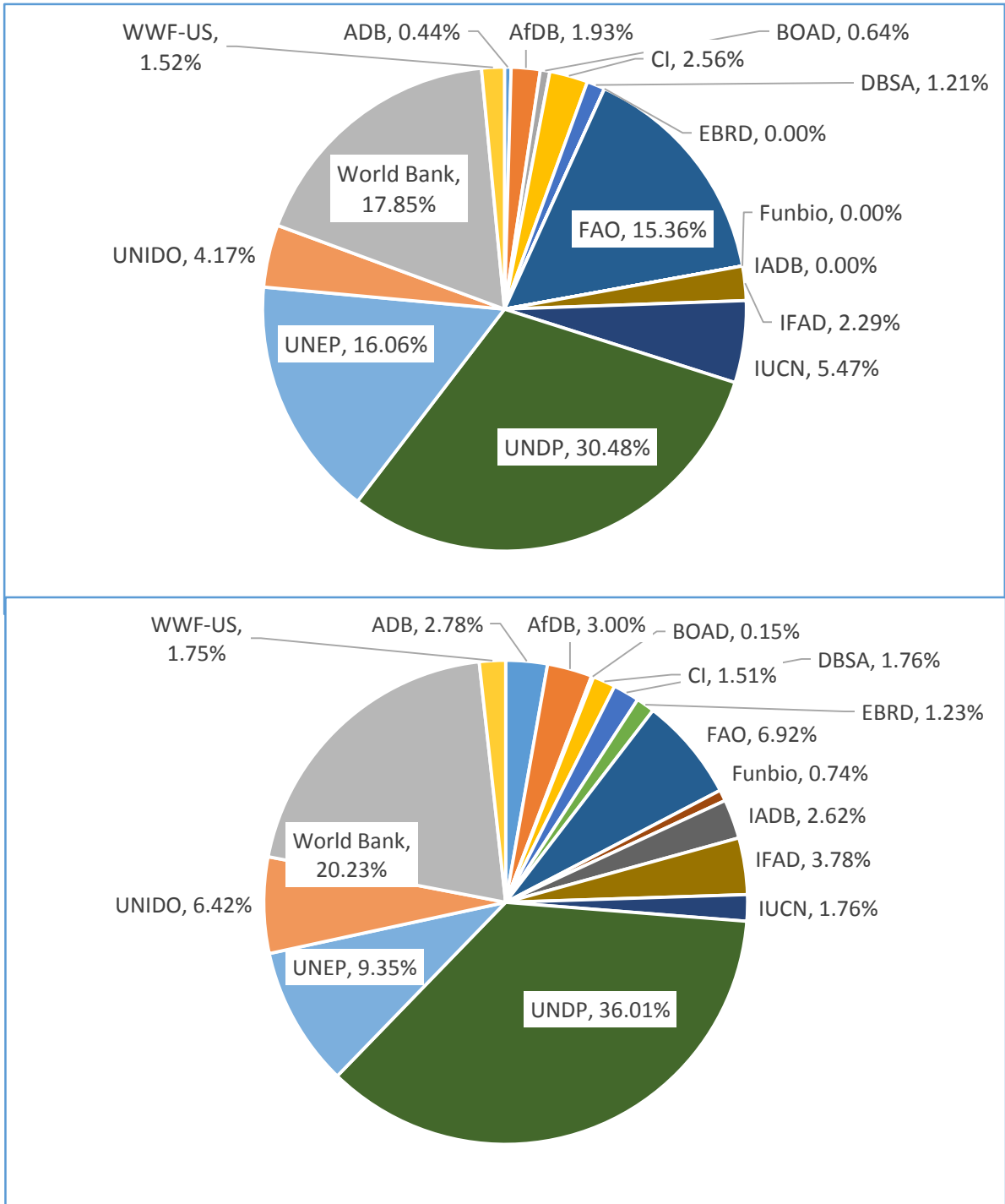
## DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

18. The distribution of GEF financing across GEF partner Agencies is varied. Thirteen of the 18 GEF Agencies are included as lead for projects and or programs in the proposed Work Program for June 2016 (table 3). The UNDP (30 percent), the World Bank (18 percent), UNEP (16 percent), and FAO (15 percent) are the four agencies that account for the largest portion of resources programmed (Figure 3). Total Agency fees requested amount to \$37.8 million or 9 percent of the total GEF project financing. We are pleased to note that this is the first GEF project for BOAD (West African Development Bank). In GEF-6 programming to date, 16 of the 18 agencies have programs or projects as lead agency. The UNDP and the World Bank are the main agencies with 36% and 20% of resources to date, respectively.

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

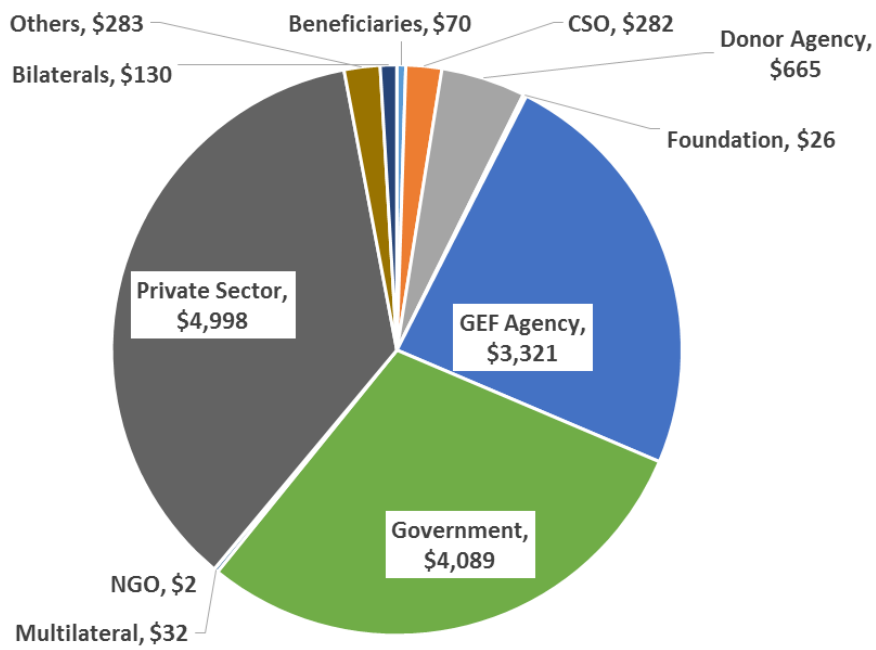
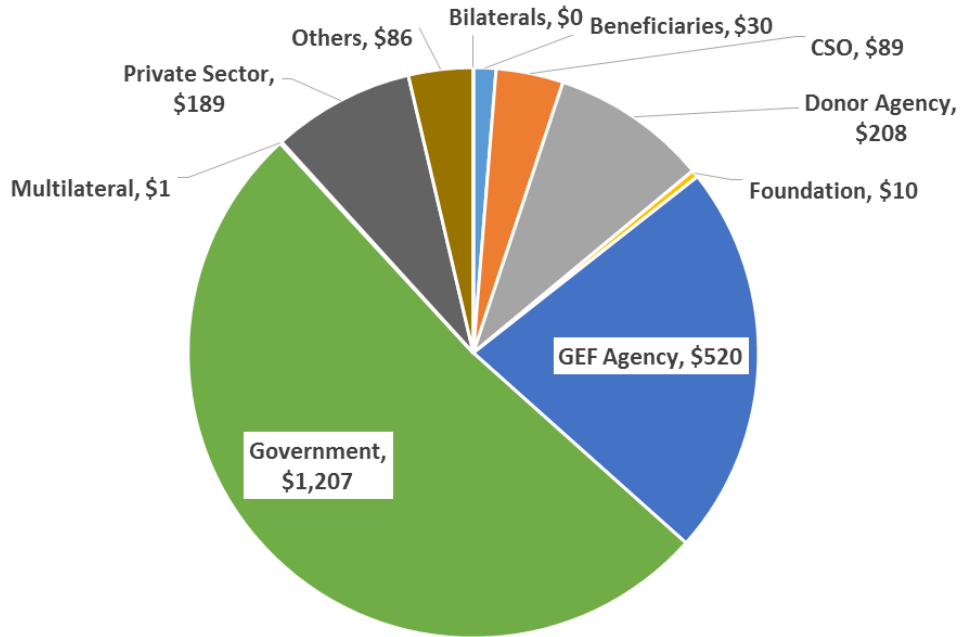
Agency	Resources Requested in June 2016 Work Program including fees (million \$)	% of Resources of June 2016 Work Program	Total GEF-6 Resources inclusive of June 2016 including fees (million \$)	% of Resources in GEF-6 to date including June 2016 Work Program
ADB	2.00	0.44%	54.63	2.78%
AfDB	8.67	1.93%	58.92	3.00%
BOAD	2.90	0.64%	2.90	0.15%
CI	11.51	2.56%	29.69	1.51%
DBSA	5.45	1.21%	34.52	1.76%
EBRD	0.00	0.00%	24.23	1.23%
FAO	69.08	15.36%	136.05	6.92%
FUNBIO	0.00	0.00%	14.64	0.74%
IADB	0.00	0.00%	51.57	2.62%
IFAD	10.28	2.29%	74.28	3.78%
IUCN	24.62	5.47%	34.59	1.76%
UNDP	137.07	30.48%	707.91	36.01%
UNEP	72.20	16.06%	183.72	9.35%
UNIDO	18.77	4.17%	126.13	6.42%
World Bank	80.27	17.85%	397.71	20.23%
WWF-US	6.85	1.52%	34.38	1.75%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>449.67</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>1,966.22</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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



19. The 43 programs and projects bring with them a total of \$2.3 billion in co-financing (Figure 5). The distribution of indicative co-financing levels of the projects proposed in this Work Program by co-financier shows most co-financing coming from governments and GEF-agencies. Total co-financing of \$2.3 billion means that each dollar of GEF financing is matched by over \$5 in co-financing. To date in GEF-6, the co-financing has reached over \$13 billion distributed as shown in the bottom chart of figure 4.

**Figure 4. Distribution of Co-financing in the June 2016 Work Program by Co-financiers (top) and in GEF-6 to date including the June Work Program (bottom) (million)**





## **OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM**

20. The projects cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the programming strategies. The indicative targets suggest the Work Program will generate significant global environmental benefits, including: a) 72 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 24 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 9 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 7.4 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 298 million<sup>8</sup> tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided representing 40 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 2 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 1,920 tons of POPs (2.4 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 58 tons of mercury (5.8 percent of GEF-6 target).

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WORK PROGRAM**

21. This Work Program has a strong emphasis on biodiversity and natural resource management with a particular focus on Africa. This is timely as we are approaching the Convention of Biological Diversity COP in Mexico, reflecting the commitment of the overall GEF partnership to support the priorities of GEF recipient countries to implement their commitments before the Convention.

22. There is a particularly strong group of single focal area biodiversity projects that focus on invasive species in the Caribbean, sustainable agriculture in Mexico, and the sustainable use of biodiversity in priority landscapes in Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico. The Biodiversity focal area also serves as an anchor for 17 of the 21 multi-focal area projects that will deliver multiple benefits, including for biodiversity. Several of the programs also are supported by Biodiversity focal area, including the resubmission of the Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention that will focus on the demand side in this expanded set of countries. The Restoration Initiative represents the first major program of the GEF in the area of habitat and ecosystem restoration, critical natural resource management issues if we are to address the drivers of environmental degradation and in some cases, reverse the degradation scenarios. Finally, the Sustainable Management of Madagascar's Marine Resources complements this set of programs and projects by aligning the sustainable use of that country's marine resources to sound and solid conservation and management practices informed by science. The full Work Program is represented by Multi-Focal Area projects with 21 of the 43 projects and programs, a major focus on Biodiversity and Climate Change with a total of 14 projects in these 2 focal areas, and 5 programs of which 2 are resubmissions to expand the number of participating countries in the Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention program and the Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products program. Many projects are also starting to make links between the climate change and/or land use investments to the respective country's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) as part of the Paris Agreement, such as the BOAD/GEF project "Hybridization of Diesel Engines of Multifunctional Platforms with Solar

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<sup>8</sup> The reported expected results for tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided, 342 million, includes estimates of co-benefits from several focal areas and initiatives as follows: Climate Change Mitigation (68 million), SFM (96 million) and other Multi-Focal area (178 million).

Systems” intended to increase access to electricity through the development and use of reliable and proven renewable energy technologies in the villages of Togo. With the development of policy and regulatory frameworks, the project will create an environment that will be conducive to private sector investments in renewable energy in rural areas beyond its implementation period. This project will ultimately facilitate Togo in achieving the goals laid out in its INDC, which emphasizes the introduction of solar equipment in households and capacity building for various actors concerned as one of the three priority mitigation actions for the energy sector. Also, the UNEP/GEF project, Technology Needs Assessment-Phase III, will assist 20 Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to carry out improved Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and to develop national Technology Action Plans (TAs), in line with national sustainable development objectives. All this come as a welcome alignment between Country priorities, Convention commitments, and GEF financing.

## **Projects**

23. The 43 program and projects in this Work Program are described in the following sections. All project documentation is available on line.

### **A. Programmatic Approaches**

24. The WB/GEF program, Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development, is a revision to project #9071 to expand the program approved by GEF Council in June 2015. This program aims at stopping poaching, trafficking and demand for wildlife and wildlife products illegally traded between Africa and Asia. The original PFD included 10 countries: Botswana, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Tanzania, and Zambia in Africa and India and Indonesia in Asia. This revised PFD includes an additional 8 countries: Kenya, Malawi, Mali, South Africa and Zimbabwe in Africa, and Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam in Asia. This is a WB led program, with the ADB, UNDP, UNEP and the WB participating as GEF agencies. Since the approval of the original PFD in June 2015, the WB has carried out a number of coordination and knowledge management activities including the establishment of the Program Steering Committee (September 2015), the Inception Workshop (January 2016), the Wildlife Virtual Knowledge Exchange “Site Based Law Enforcement Monitoring workshop” (February 2016), and the Virtual Knowledge Exchange on “Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit: Lessons Learned” (May 2016). The WB is organizing the Conference “Engaging Local Communities in Wildlife Conservation” to be held in Nairobi on the margins of UNEA.

25. The IUCN/FAO/UNEP/GEF program, The Restoration Initiative (TRI), has been developed to make a significant global contribution to restoring ecosystem functioning and improving livelihoods through the restoration of priority degraded and deforested landscapes, in support of the Bonn Challenge, and in response to the expressed needs of countries. This program brings together Cameroon, CAR, China, DRC, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan Sao Tome & Principe and Tanzania into a community of practice where countries are able to build off the joint experience of on-going and future forest and landscape restoration efforts. The program employs a landscape- and systems-level approach to managing the dynamic and often

complex interactions between people, natural resources, and the different land uses that comprise a landscape. It makes use of collaborative approaches to harmonize the many land-use decisions of stakeholders with the aims of restoring both ecological integrity and economic productivity as well as enhancing the socio-economic development of local communities. Through the GEF programmatic approach, the TRI will create synergies, provide a wider array of tools and resources to national projects, and leverage key partnerships to yield cost savings and realize greater impact than possible under a fragmented, project-by-project approach. The program is expected to result in 46 million ha of landscapes under improved management, 1.1 million ha of sustainable production practices and will result in the mitigation of 190 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e GHG emissions and mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the management of these landscapes. The program brings together a diverse range of countries that face forest and landscape restoration challenges. The development of a community of practice around active restoration efforts is a major step forward for the restoration community. If successful the program is easily replicable particularly within existing country partners as well as with a wider group of countries.

26. The UNEP/UNDP/GEF program, Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products, is a revision and expansion to program #9083, approved by Council in October 2015 with three participating countries: Costa Rica, Sudan, and Kazakhstan. This revision will add five additional child projects in the following countries: Myanmar, Indonesia, South Africa, Tunisia, and Chile. The program will support countries ready to transform national and regional markets to energy efficient products including LED street lighting, refrigerators, fans, room air conditioners, motors, and distribution transformers. Accelerating adoption of these energy efficient products is a key contributor to reducing GHG emissions in the participating countries will help catalyze a global transition to energy efficient products that has the potential to reduce global electricity consumption by 10%. Total expected greenhouse gas emissions reductions for the eight child projects in the program range from a minimum of 69 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e up to 150 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

27. The WWF/GEF program, Sustainable Use of Madagascar's Marine Resources, will support the Government of Madagascar to achieve effective conservation of the country's unique marine biodiversity while deriving sustainable economic and social benefits from sustainable exploitation of key fisheries at local and national levels. This program is led by WWF, with the World Bank participating as GEF agency. The program is bringing together the contributions of two ministries in Madagascar with mandates in conservation and sustainable management of marine biodiversity and resources for the first time in a systematic manner. This translates into supporting an effective network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and enhancing governance and management of fisheries stocks for improved food security and economic development. The proposed program will be instrumental to fulfill Madagascar's Aichi Target 11 goals as stated at the 2015 World Parks Congress of tripling its marine protected area coverage. It will also support regional cooperation in fisheries management under the broader South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) Fish program.

28. The World Bank/GEF program, Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa, is one of the first integrated attempts to assist African countries to develop

strategies and plans to reduce the risks of exposure to harmful and toxic chemicals, such as mercury, lead, waste and POPs. In most African countries, environmental sound management of harmful chemicals and waste in urban cities is a critical issue due to the lack of technical, financial and managerial capacity to demonstrate results on the ground, and set up institutional mechanisms to promote innovative techniques, practices and approaches for the elimination and reduction of harmful chemicals and waste. Poverty and lack of alternative livelihood opportunities also attract a large percentage of rural poor to Artisanal and Small Scale Gold mining (ASGM). Such intervention will also assist African countries in their commitment to global environmental conventions, such as Stockholm and Minamata. The intervention will help address the critical environmental health issue related to harmful chemicals in urban cities and ASGM. For ASGM, the objective is to formalize the informal sector, empowering the rural poor and provide them with cleaner and simple technologies to address the drivers of global environmental degradation in an integrated and sustainable manner. It is expected that pilot projects in some countries can then be replicated in other countries. Additionally the program is designed to also assess and lay the groundwork for ensuring that technical assistance and investments are supporting truly green growth through enhancing the region's ability to deal with the issues related to the handling, recycling and management of e-waste. The co-financing provided by the Bank will contribute to fund the gap analysis of the legal framework needed to support the project intervention to reduce uPOPs emission from dumpsites as well as mitigate socio-economic impacts of the project activities on ASGM and on the waste pickers and informal recycling sectors. Co-financing also support awareness raising and education for those working at dump sites. It is appropriate to note that while the indicator values for reduction of mercury are targeted at 50 tons and 100 tons of POPs, the types of activities proposed on this project provide for long-term and sustainable reductions far beyond the life of the project.

#### B. Multi-Focal Area Projects

29. The FAO/GEF project, Green-Agriculture in India: Transforming Indian agriculture for global environmental benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes, aims to catalyze transformative change for India's agriculture sector to support the achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conserve critical biodiversity and forest landscapes in the country. Unsustainable agricultural practices are a primary driver of reduced ecosystem services across rural India. Existing policies that determine the direction of agriculture practices at national, state, and district levels do not generally integrate conservation concerns. Building on the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, the GEF project is expected to deliver the following global environmental benefits: improve the conservation status in a total of 1.17 million ha within 5 protected areas as result of sustainable agriculture and SFM practices; 100,000 ha utilizing and conserving genetic diversity of at least 10 globally significant traditional and/or endemic plant and animal species or varieties; 400,000 ha of currently degraded productive landscapes under SLM; 150,000 ha of high conservation value forest lands under SFM; 16; and estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 26.9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

30. The IFAD/GEF project, Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM), will strengthen national policy and institutional capacity to implement peatland related strategies and plans, and enhance integrated sustainable peatland management in targeted landscapes. Management of fire and haze from peatlands is a national and regional priority, as it is causing serious economic, environment, and health issues. The project will reduce fire, enhance water management, rehabilitate and avoid forest conversion through a multi-sectoral partnership, including the private sector. The project is expected to protect, rehabilitate and sustainably manage over 1.5 million ha of targeted peatlands, which will mitigate approximately 3 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. Peatlands in Malaysia significantly contribute to the global carbon store, and also plays a critical role for socio-economic wellbeing of its people, particularly with its timber/non-timber forest products, water supply, flood control, and other values. One of the key innovative aspects of the project is the multi-stakeholder engagement in addressing sustainable peatland management. The engagement of private sector, civil society, and local communities working in partnership with government agencies is an innovative component to the project compared to the conventional sectoral approaches.

31. The UNDP/GEF project, Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program, will contribute in implementing integrated sustainable forest and land management in over 4.1 million ha, which will result in securing major snow leopard landscapes in the country. This will include 60,000 ha of SFM, 250,000 ha of SLM, and 20,000 ha of new protected areas. The snow leopard plays an important ecological role as an important indicator species of healthy mountain ecosystems. It is also an important cultural icon for the people of Pakistan. The project takes an integrated, systemic, and multi-stakeholder approach at the landscape level. The landscape management approach for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources by involving multi-stakeholders at both federal and provincial levels is a novel approach in the context of Pakistan. The project also takes a strong gender/social responsive approach by ensuring both women and men participation in relevant activities. Development and implementation of appropriate institutional structure and financial strategy are planned to ensure long term sustainability and replicability of the project initiative.

32. The UNIDO/GEF project, Sustainable Industrial Zone Development in Peru, aims to support sustainable industrial development in the country through sound chemicals management and climate change mitigation. It will increase adoption of low-carbon and clean technologies and improve chemicals management in the industrial zone of Callao. This will result in reduced air pollution, as well as reductions of unintentionally produced POPs by 28.4 grams per year of toxic equivalents and GHG emissions by 1.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The project will enhance the regulatory framework for sustainable industrial zone development and propose financial incentives for promoting the use of clean technologies and environmentally-friendly practices. It will also pilot improved energy systems for GHG mitigation, appropriate technologies and practices for chemicals and waste reduction, and community enhancement, leveraging resources from technology and green credit funds to help mobilize clean technology investments by the local private sector. In addition, the project will build capacity in the government for effective sustainable industrial zone planning and management, and in

company managers and operators for safe chemicals management and green industry development.

33. The FAO/GEF project, Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands, aims to promote climate-smart practices in the livestock sector of Uruguay to mitigate climate change and restore degraded lands. In Uruguay, vast areas of land are devoted to agriculture and livestock production systems, as these are a primary source of economic output. However, current practices in livestock raising in small and medium-sized farms are based on extensive systems on natural grasslands, and are leading to poorly exploited and overgrazed pastures and higher GHG emissions per unit of meat produced. The project will introduce and disseminate Climate-Smart Livestock Management (CSLM) systems and practices that yield greater economic benefits while reducing land degradation and GHG emissions. While the project will first pilot transfer of technologies and practices with 60 small and medium farmers, it will directly feed into the recently launched National Program of Technology Transfer and Diffusion, which aims to upgrade management practices among agricultural producers, and develop a national CSLM policy framework. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 1.1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e through carbon sequestration and lower emissions intensity in meat production. It will also lead to the inclusion of 435,000 ha under sustainable land management.

34. The IUCN/GEF project, Restoring Ecological Corridors in Western Chad for Multiple Land and Forests Benefits – RECONNECT, targets multiple benefits provided by lands and forests, notably the increase of carbon sequestration through 100,000 ha of land under SLM, livelihoods, and food security. Land use practices are actually the main sources of GHG in Chad. The project aims to restore landscape and ecological connectivity to guarantee the ecological functioning of the forest massifs in the Mayo-Kebbi West region, focusing on two main causes of GHG emission, namely agriculture and forest loss. The project will help to reinforce local governance mechanisms notably by reinforcing the capacities of multi-stakeholders platforms, including sustainable forest management in local development plans, and promoting SLM and SFM/agroforestry techniques. The project also includes knowledge management and sharing for dissemination of best practices and replication. The project will piggyback on conservation projects supported by GIZ and JICA.

35. The UNDP/GEF project, Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Kenya, will be implemented in three key ecologically-sensitive areas, which were selected based on global environmental, socioeconomic and other strategic criteria: 1) World Heritage Site of the Kenya Lake System in the Great Rift Valley, 2) The Sacred MijiKenda Kaya Forests and 3) Marine ecosystem in southern Kenya to develop and implement adaptive land/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience built upon and maintained through the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. To pursue achievement of the outcomes of these adaptive land/seascape management strategies, community organizations will implement grant projects reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, supported by multi-stakeholder agreements involving local government, the private sector, NGOs, academia and other partners, and

evaluated periodically and systematically as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions.

36. The UNDP/GEF project, Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Kazakhstan, aims to build the social-ecological resilience of steppe and desert landscapes of Kazakhstan through its main component of 'resilient rural landscapes of steppe and desert ecosystems', where GEF's support will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations for the development and implementation of landscape-level planning frameworks (landscape management plans) that focus on the economic potentials (rather than the constraints) of safeguarding and maintaining ecosystem services in target ecosystems. Using the knowledge and experience gained from global and national landscape level initiatives delivered by SGP – through its COMPACT and COMDEKS initiatives and individual Country Programme approaches, this project will pilot six or more distinct landscape planning and management processes in Kazakhstan's desert and steppe ecosystems and, building on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases in Kazakhstan, assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in pursuit of outcomes they have identified in landscape plans and strategies.

37. The WB/GEF project, Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project, aims at supporting Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines in implementing parts of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Program and OECS adopted marine policies. More specifically the project will support multiple-use ocean planning and integrated management techniques to improve better decision-making over transboundary marine systems in order to achieve the region's blue economy goals and uptake of ecosystem-based management (EBM) and incorporation of marine ecosystem services into economic policymaking, both nationally as well as regionally.

38. The UNEP/GEF project, Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation Potential of Private Lands, focuses on the protection of natural vegetation in private set-aside areas (PSAA) in Brazil's Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa, amounting to 88 million hectares of natural vegetation. The contribution of private set-aside areas to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision is hindered by a lack of i) management guidelines; ii) incomplete federal regulations on management regimes allowed on these private set-aside areas; iii) the inexistence of tools for the public sector to conduct strategic planning and management of these set-aside areas at macroscales; and iv) appropriate incentives mechanisms to influence private land-owners to adopt practices that would improve biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision. This project has both pilot and macro policy level elements to address these barriers in two Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) (approximately 1 million hectares) and via a sectoral agreement with the forestry sector to improve the management of their private set-aside areas. The project will contribute to conserving over 50 endangered species, scaling-up sustainable landscape management and appropriate systems of sustainable forest management in Private Set-Aside Areas; and create the basis for a national management system of conservation for 88 million ha of PSAA and their wider landscapes.

39. The AfDB/GEF project, Integrated Sustainable Urban Development and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Cameroon, seeks to address the root causes of environmental degradation in Cameroon's urban areas to decrease pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through integrated management practices. The project comprises a consistent integrated approach to low-emission and sustainable urban development, ranging from sustainable planning at the city-level in Douala and Yaounde, as a central aspect of sustainable urban development, to investments in waste management practices that would deal with chemicals as well as greenhouse gas emission reductions. These project components will be complemented through the establishment of the appropriate policy and legal frameworks that encourage sustainable chemical and waste management, including by focusing on long-term solutions to reduce waste production. This project is considered to be transformative as it seeks to develop and pilot strategies for long-term low-carbon city development for eventual replication in four other cities, serving as an innovative example of an integrated solution approach to environmental degradation. The project will result in global environmental benefits of an estimated 2.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e direct emission reductions, a 20 g-TEQ/year reduction in releases of dioxins and furans (UPOPs) and 2.5 tons of mercury reduction

40. The UNDP/GEF project, Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits in Kazakhstan, focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of threatened ecosystems in Kazakhstan, which are outstanding for their biodiversity values, role in protecting land and water resources and services to local communities. Kazakhstan is considered to be the most biodiversity-rich country in the Central Asian region, ranging from deserts and semi desert ecosystems of Balkhash, to wetlands to the Altai-Sayan Mountains and grasslands. The flagship species of the Altai mountain ecosystems is the Snow Leopard. Land use conversion remains one of the threats to all three types of conservation important ecosystems. Through promoting the engagement of communities and particularly the private sector in sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems important for their biodiversity and land integrity functions, the project will address the main driver of land conversion and generate global biodiversity benefits and arrest further land degradation.

41. The UNDP/GEF project, Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally, will strengthen the connectivity between protected areas and production landscapes to generate environmental, social, and economic benefits in the dry-humid biological corridor of southwestern Honduras. The forest in this area is currently very fragmented and formed by small second-generation patches that are usually no larger than 10 ha on average. The development of economic and social alternatives is proposed in the project area as a long-term solution by strengthening the connectivity between protected areas (PAs) and production landscapes. This includes actions that contribute to biodiversity conservation, sustainable management of forests, enhancement of carbon stocks, protection of water sources, and protection of agro-ecosystems, among others. The project aims to: a) develop a national policy for biological corridors articulated with the Forest Policy that facilitates connectivity between 1.27 million ha of production landscapes and 287,802 ha of protected areas to consolidate the dry-humid biological corridor; b) improve



management effectiveness of 20 protected areas covering 287,802 ha; c) reduce the financial gap of the 20 protected areas covered by 10%; d) stabilize populations of key indicator species including quetzals and ocelots; d) strengthen the National Protected Area Trust Fund with GEF resources and income derived from birdwatching and agrotourism activities; and e) sequester approximately 500,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by project's end.

42. The UNDP/GEF project, Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining, aims to strengthen the enabling environment for the management of mining and promote uptake of sustainable mining technologies to reduce negative impacts on biodiversity and forests, mitigate climate change, and enhance local livelihoods. The project will help strengthen the policy and planning framework that provides oversight of gold mining activities by working at the national level with relevant institutions and other stakeholders as well as at the field level to promote a shift toward more sustainable small and medium-scale mining practices. Economic valuation studies to increase the awareness of decision-makers of the costs of failing to address this issue will be carried out and represent another innovative element of the project. The project will support substantial institutional strengthening and establishment of the necessary structures to permit more coordinated future actions, including through an Office of Environmental Planning and Information Management. Support for the development of mining guidelines for small and medium-scale miners, for zoning work, and for the drafting of a Sustainable Mining Strategy will help create the policy framework needed for long-term impact. The promotion of mining methods that reduce environmental impact while at the same time increasing gold recovery rates will enhance financial sustainability. In addition, the REDD+ process in which Suriname is engaged complements this project through the implementation of the necessary preparations for the country to benefit in the future from financial mechanisms to avoid deforestation and reduce degradation.

43. The UNDP/GEF project, Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Management in Production Landscapes in Costa Rica, aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and urban biological corridors of Costa Rica. The project focuses on two target areas. The first area is the ACLAP (Conservation Area, La Amistad-Pacífico) which is one of the 11 Conservation Areas of Costa Rica and covers 801,900 ha. This area provides habitat to globally important biodiversity including a UNESCO World Heritage site (La Amistad International Park) and two Key Biodiversity Areas (Birdlife identified IPA-CR011 Los Santos La Amistad Pacífico and IPA-CR009 Cordillera de Talamanca). ACLAP is also strategically important for its water production, both for human consumption for the Greater Metropolitan Area, as well as for hydroelectric energy (Orosi and Reventazon Rivers). The second area, the Rio Maria Aguilar Inter-urban Biological Corridor (MAIBC), is an area consisting of a variety of different land uses and includes the only Key Biodiversity Area within an urban area in Costa Rica. Birdlife designated El Rodeo, Cerros de Escazu y La Carpintera as an Important Bird Area IPACR008. The project aims to a) reduce the forest area converted in the two project sites annually to other land cover from 21,707 ha/yr to 354 ha/yr; b) increase forest cover and carbon storage within in the ACLAP buffer zone's farms from 2015 forest cover levels; c) implement more than 700 ha of micro corridors; and 2,000 ha

of silvo-pastoral systems to increase connectivity between production landscapes and ACLAP's protected areas and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity; and e) implement 1,000 ha of micro corridors to increase connectivity and conserve biodiversity within MAIBC.

44. The UNEP/GEF project, Integrated Ecosystem Management on the South East Coast of St Lucia, will enable sustainable economic development of the South East Coast by maintaining healthy ecosystems, sustainable livelihoods, and securing global environmental benefits. This project seeks to implement an integrated sustainable development strategy in a poorer region of St Lucia that has received little attention from donors. As a result of changes in EU trade policies, this area is undergoing a transition from banana agriculture to other types of agriculture and tourism. This project will build on an existing grant to support St Lucia's move away from banana agriculture by including resources for conservation, targeted reforestation, land use planning, and renewable energy in the place of charcoal. Conservation efforts will be focused on protecting Key Biodiversity Areas, improving the sustainability of practices around those areas and developing financial mechanisms for long term conservation finance. Project components include: increased government, civil society, and private sector capacity for sustainable development and ecosystem management; national government, municipal governments and communities increasingly restore and rehabilitate productive landscapes; and targeted communities adopt sustainable economic pathways. This project will improve the management for biodiversity of over 4,000 ha, bring 7,500 ha under sustainable land management, and sequester 1.4 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

45. The UNDP/GEF project, Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas in Dominican Republic, will mainstream the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in public policies and practices to effectively buffer current and future threats across productive mountain landscapes. This project will support a systemic landscape management framework for effective cross sectoral governance of 3 threatened mountain landscapes (dry forest 17,000 ha, broadleaf forest 25,000 ha, pine forest 2,196 ha) that protects biodiversity patterns and process. It will also support conservation compatible production systems in threatened mountain ecosystems and conservation corridors and sustainable livelihoods that mainstream biodiversity friendly practices. In particular, the areas targeted by this project are in buffer zones and corridors for protected areas of high biodiversity importance, making planning, changes in agricultural practices and the prevention of forest degradation even more important in these areas. This project will improve the management for biodiversity of over 58,000 ha, bring 3,000 ha under sustainable land management, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 81,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

46. The UNDP/GEF project, Incorporating Multiple Environmental Considerations and their Economic Implications into the Management of Landscapes, Forests, and Production Sectors in Cuba, is one of the first in the biodiversity focal area program 10: Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services into Development and Finance Planning. It represents an innovative effort to address one of the principle drivers of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services – their absence in planning and decision making. The project brings together numerous ministries

and government institutions to develop legal, policy and institutional frameworks in key sectors favoring the generation of global environmental benefits; targeted scenario analysis guiding decision makers on the implications of different courses of action in the target sectors affecting natural resources and global environmental values; and pilot experiences generating, validating and demonstrating mechanisms for optimizing and internalizing the values of ecosystem goods and services in the target sectors and associated landscapes. This project will improve the management for biodiversity of over 1,000,000 ha, bring 200,000 ha under sustainable land management, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by an estimated 890,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

47. The World Bank/GEF project, Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3), is part of a 'series of project' – an analog to a programmatic approach – in supporting the South West Indian Ocean countries in sustainably developing their fisheries sector. This particular project focusses on investments in the Republic of Seychelles, however includes a regional component to support the African Small Island Developing States (Cabo Verde, Comoros, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles) in collaborating and sharing their experiences to address some of their specific challenges through a grant implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission. At the regional scale, it will also support the recently created Federation of Indian Ocean Artisanal Fishers. At the national level, the project aims to improve the governance and management of fisheries and their ecosystem base and to harnessing their economic benefits. It will also support the expansion and monitoring of sustainable use marine protected areas and enhance the conservation and protection of sea grass habitats within the production seascape.

48. The GEF/CI project, Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor Leste's Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through the Establishment of a functioning National Protected Area Network and the Improvement of Natural Resources Management in priority Catchment Corridor, will focus on ensuring that at least 17% of the country's territory is under formal protection, in accordance with the Aichi Target. The project will a) develop a National Protected Area Network strategy and support its adoption by government (covering at least 17% of the country's area, 225,100 ha), b) support the drafting of a National Protected Area Network legislation and its submission to Parliament for approval, c) develop 2 priority PAs management plans and their implementation, d) support the development of 10 Sucos Natural Resource Management (NRM) plans (covering at least 224,000 ha) including no-take zones or seasonal closures under traditional law developed and under implementation, and e) establish the 10 Sucos establish Conservation Groups to oversee the implementation of NRM plans. Additionally, many other socio-economic benefits will including an average household income increased by at least 5% over the baseline, at least 500 ha of community forests under sustainable management, and 10 community nurseries established and functioning. The project will also support the Draft Community Forestry Policy for Timor-Leste which aims at the devolution of authority for forest management from Government to community members for long term economic benefits and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.

49. The GEF/UND project, Mainstreaming Management and Biodiversity Conservation objectives into socio-economic development planning and management of Biosphere Reserve

in Viet Nam Natural Resource, will promote the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into and through development planning and tourism sectors in Vietnam. The global benefits that will be delivered primarily include regulatory and enforcement framework that will result in reduced pressures on natural resources in the core zones of the targeted Biosphere Reserves covering 284,112 ha; and landscape level application of SLM measures in forestry, agroforestry and agriculture that avoids and reduces land degradation and delivers ecosystem and development benefits over 760,466 ha.

### C. Single Focal Area Projects

50. The FAO/GEF project, Securing the Future of Global Agriculture Facing the Threat of Climate Change, Conserving the Genetic Diversity of the Traditional Agroecosystems, aims at safeguarding the agro-biodiversity in Mexico by developing policies and mechanisms promoting traditional agro-ecosystems and the cultural methods that maintain their biodiversity. The target species include maize, beans, amaranth, chilis, squashes, chayotes, green tomatoes, avocado, nopal, and particular local edible tender leaf vegetables or quelites, the ‘associated species’ that grow next to cultivated crops in the milpa system. The target geographies and communities are in the states of Oaxaca, Michoacán, Chihuahua, and Mexico City Valley. Mexico is one of the eight “Centers of Origin” of cultivated plants, the geographic centers of domestication and genetic diversity of plant species of importance for food, agriculture and human development. The evolution of these crops has taken place continuously through processes of domestication and diversification mediated by indigenous peoples and local farmers using traditional production methods. Although these locally adapted plant varieties are part of the traditional diets of indigenous peoples and local communities, the international food system does neither demand nor consume them. As a consequence, native crops and wild relatives survive only thanks to traditional communities that keep on cultivating them.

51. The UNIDO/GEF project, PCB-Free Electricity Distribution in Georgia, aims at consolidating Georgia’s ongoing and planned future activities towards meeting the Stockholm Convention obligations with regards to PCB elimination and ensuring, in this phase, the safe management of the PCBs attributed to the upgrading of the country’s electricity distribution networks. It is anticipated that the proposed project will safely dispose of 100 tons of pure PCB oils and 200 tons associated with equipment. It will also render harmless an additional 1,000 tons of PCB contaminated oil from global circulation. The introduction and application of PCB neutralization mobile technologies in Georgia and the ability of involved companies to continue, beyond project phase out, the operations of PCB clean-up from electricity distribution network are both perceived as innovative and sustainable. Furthermore, the replication of the results and outcomes in other sectors holding PCB contaminated equipment as well as the scaling-up at the regional level are both highly likely.

52. The UNEP/GEF project, Umbrella Program for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), will support eighteen (18) governments (Antigua and Barbuda; Burundi; Chad; Congo; Democratic Republic of Congo; Djibouti; Gambia; Guinea Bissau; Iraq; Kyrgyzstan;

Madagascar; Maldives; Mauritania; Nepal; Swaziland; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan & Zimbabwe) to prepare and submit National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Reports (BURs) to the UNFCCC. Twelve (12) of countries in the program are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The project will support the development of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories in the countries, assist with the development of GHG mitigation scenarios, and examine vulnerability and adaptation to climate impacts where appropriate. The project will lead to the development of relevant policy instruments which will inform and guide the formulation of cost-effective project proposals in the areas of GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation. Through the project, countries will benefit by producing data that guides the design of priority adaptation and mitigation policies and actions to inform development strategies and sector programs as well as support the goals of technology transfer activities. These initiatives will be in line with the convention obligation and national sustainable development needs.

53. The UNDP/GEF project, Promotion of Small Hydropower Based Mini-Grids for a Better Access to Modern Energy Services in Central African Republic (CAR), will combine utility business model and private sector business model to support small hydro power (SHP) plant based mini-power grids. It will focus on identifying and supporting private sector-led SHP projects to maximize long-term financial and operational sustainability of SHP plants and grids. The project will also create a sustainable niche for SHP systems in the country by addressing the underlying policy and financing barriers that impede the development of SHP. Given that the country has approximately 2 GW of unexploited potential for hydro power development, this project will enable large scale replication by removing underlying policy, technical and financial barriers. This project will significantly change the energy mix of CAR, reducing firewood and charcoal use for cooking, decrease forest loss, improving indoor air quality, increasing electricity access for the poor, and enhancing productivities of local communities of the country, while reducing GHG emissions. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are approximately 500,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the project's lifetime.

54. The BOAD/GEF project, Hybridization of Diesel Engines of Multifunctional Platforms with Solar Systems, will increase access to electricity through the development and use of reliable and proven renewable energy technologies in the villages of Togo. This project will strengthen regulatory, policy and institutional framework for renewable energy and rural electrification; develop knowledge and build capacity for the public and the private sector; provide better services to the rural areas in particular; enable local market to finance renewable energy and energy efficiency projects; and deploy hybrid solar energy technology applications in 100 rural communities and villages. With the development of policy and regulatory frameworks, the project will create an environment that will be conducive to private sector investments in renewable energy in rural areas beyond its implementation period. This project will also provide training courses for local professionals in operating and maintaining renewable energy technologies. Local authorities will be involved in project planning, implementing, and monitoring. Furthermore, social sustainability will be strengthened by means of systematic gender mainstreaming throughout the project cycle. This project will ultimately facilitate Togo

in achieving the goals laid out in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions presented to the UNFCCC. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 1.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

55. The UNDP/GEF project, Catalyzing Environmental Finance for Low-Carbon Urban Development (LCUD) in Bosnia-Herzegovina, is built on UNDP-supported efforts to introduce Energy Management Information System (EMIS) in public buildings to expand the scale and scope of its application and facilitate implementation of low-carbon measures in public buildings and facilities. The project will also help the country to establish and operationalize new and innovative financial mechanisms and approaches to support LCUD projects. It will strengthen capacities of these institutions to improve effectiveness of their programming work and set-up appropriate Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. The project will support a feasibility study for low-carbon transport and logistics of regional landfill operation, including consideration, assessment and testing of various low-carbon alternatives. In addition, the project will address some of the gaps at national and sub-national levels by promoting the adoption and/or enforcement of some key/essential policies and regulations, promoting institutional coordination among relevant bodies, and providing targeted capacity building and training support to relevant authorities. As such, the project represents one of the first global attempt to pilot application of performance-based financing for low-carbon urban projects. It will not only mitigate GHG emission, but also assist the national government in dealing with challenges from infrastructure development, waste management, and transport network to meet increasing demand for resources and services in cities. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 850,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

56. The UNDP/GEF project, A Systemic Approach to Sustainable Urbanization and Resource Efficiency in the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM), will assist the GAM in complying with the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP). This project will support the development of a variety of tools and metrics to foster accelerated resource-efficient urban development in the GAM against established international standards. It will specifically focus on helping to strengthen the enabling conditions, methodologies and tools in the GAM for enforcing and enhancing the relevant regulatory frameworks for energy efficient buildings and street lighting. Through this project, an integrated climate monitoring and finance framework will be established for the development of urban Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions. Appropriate financial de-risking tools will also be identified and supported to promote adoption of energy efficiency measures in buildings with appropriate energy savings monitoring, reporting and verification systems. This project will help Jordan to achieve its GHG emission mitigation target, namely reducing 20% of GHG emissions under the energy efficiency policy scenario of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan by 2020. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are approximately 280,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

57. The UNDP/GEF project, Green Energy SMEs Development in Tajikistan, will enable policy framework and capacity development for green energy for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the country, facilitate access to finance for green energy SMEs and other energy service users, and develop Renewable Energy Service Company (RESCO) business models for green energy SMEs. The project will pilot RESCO business model for decentralized provision of

green energy services, promote the use of a crowdfunding platform to leverage external financing, and engage strong local micro-finance institution sector in green energy financing. Women are particularly targeted as beneficiaries of green energy services in the project. The project-supported business models and solutions will likely grow and expand many-fold given the fact that the unmet annual demand in electricity is currently in the range of 2,700 GWh-4,000 GWh per year and it is projected to increase to 7,000 GWh per year by 2020 in Tajikistan. In short, this project will not only mitigate GHG emissions but also promote scalable, private sector-led business models for provision of affordable and sustainable green energy products and services for Tajikistan's rural population. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are approximately 1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the project's lifetime.

58. The UNIDO/GEF project, Sustainable Use of Biomass to Assist the Development of Turkey's Economy Towards a Low-carbon Development Path, will demonstrate modern bio-energy technologies and energy efficiency measures in the agro-industrial sector, refine energy policy and regulatory framework to enable transformational change across sub-sectors, strengthen national capacity in low carbon technology development, and increase awareness of low-carbon development path for the country. The primary sources of energy for this project include organic wastes in the agro-food sector, crop residues, chicken manure dumps, pomace and pulp from fruit processing industry, hazelnut shells and tea processing wastes, which have not been used yet for energy production despite a huge potential in the country. Co-generation (power and heat) and tri-generation (power, heat, and cooling), technologies will be introduced as pioneer technologies via this project in Turkey. Through the demonstration of modern bio-energy technologies and energy efficiency measures, the project will open doors to private investments to harness bio-energy in the agro-industrial sector of the country. To sum, this project will considerably reduce GHG emissions in Turkey's agro-industry by triggering transformational change towards using modern bio-energy technologies. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 440,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the project's lifetime.

59. The UNDP/GEF project, Sustainable Cities: Integrated Green Urban Development in Ashgabat and Awaza in Turkmenistan, will provide integrated solutions for low-carbon and climate-resilient public space in Ashgabat; help develop sustainable tourism infrastructure and management practices in Awaza; promote urban GHG monitoring, reporting and verification practices, and knowledge-sharing; and enhance municipal and national policies in green urban development. The integrated approach to be developed for urban development will cover energy, water, and transport. The project will focus on maximizing environmental sustainable benefits by coordinated planning and enlarged capital investments in transport, street lighting, and buildings. The project will likely lead to a nationwide transformation of urban planning, investment, and management practices in Turkmenistan from its current mode focusing on the speed, magnitude, and impressiveness of economic growth to a new and integrated mode focusing on low-carbon and sustainable urban development. Long term project benefits will include GHG emission reductions, as well as decreased population of motor vehicles, expanded energy efficient public lighting, green buildings in new residential and tourist zones, and reduced urban heat island effect in Turkmenistan cities. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 2.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the project's lifetime.

60. The UNEP/GEF project, Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development (HERD): Sustainable Rangeland Management for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation in Jordan and Egypt, will contribute towards Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) through the adoption of community-based, sustainable land management in one of the world's most important rangeland regions. The project's objective is to strengthen the restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands for the provision of ecosystem services and protection of biodiversity in Egypt and Jordan and scale up this approach regionally and globally. The project also has a regional component to be funded out of LD set-asides in line with GEF-6 programming. This promotes regional actions to achieve LDN, and is in response to a meeting convened by the League of Arab States (LAS) in Cairo, February 28, 2016 where it was proposed that this project would support the development of an initiative to support LDN implementation in Arab countries, among which Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan, and Mauritania have expressed interest.

61. The UNEP/GEF project, Technology Needs Assessment-Phase III, seeks to assist 20 Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to carry out improved Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), and to develop national Technology Action Plans (TAs) for prioritized actions to reduce GHG emissions and support adaptation to climate change, in line with national sustainable development objectives and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions. With this project, the GEF responds to the UNFCCC COP guidance and Subsidiary Body guidance that invited the GEF to continue to support TNAs.

62. The UNDP/GEF project, Sustainable development of Comoros Islands by Promoting the Geothermal Energy Resources, aims to promote geothermal renewable energy resources by supporting the exploratory and drilling phases of the development of geothermal energy resources in Comoros. Overall the project will assist in the development of policy and legislative packages for renewable energy, and complete the assessment of the geothermal resources along with the drilling of production wells. Specifically this project will enable market transformation of the energy sector by developing a streamlined and comprehensive market-oriented energy policy and legal/regulatory framework for renewable energy-based electricity generation for both the power utilities and independent power producers. The project will also facilitate policy dialogue and identification of the most suitable financial instruments for Comoros, as well as elaborate the required regulations, methodologies and decision-making tools for their adoption and implementation. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 1.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

63. The CI/GEF project, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in Priority Landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas, aims to conserve the globally significant biodiversity in the National System of Protected Areas and corridors of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico, through implementing a landscape approach in three priority landscapes covering approximately 2.8 million ha containing at least 167 threatened species (CR, EN, and VU according to the IUCN). The project will improve management effectiveness of at least 357,000 ha of existing protected areas and create new protected areas and corridors in priority areas for globally significant species, covering at least 110,000 ha that meet the Key Biodiversity Area criteria. To



complement investments on biodiversity conservation, the project will work in production landscapes to support the adoption of sustainable production practices which meet certification standards that include biodiversity criteria in at least 20% of conventional agriculture/fishing/ forestry areas located in priority areas for biodiversity conservation. This initiative is being implemented in a sub-region within the national structure of CONANP (National Commission of Natural Protected Areas) and its comprehensive landscape approach for protected area management can be scaled up to other regions with similar ecological and social conditions or adapted to other regions. CONANP will also include this model as a case study to implement integrated management of priority landscapes in other key landscapes within the Mexican System of Protected Areas such as the Sierra Madre Oriental, Sierra Madre Occidental, Sierra Norte of Puebla, Selva Zoque, Selva Lacandona and others.

64. The UNEP/GEF project, The Path to 2020 – Antigua and Barbuda, will update the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and protected areas, under the umbrella of the newly passed Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) of 2015. This project has three components: strengthening regulations, institutions, and financing mechanisms; expansion of protected areas in support of species conservation; and sustainable use and conservation of Antigua's biodiversity and plant genetic resources. This project will support the creation of a new protected area which will fully encompass a Key Biodiversity Area in Antigua. At the same time, a small area of this new PA will be developed for tourism to concentrate the impact of visitors on a less fragile area and make fee collection and visitor services easier. In addition, this project will work to protect agrobiodiversity and increase on-farm cultivation of local land races of crops, including the Antigua and Barbuda black pineapple. This project will contribute to improved management for biodiversity of at least 3,035 ha and conservation of Antigua and Barbuda's unique agrobiodiversity.

65. The UNEP/GEF project, Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries, will focus on the prevention, early detection, control, and management frameworks for IAS that emphasize a risk management approach by focusing on the highest risk invasion pathways in Barbados and Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) countries - seven countries in total. This project will a) strengthen invasive alien species management framework and cross sectoral arrangements reduce IAS threats in terrestrial, marine and coastal ecosystems, b) implement eradication and/or improved control management of IAS impacting global biodiversity for at least 2-3 sites of global biodiversity significance, reducing threats to key species, and c) increase collaboration among Caribbean states to tackle IAS. This project uses a combination of national STAR resources for national efforts that are a combination of policies and strategies along with targeted on-the-ground efforts to protected threatened species. Resources from the focal area set aside have also been requested to produce materials and provide training across the region - resulting in a more effective, efficient and unified response to IAS.

66. The UNIDO/GEF project, Strengthening the environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs in the electricity sector in Paraguay, will support the environmentally sound management and disposal of 700 tons of PCB containing equipment and waste and directly

responds to the Stockholm Convention 2028 target for the phase-out of PCBs and will support the implementation of an environmentally sound management system for PCBs. The project is important and time sensitive because it responds to a large fire that occurred in October 2015 at a temporary storage site for transformers which contained PCBs. Around 6,000 transformers were burned in the fire resulting in approximately

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

### Programmatic Approaches

1. **Global (Afghanistan, Botswana, Congo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, India, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Philippines, Thailand, Tanzania, Vietnam, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe)** : Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development<sup>9</sup> (Resubmission of 9071) (World Bank/UNEP, ADB, UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 40,199,414) GEF ID 9439
2. **Global (Central African Republic, Cameroon, China, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, Congo DR)** : TRI The Restoration Initiative - Fostering Innovation and Integration in Support of the Bonn Challenge (IUCN/FAO, UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 54,133,704) GEF ID 9264
3. **Global (Chile, Indonesia, Myanmar, Tunisia, South Africa)**: Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment)<sup>10</sup> (PFD Resubmission of #9083) (UNEP/DBSA, UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 19,992,753) GEF ID 9436
4. **Africa (Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia)**: EHPMP - Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa (World Bank) (GEF Financing: \$ 46,788,991) GEF ID 9444
5. **Madagascar**: S3MR Sustainable Management of Madagascar's Marine Resources (WWF-US/World Bank) (GEF Financing: \$ 12,706,422) GEF ID 9433

### Multi Focal Area

6. **Regional (Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines)**: Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project (World Bank) (GEF Financing: \$ 6,300,000) GEF ID 9451
7. **Brazil**: Realizing the Biodiversity Conservation Potential of Private Lands (UNEP) (GEF Financing: \$ 8,953,425) GEF ID 9413
8. **Cameroon**: Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon<sup>11</sup> (Resubmission) (AfDB) (GEF Financing: \$ 7,956,880) GEF ID 9234
9. **Chad**: Restoring Ecological Corridors in Western Chad for Multiple Land and Forests Benefits - RECONNECT (IUCN) (GEF Financing: \$ 5,366,972) GEF ID 9417
10. **Costa Rica**: Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Management in Production Landscapes in Costa Rica (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 6,699,315) GEF ID 9416
11. **Cuba**: Incorporating Multiple Environmental Considerations and their Economic Implications into the Management of Landscapes Forests and Production Sectors in Cuba (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 9,580,365) GEF ID 9429
12. **Dominican Republic**: Mainstreaming Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Productive Landscapes in Threatened Forested Mountainous Areas (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 8,176,165) GEF ID 9424
13. **Honduras**: Agroforestry Landscapes and Sustainable Forest Management that Generate Environmental and Economic Benefits Globally and Locally (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 13,286,697) GEF ID 9262

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<sup>9</sup> Resubmitted PFD for *Global Partnership on Wildlife Conservation and Crime Prevention for Sustainable Development (originally approved in June 2015)*

<sup>10</sup> Resubmitted PFD for *Leapfrogging Markets to High Efficiency Products (Appliances, including Lighting, and Electrical Equipment)(originally approved in October 2015)*

<sup>11</sup> Deferred from the April 2016 Intersessional Work Program

14. **India:** Green-Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for Global Environmental Benefits and the Conservation of Critical Biodiversity and Forest Landscapes (FAO) (GEF Financing: \$ 33,558,716) GEF ID 9243
15. **Kazakhstan:** Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits<sup>12</sup> (Resubmission) (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 8,069,178) GEF ID 9193
16. **Kazakhstan:** Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kazakhstan (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,649,726) GEF ID 9205
17. **Kenya:** Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Kenya (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 3,561,644) GEF ID 9241
18. **Malaysia:** Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Malaysia (SMPEM) (IFAD) (GEF Financing: \$ 9,433,027) GEF ID 9270
19. **Pakistan:** Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program<sup>13</sup> (Resubmission) (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 4,644,521) GEF ID 9231
20. **Peru:** Sustainable Industrial Zone Development in Peru (UNIDO) (GEF Financing: \$ 4,864,000) GEF ID 9206
21. **Seychelles:** Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3) (World Bank) (GEF Financing: \$ 5,292,110) GEF ID 9250
22. **St. Lucia:** Integrated Ecosystem Management on the South East Coast of St Lucia (UNEP) (GEF Financing: \$ 4,428,145) GEF ID 9406
23. **Suriname:** Improving Environmental Management in the Mining Sector of Suriname, with Emphasis on Gold Mining (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 7,589,041) GEF ID 9288
24. **Timor Leste:** Securing the Long-term Conservation of Timor Leste Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services through the establishment of a functioning National Protected Area Network and the improvement of Natural Resource Management in Priority Catchment Corridor (CI) (GEF Financing: \$ 3,340,367) GEF ID 9434
25. **Uruguay:** Climate-smart Livestock Production and Land Restoration in the Uruguayan Rangelands (FAO) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,091,781) GEF ID 9153
26. **Vietnam:** Mainstreaming Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation objectives into socio-economic development planning and management of Biosphere Reserve in Viet Nam (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 6,660,000) GEF ID 9361

### **Biodiversity**

27. **Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines)** Preventing COSTS of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in Barbados and the OECS Countries (UNEP) (GEF Financing: \$ 3,747,945) GEF ID 9408
28. **Antigua And Barbuda:** The Path to 2020. Antigua and Barbuda (UNEP) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,729,153) GEF ID 9402
29. **Mexico:** Securing the Future of Global Agriculture Facing the Threat of Climate Change, Conserving the Genetic Diversity of the Traditional Agroecosystems (FAO) (GEF Financing: \$ 5,329,452) GEF ID 9380
30. **Mexico:** Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in Priority Landscapes of Oaxaca and Chiapas (CI) (GEF Financing: \$ 7,219,450) GEF ID 9445

### **Climate Change**

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<sup>12</sup> Deferred from the April 2016 Intersessional Work Program

<sup>13</sup> Deferred from the April 2016 Intersessional Work Program

31. **Global (Afghanistan, Antigua And Barbuda, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Eritrea, Fiji, Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Myanmar, Malawi, Niger, Nauru, Suriname, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda):** Technology Needs Assessments-Phase III (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,400,000) GEF ID 9452
32. **Global (Antigua And Barbuda, Burundi, Congo, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Mauritania, Maldives, Nepal, Swaziland, Chad, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Congo DR, Zimbabwe):** Umbrella Program for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the UNFCCC (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 10,530,720) GEF ID 9442
33. **Bosnia-Herzegovina:** Catalyzing Environmental Finance for Low-Carbon Urban Development (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,370,000) GEF ID 9151
34. **Central African Republic:** Promotion of Small Hydropower Based Mini-Grids for a Better Access to Modern Energy Services in Central African Republic (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,645,000) GEF ID 9291
35. **Comoros:** Sustainable Development of Comoros Islands by Promoting the Geothermal Energy Sources (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 5,905,662) GEF ID 9040
36. **Jordan:** A Systemic Approach to Sustainable Urbanization and Resource Efficiency in Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,640,000) GEF ID 9204
37. **Tajikistan:** Green Energy SMEs Development (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,519,963) GEF ID 9191
38. **Togo:** Project of Hybridization of Diesel Engines of Multifunctional Platforms with Solar Systems (BOAD) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,660,700) GEF ID 9393
39. **Turkey:** Sustainable Use of Biomass to Assist the Development of Turkey's Economy Towards a Low-carbon Development Path (UNIDO) (GEF Financing: \$ 4,416,210) GEF ID 9218
40. **Turkmenistan:** Sustainable Cities: Integrated Green Urban Development in Ashgabat and Awaza (UNDP) (GEF Financing: \$ 6,060,046) GEF ID 9279

#### **Land Degradation**

41. **Regional (Egypt, Jordan):** Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development (HERD): Sustainable Rangeland Management for Biodiversity Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation (UNEP) (GEF Financing: \$ 3,515,982) GEF ID 9407

#### **Chemicals and Waste**

42. **Georgia:** PCB-Free Electricity Distribution in Georgia (UNIDO) (GEF Financing: \$ 3,910,000) GEF ID 9227
43. **Paraguay:** Strengthening the Environmentally-sound Management and Disposal of PCBs in the Electricity Sector in Paraguay (UNIDO) (GEF Financing: \$ 3,953,250) GEF ID 9357