



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.53/13  
October 31, 2017

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53<sup>rd</sup> GEF Council Meeting  
November 28 – 30, 2017  
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 10

**WORK PROGRAM  
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

### **Recommended Council Decision**

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.53/13, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising 83 project concepts and one programmatic framework, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by December 14, 2017.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$546.1 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Document (PFD):

[See Annex A]

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 objectives or scope 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 PFD approved as part of the Work Program, the final child project documents fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be circulated for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval.

## INTRODUCTION

1. The recommended Work Program requests a total of \$500.7 million from the GEF trust fund and \$45.4 million in associated Agency fees. It contains an indicative \$2.6 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by the GEF is matched by \$5.2 in co-financing provided by other sources.
2. This Work Program is being proposed in accordance with the Council Decision taken at its 51st meeting in October 2016 in which the Secretariat was requested to “undertake programming aiming to maintain the balance among the original allocations in the GEF-6 replenishment decision, assisting least developed countries and small island developing states in accessing resources, and supporting core obligations to the conventions for which the GEF is a or the financial mechanism” (*Joint Summary of the Chairs: 51<sup>st</sup> GEF Council Meeting, October 25–27, 2016*). As a result, the Work Program has a strong emphasis on funding for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and also adheres to a fairly balanced programming among focal areas in GEF-6 to date.
3. If approved, a total of \$359.3 million from the STAR<sup>1</sup> allocations for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Land Degradation will be programmed by 69 countries. In addition, the Work Program includes a request of \$72.4 million from the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$91.1 million from the International Waters focal area. Finally, a total of \$14.1 million of SFM incentive resources has been allocated to relevant projects. If the Work Program is approved as submitted, 101 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 38 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and 28 Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
4. The recommended Work Program contains 83 projects and one program consistent with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework. The Work Program spans all focal areas and regions, and address all 31 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. The suite of projects covers a diverse set of themes ranging from managing the human-biodiversity interface to the promotion of timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options, all the way to the reduction and elimination of POPs and advancing conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources. The Work Program also pursues objectives seeking synergy in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism.
5. 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 regions and GEF Agencies, and highlights of innovative elements inherent in the projects and program. 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 the PFD)

## TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

6. The total \$546.1 million of GEF resources requested is drawn from envelopes of all five focal areas (Table 1), from the SFM incentive mechanism, and from the NGI window. The Work Program reflects an appropriate balance of resources across the different focal areas, including opportunities to maximize synergy in delivering global environmental benefits. The SFM incentive resources are programmed

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

through multi-focal area projects and program that are designed to maximize potential for integration and synergy in generating global environmental benefits across more than one focal area.

**Table 1. GEF resources requested in the November 2017 Work Program**

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Resources Requested (\$ millions)</b>		
	<b>GEF Project Financing<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Agency Fees<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program</b>
Biodiversity	177.2	16.0	193.2
Climate Change	89.4	8.1	97.5
Land Degradation	62.9	5.7	68.6
International Waters	83.5	7.6	91.1
Chemicals and Waste	66.4	6.0	72.4
Non-Grant Pilot	8.5	0.8	9.2
SFM Program	12.9	1.2	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>500.7</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>546.1</b>

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

(a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amount to \$193.2 million, programmed in 13 single focal area projects, across 35 multi-focal area projects, and one programmatic approach. Among the single focal area projects is a concept to engage local communities in the management of Salonga National Park in the Congo DR, and promoting equitable benefits sharing of medicinal plants to improve livelihoods in Lesotho. In Ecuador, investments will focus in the Galapagos to strengthen biosecurity in the archipelago to prevent and eradicate invasive alien species and preserve the endemic species on the islands. Finally, a project in Bangladesh aims to control and mitigate environmental pollution in Ecologically Critical Areas using an ecosystem-based approach that includes natural resources management, protection, and restoration of ecosystem services.

(b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by 14 single focal area projects, 16 multi-focal area projects, and in one programmatic approach accounting for \$97.5 million of the focal area resources. Single focal area projects include investments in Guinea-Bissau's forest-dependent communities to promote better access to modern energy services through mini-grids and low-carbon bioenergy technologies, and in Myanmar to facilitate the expansion of rural renewable energy services to the neediest local communities that presently do not have access to reliable energy. Finally, in Nigeria, a proposed project will promote private sector investment in sustainable off-grid technologies by facilitating the creation of a self-sustaining and sustainable market for energy.

<sup>2</sup> Project financing includes PPG funding.

<sup>3</sup> 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. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

(c) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by three single focal area projects and 34 multi-focal area projects for a total of \$68.6 million. Hence, the focal area priorities are largely addressed through multi-focal area programming. Two of the three single focal area projects will take important steps towards the implementation of voluntary land degradation neutrality targets at the national level in Angola and Macedonia. The third proposed project in Djibouti will facilitate restoration of agro-pastoral landscapes by developing a model that could be then replicated to regions with similar problems.

(d) Programming from the Chemicals and Waste focal area includes funding six single focal area projects, and two multifocal area projects, for a total of \$72.4 million. Among the single focal area projects is a proposed investment in Brazil to establish sound management of Lindane to ensure the protection of the environment and human health. In Cote d'Ivoire, a proposed project will update the legal and institutional framework for the sound management of POPs, including PBDE and UPOPs and enable the establishment of a business-oriented approach for sustainable waste management, coupled with widespread public sensitization

(e) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$91.1 million and is represented by eight single focal area projects and four multifocal area projects. Among these is a project that will support Belarus and Ukraine to join forces with Poland and Lithuania so as to reach a common understanding of how water resources of the shared basins can be best managed, and come to an agreement on the policy, legal and institutional reforms, and the investments that will be needed to improve water security and resilience to the impacts of climatic variability and change. In the Guinea Current LME, proposed investments will help to strengthen the regional governance and ecosystem-based management of the GCLME through the implementation of measures related to transboundary fisheries, biodiversity conservation and pollution reduction.

(f) The Work Program also includes one Non-Grant Instrument project that will take advantage of the growing engagement of the Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC), launched at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in September 2016, with the intent of increasing deal flow into global priority conservation projects. The core of the CPIC model is the development of investment blueprints that create models for investable conservation projects in five sectors: sustainable agriculture; coastal fisheries; coastal resilience; green infrastructure for water; and forest landscape restoration and conservation.

(g) The Work Program addresses all focal area objectives contained in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. There is an adequate distribution of resources programmed amongst most of the programs, with notable investments in managing the human-biodiversity interface, to the promotion of the timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options, to the reduction and elimination of POPs, and to advancing conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources.

#### **STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-6 RESOURCES**

8. The Work Program provides for 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, Climate Change, and International Waters (\$193, \$98, and \$91 million respectively for each focal area), followed by Chemicals and Waste (with over to \$72 million) and Land Degradation (\$69 million). This work program brings programming across all focal areas to 84% of the revised GEF-6 resource total focal area

allocation. Considering the projected shortfall due to currency fluctuations and the information presented in Council Document GEF/C.52/Inf.10 *Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability*, most focal areas have between 77 to 96% programmed (Table 2 and Figure 1).

**Table 2. Resources<sup>4</sup> Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area**

GEF-6 Focal Area/ Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-6	Resources Requested for November 2017 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)	Total GEF-6 Resources Programmed (including November 2017 Work Program) Including Fees (\$ million)	Percent of Original Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6	Percent of Revised Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6 <sup>5</sup>
	Amount (\$ million)				
Biodiversity	1,101	193.2	812.9	74%	87%
Climate Change	1,130	97.5	698.4	62%	77%
Land Degradation	371	68.6	287.0	77%	94%
Chemicals and Waste	554	72.4	448.8	81%	96%
International Waters	456	91.1	303.0	66%	79%
Non Grant Pilot	110	9.2	109.3	99%	100%
Small Grant Program	140		140.0	100%	100%
SFM Program	230	14.0	227.4	99%	100%
Integrated Approach Pilot	160		159.8	99%	100%
<b>Total Resources Programmed<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>546.1</b>	<b>3,186.6</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>94%</b>

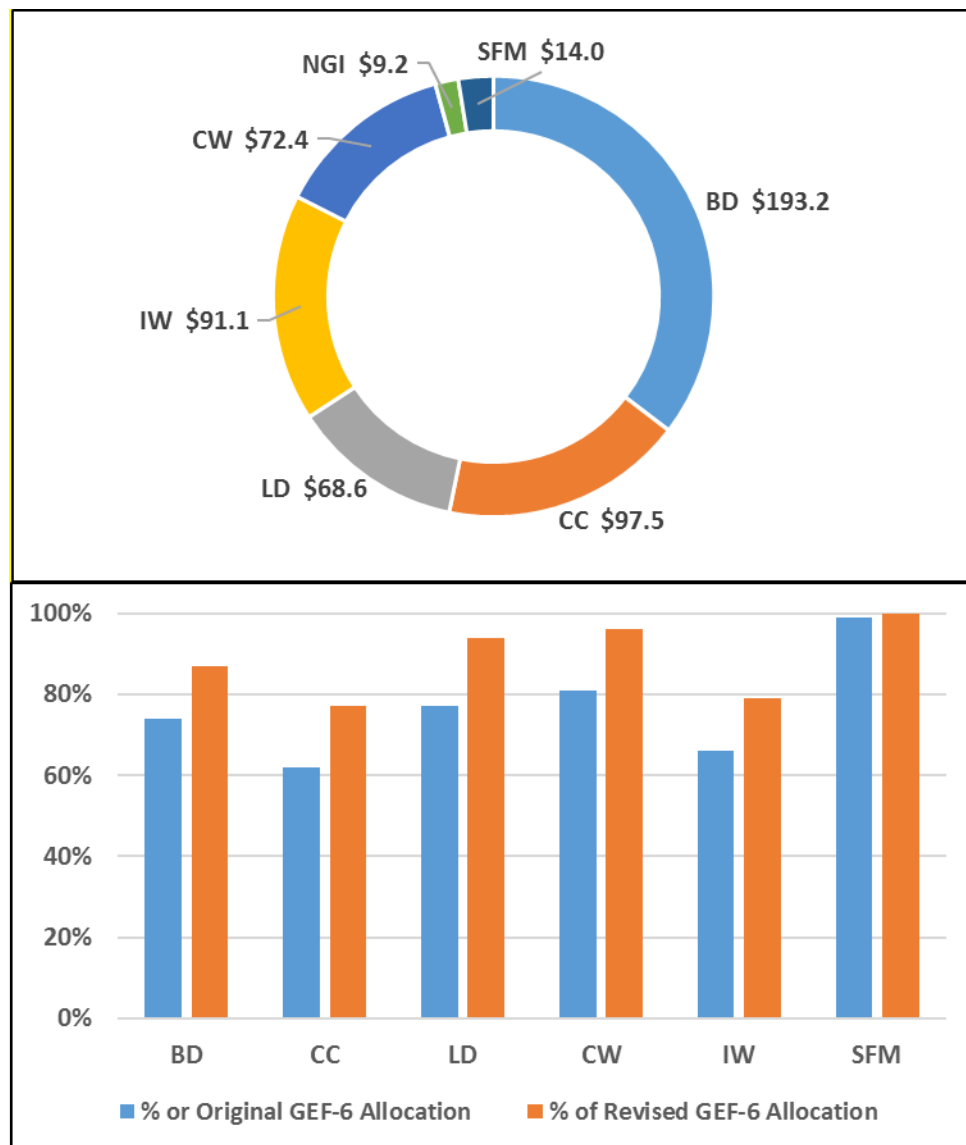
9. 69 recipient countries requested a total amount of \$359.3 million from their respective country allocations for projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. Total financing from STAR amounts to 66 percent of the total GEF project financing for the Work Program.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Revised Targets are outlined in the GEF/C.53/Inf.04 Council document on *Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability*

<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.

**Figure 1. Resources Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area in the November 2017 Work Program (top, in million \$) and to date including November 2017 Work Program in GEF-6 (bottom, in % to date)**

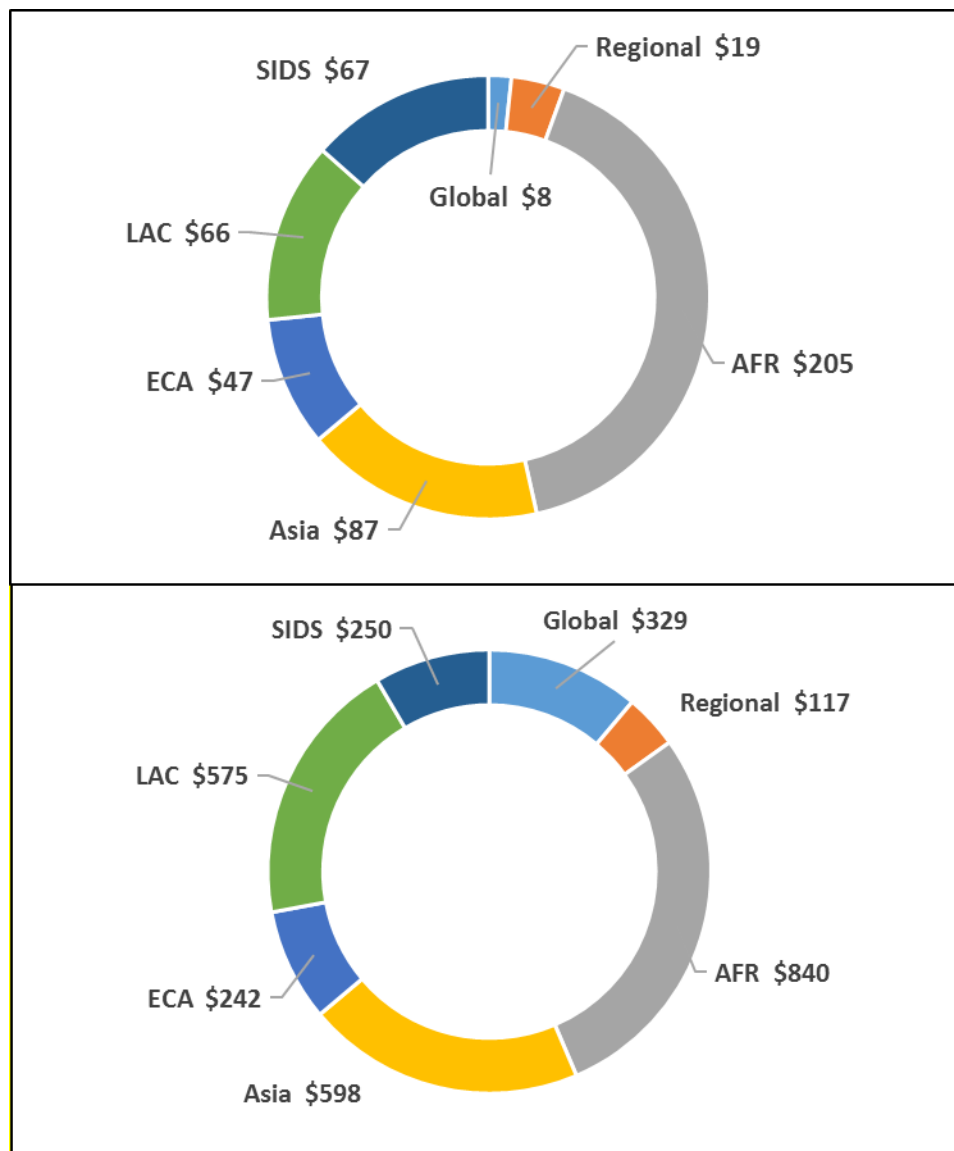


#### **DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA**

10. The regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed Work Program is shown in Figure 2. In all, 101 recipient countries will benefit from this Work Program, including 38 LDCs and 28 SIDS. Africa and Asia have programmed the highest level of resources (\$205 and \$87 million programmed, respectively), followed by SIDS and Latin America (with \$67 and \$66 million programmed, respectively). In GEF-6 to date, Africa, Asia, and Latin America have programmed each well over \$500 million in GEF-6 resources (Figure 2).

**Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing (excluding fees) in the November 2017 Work Program by Region (top) and in the GEF-6 to date including November 2017 Work Program (bottom)**

(\$ millions)

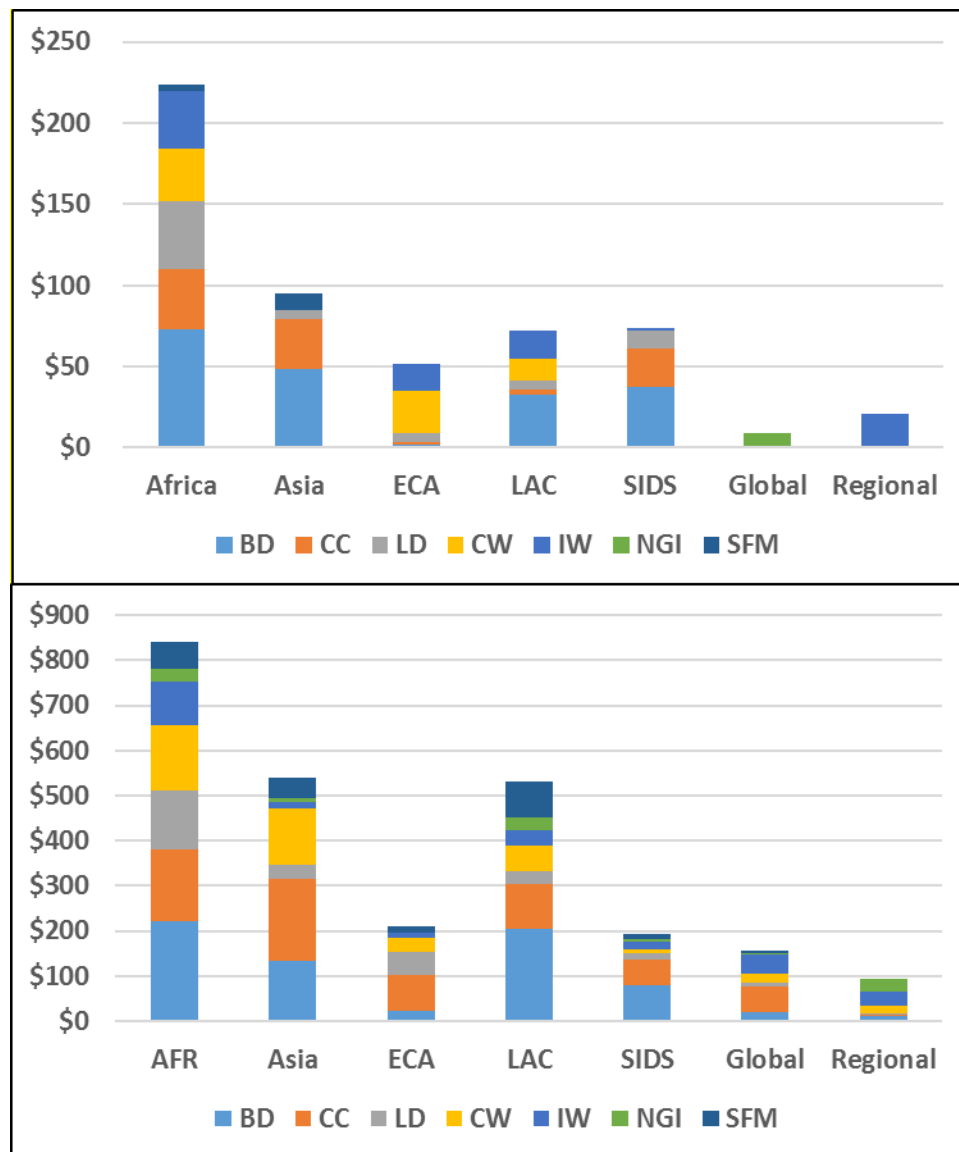


11. The breakdown of resources by focal area shows slight differences across the regions (Figure 3). GEF financing in the November Work Program shows significant programming of Biodiversity Focal Area Resources in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and SIDS. Chemicals and Waste programming is mostly focused on Africa and ECA, whereas Climate Change Focal Area programming is highest in Africa, Asia, and SIDS.



**Figure 3. Distribution of GEF Project Financing by Focal area and Region in November 2017 Work Program (top chart) and in the GEF-6 to date including November 2017 Work Program (bottom chart)**

(\$ millions)



#### DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

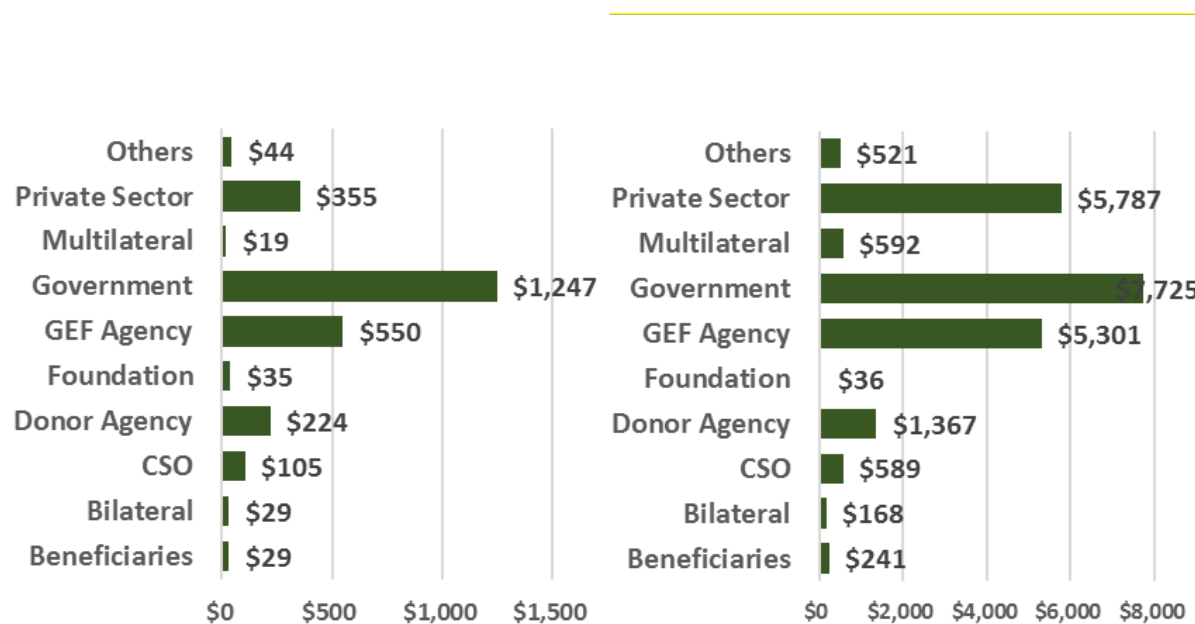
12. Fourteen of the 18 GEF Agencies are represented in the November 2017 Work Program (table 3). UNDP (39%), UNEP (20%), and the World Bank (15%) account for 3/4 of the resources to be programmed. Total Agency fees requested amount to \$45.4 million or 9 percent of the total GEF project financing. In GEF-6 programming to date, all 18 agencies are represented.

**Table 3. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the November 2017 Work Program and in GEF-6 to date (including November 2017 Work Program)**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Resources Requested in November 2017 Work Program including fees</b>		<b>Total GEF-6 Resources inclusive of November 2017 including fees</b>	
	<b>\$ millions</b>	<b>% of resources</b>	<b>\$ millions</b>	<b>% of resources</b>
ADB	-	0.0%	41.8	1.3%
AfDB	-	0.0%	78.9	2.5%
BOAD	17.7	3.2%	20.6	0.6%
CAF	7.3	1.3%	10.9	0.3%
CI	15.7	2.9%	51.7	1.6%
DBSA	9.2	1.7%	44.0	1.4%
EBRD	6.8	1.2%	40.8	1.3%
FAO	23.1	4.2%	211.2	6.6%
FECO	-	0.0%	2.0	0.1%
Funbio	-	0.0%	14.6	0.5%
IADB	9.5	1.7%	63.1	2.0%
IFAD	5.5	1.0%	84.7	2.6%
IUCN	21.0	3.8%	63.9	2.0%
UNDP	210.6	38.6%	1,244.8	38.7%
UNEP	110.0	20.1%	438.3	13.6%
UNIDO	20.5	3.8%	209.1	6.5%
World Bank	84.3	15.4%	541.7	16.9%
WWF-US	5.0	0.9%	50.6	1.6%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>546.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3,212.5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

13. The Work Program totals \$2.6 billion of expected co-financing (Figure 4), or a ratio of 1:5.2. The distribution by co-financier shows most co-financing coming from GEF agencies, governments, and the private sector. To date in GEF-6 (including the November 2016 Work Program), the co-financing has reached over \$22.3 billion, distributed as shown in the bottom chart of Figure 4.

**Figure 4. Distribution of Co-financing in the November 2017 Work Program by Co-financiers (left) and in GEF-6 to date including the November 2017 Work Program (right) (\$ million)**



## OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

14. The program and 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) 68 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 23 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 4 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 3 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 81 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided representing 11 percent of GEF-6 target; d) disposal of 14,000 tons of POPs (18 percent of GEF-6 target), and e) reduction of 25 tons of mercury (3 percent of GEF-6 target).

## WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

### Biodiversity

15. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9735), *Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict in Angola*, aims at preventing the extinction of terrestrial species (e.g. forest elephants, the western gorilla, chimpanzees and giant sable) by combating illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and reducing human-wildlife conflict (HWC). The target protected areas are Maiombe National Park, Cameia National Park, Mupa National Park, and Luando Strict Nature Reserve. The project will support strengthening of the policy, legal and institutional framework to combat poaching and illegal wildlife trade, improve the management effectiveness of the target protected areas including enforcement along international borders. Although the country is slated to move into middle-income status, poverty is still a major challenge especially in

rural areas, resulting in high dependence on natural resources. Due to the high value of ivory, poaching and illegal wildlife trade represent a short-term solution for food and income shortages to local communities. Although Angola has depended heavily on oil revenues, there is currently significant interest in the diversification of the economy including using wildlife tourism to generate revenues to improve the management effectiveness of the conservation areas and wildlife, and to enhance the livelihoods of local communities. This project will be instrumental for Angola to implement its National Ivory Action Plan, an important commitment under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

16. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9913), *Implementing Ecosystem-based Management in Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh*, aims to conserve the natural environment, improve environmental standards and control and mitigate environmental pollution with the declaration of Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs), which were introduced with the passage of the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act in 1995. The project will strengthen Ecologically Critical Areas (ECAs) and develop an ecosystem-based framework to underpin their management, ensuring that it is adequately institutionalized and resourced through sustainable financing mechanisms. This should result in enhancing the conservation of globally important biodiversity and support local livelihoods. The project will develop and implement an ecosystem-based framework for the planning and management of ECAs, and improve the ecological condition of target ECAs (Halda River and up to two other ECAs). Livelihoods of ECA communities adjacent to and within the immediate catchment of ECAs will be improved with respect to water, energy and food security, due to the restored and sustainably managed ecosystems capable of supplying those goods and services. Finally, efforts will also be directed at building technical capacity, increasing staff resources resulting in more effective compliance with ECA legislation, regulations and management plans to more effectively protect biodiversity.

17. The WB/GEF project (PMIS 9578), *Sustainable Low Carbon Development in Colombia's Orinoquia Region*, aims to strengthen public policies on sustainable land use planning and management to benefit biodiversity conservation. Thirty-five percent of the Orinoquia's species are endemic to Colombia and close to 75 threatened species in Colombia live in this area. The region also contains 32% of the existing running water in the country. This makes for a sensitive territory where natural resource conservation is particularly important to maintain the region's ecological and hydrological processes. The project will implement territorial planning instruments covering 4.6 million hectares that include biodiversity and sustainable land-use criteria. The project will also improve the management of over 494,000 hectares of protected areas and incorporate biodiversity considerations into sector policies and regulatory frameworks covering an additional 5.8 million hectares. Finally, the program will help create a conducive environment for the adoption of low-carbon development land uses in the Orinoquia region that will generate carbon credits that will be purchased under an emissions reduction program.

18. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9802), *Promoting the Effective Management of Salonga National Park through Creation of Community Forests and Improving the Well-being of Local Communities*, aims at formalizing land tenure, and define the rules governing the access and use of natural resources in the Mokoto Corridor in Salonga National Park in Congo DR. The 225,000 hectares of "Community Forests" being supported by this project will link the two blocks of the National Park facilitating the movement of wildlife and increase the resilience of the system. With the financial resources provided by the GEF, 2,000 households will increase their income from food and cash-crops, NTFP-based enterprises and other

income generating activities, as alternatives to the unsustainable trade of bush meat and fish. Alleviating the needs of the local communities in the corridor will release pressure on the wildlife and forests in the corridor and in the adjacent Salonga National Park. While investments have been made within the Park to protect the forests and wildlife, there is a consensus that conservation objectives cannot be met unless local communities engaged in the process. Since these local communities are concerned with immediate needs of food and shelter rather than long term conservation of the environment, it is imperative to assist them finding alternatives to unsustainable practices.

19. The CI/GEF project (PMIS 9282), *Safeguarding Biodiversity in the Galapagos Islands by Enhancing Biosecurity and Creating the Enabling Environment for the Restoration of Galapagos Island Ecosystems*, will safeguard biodiversity in Ecuador by enhancing biosecurity across the Galapagos archipelago and eradicating invasive vertebrate species from Floreana Island. The project will substantially reduce the number of invasive alien species entering the Galapagos archipelago, thereby facilitating the recovery and long-term protection of biodiversity across 788,200 ha of terrestrial habitat (96.7% of which is under protected area designation), as well as 13,300,000 ha of marine protected area habitat. Invasive rodents (*Rattus rattus* and *Mus musculus*) and feral cats (*Felis catus*) will be eradicated from Floreana Island, thereby enabling the recovery and protection of 61 IUCN Red List threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems. This will allow the re-establishment of viable populations of at least five IUCN Red List threatened endemic species via repatriation to Floreana Island, specifically, the Floreana giant tortoise (*Chelonoidis elephantopus*), Floreana mockingbird (*Mimus trifasciatus*), Galapagos rail (*Laterallus spilonotus*), Lava gull (*Larus fuliginosus*), and Galapagos hawk (*Buteo galapagoensis*). Additional benefits of this project will include the reduction of land degradation, the facilitation of forest regeneration, and the improvement of ecotourism opportunities.

20. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9799), *Promoting Conservation, Sustainable Utilization and Fair and Equitable Benefit-sharing from Lesotho's Medicinal and Ornamental Plants for Improved livelihoods*, aims at promoting the conservation of medicinal plants in selected highlands and foothill areas of Lesotho by promoting the access to genetic resources and the benefit sharing derived from the utilization of these resources under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. This will be achieved by creating the enabling institutional capacity and regulatory framework to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, and by supporting the conservation and sustainable utilization of plants for the development of products of interest to the pharmaceutical sector. Despite the richness of its ecosystems and species diversity, Lesotho has struggled to derive any significant benefits from its natural resources, except for water resources, which it currently sells to South Africa. Even then, the benefits of this trade have not been reinvested into conservation and sustainable management of the water resources, evidenced by significant land degradation in the river basin. The main challenges for biodiversity to become a source of revenue through the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of genetic resources is the lack of policy and legislative frameworks specific to genetic resource management, and the shortage of skilled staff, lack of infrastructure (laboratories and equipment), and awareness on ABS issues. This project will address these gaps and challenges.

21. The CI/GEF project (PMIS 9606), *Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) – Madagascar*, aims at strengthening the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Boeny region in the northwest of Madagascar. The area has been

identified as containing particularly high levels of biodiversity of global importance being vulnerable to several serious. This project will strengthen the management and the sustainable financing of five protected areas (i.e. Ankarafantsika National Park, Biocultural Site of Antrema, Complex Mahavavy Kinkony, National Park of Baly Bay, and Bombetoka Belemboke), and will support the sustainable use of biodiversity by local communities around the targeted PAs. The Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity (FAPBM) which administers a trust fund to which this project will contribute to, will invest trust fund revenues to support the management of the areas as well as to develop biodiversity friendly projects led by local communities. Although Madagascar is well-endowed with natural resources, the combination of weak governance and a growing population, has led to an increase in poverty and a significant loss of biodiversity. More than 90 percent of the island's original forest has already been lost or degraded, with this percentage likely to rise unless protected areas and local communities get the support they need.

22. The UNEP/GEF project (9668), *Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands, ENDHERI*, will enhance reef protection, resilience and ecosystem recovery by reducing development impacts in the Laamu Atoll and integrating the values of marine biodiversity and other natural capital in national policies and budgets in the Maldives. The project will focus on green growth development for Laamu Atoll in the tourism, food and construction sectors, building the social capital supportive of a national economy based on sustainable use of island and reef biodiversity and natural capital values, and mainstreaming marine Natural Capital and Biodiversity values in the policies and regulatory frameworks of the food (fisheries and agriculture), tourism and construction sectors. The project will increase the area of coral reefs on Laamu Atoll under integrated management (100,000 hectares) including better protection of internationally threatened species, develop national sector policies and regulatory frameworks that incorporate natural capital and biodiversity considerations, and 3) integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into budgeting systems and three sectors' operations. This project is an important pilot on national accounting as Maldives contains the 7th largest and 5th most biodiverse coral reef system in the world, and its biogeographical position means that it supports critical source populations connecting the coral reefs of Asia and the Pacific with those of East Africa.

23. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9613), *Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Criteria in Mexico's Tourism Sector with Emphasis on Biodiversity-rich Coastal Ecosystems*, aims at promoting biodiversity conservation through the design and implementation of innovative policies and models of sustainable tourism in Mexico at the national and the local levels, and to test them in three pilot geographies: Quintana Roo, Baja California Sur, and Oaxaca. The project will strengthen institutional, regulatory and policy frameworks to promotes Sustainable Tourism Development, strengthen enabling conditions in the tourism sector to address market failures to catalyze financing for biodiversity conservation, and mainstream biodiversity conservation in coastal tourism developments and operations. Tourism is a priority economic activity for Mexico as it represents 8.4% of the GDP and more than 2.5 million jobs. In 2015, Mexico ranked 10th in international tourist arrivals and 23<sup>rd</sup> in international tourism receipts worldwide. However, conventional tourism development and management models present a major threat to Mexico's globally important biodiversity, undermining the very tourism assets that generate these significant revenues and the sustainability of the tourism industry. With priority tourism spots in varying degrees of development and with potential for running tourism on a more sustainable manner,

there is an urgent need to include criteria in the Tourism Sector's development to safeguard the sites that generate interest and revenue on the part of the tourism industry.

24. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9917), *Safeguarding Biodiversity From Invasive Alien Species in the Federated States of Micronesia*, will safeguard biodiversity in terrestrial and marine ecosystems and in agricultural and fisheries production systems from the impacts of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). The project will work to institutionalize a governance framework for IAS prevention, control and enforce legislation across states and in collaboration with other Micronesian nations, raise awareness and strengthen capacity in IAS prevention and management, and demonstrate best practices in safeguarding biodiversity and food production systems from IAS. This project focuses on a number of strategies for long term sustainability, including developing cost recovery mechanisms from cargo and other transport, developing teams of trained volunteers to support the outer islands, and conducting cost/benefit analyses of IAS impacts. They are exploring the use of technology, such as an app to help with identification of IAS, as well as developing trainings for different audiences including networks of volunteers. The project will work in close collaboration with other IAS initiatives, particularly those from the GEF, the US, and other governments in the region.

25. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9551), *Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan*, aims at combating illegal wildlife trade by strengthening protected areas legislation and management systems, and community empowerment through both national and site level interventions. The project will improve management effectiveness in two target areas; Nimule National Park, and the Sudd Ecosystem. Nimule National Park is located along the White Nile River and the along the border with Uganda. The Park is inhabited by large herds of elephants, hippopotamus, Uganda kob and leopards. The Sudd ecosystem is the only designated Ramsar site in the country with high importance for both biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Currently, there are three protected areas in the Sudd: Shambe National Park, and Zeraf, and Meshra Game Reserves. These areas are home for some of the most important wildlife populations of white-eared kob, tiang, buffalo, elephant, and wild dog, among others. These conservation areas will benefit from aerial and ground surveys to support wildlife protection, intelligence-led law enforcement operations, patrol training, and the establishment of networks for information gathering and sharing among the authorities, the parastatals and the local authorities. South Sudan is the 15th African elephant Range State to join the *Elephant Protection Initiative* (EPI), launched in London in February 2014.

26. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9481), *Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Uganda*, aims at providing greater legal certainty and transparency to suppliers and users of Genetic Resources (GR). This will be achieved by building the necessary elements for the creation of a national legal framework that promotes and fosters the use of GR and associated traditional knowledge, and raise awareness on the opportunities offered by engaging the private sector under the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. The project will also put in place measures to harmonize the implementation of ABS under the Nagoya Protocol and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The project will establish the country's framework for sustainable harvesting of sandalwood by the private sector. The project will establish an effective working model for ABS at the community level that can be replicated in other parts of the country, as there are many other native plant species that are being exploited in ways like that of sandalwood. To support financial sustainability, the project will work to integrate activities on ABS into

sector budgets during the government's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) planning processes, and it will liaise and advocate with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development for sustained funding of ABS related activities.

27. The IUCN/GEF project (PMIS 9847), *Expanding Conservation Areas Reach and Effectiveness (ECARE) in Vanuatu*, will improve national systems and capacity for achieving a representative, effective and expanded protected areas network in Vanuatu. Vanuatu has a vast Economic Exclusive Zone (813,000 km<sup>2</sup>) which harbors a very rich marine and terrestrial biodiversity including. Many species are endemic to these areas but the proportion of biodiversity under protection is fairly low. The project will help build legal and institutional frameworks for revised maritime compliance system as well as for the marine spatial plan (including a network of marine protected areas) and its eventual implementation. This project will increase the coverage of marine ecosystems under protection by at least 5 million hectares and improve the management effectiveness and greater financial sustainability of these areas.

### **Climate Change**

28. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9810), *Promoting Sustainable Energy Access for Rural Communities in South-Eastern Angola*, will catalyze investments in decentralized renewable energy systems to expand energy access for base-of-the-pyramid consumers and to reduce GHG emissions. The project will focus on policy de-risking and finance for decentralized renewable energy, developing markets for off-grid renewable energy systems, including solar home systems, advanced cook stoves and solar lanterns, and an outreach program. This project will have a great impact on rural electrification in a country like Angola, which is an LDC with a poverty headcount ratio of more than 36%, and over 15 million Angolans (60% of total population) presently without access to electricity. The project will promote renewable energy generation for households and for small business in rural communities. As such, the project will reduce deforestation, empower woman in business, mitigate both indoor air pollution and GHG emissions. The estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions are more than 0.1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the project's lifetime.

29. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9368), *Promoting Low Carbon Urban Development in Bangladesh*, aims to enable renewable energy investment and waste-to-energy applications in Bangladesh cities. The project will pilot an innovative waste management model – integrated resource recovery center (IRRC) in four cities: Dhaka, Chittagong, Gazipur and Khulna. Through IRRC, communities can make a profit by selling sorted-out recyclable materials. The separated organic waste is composted to produce organic fertilizer or generate biogas. The project is estimated to avoid 857,500 tCO<sub>2</sub>e including direct and consequential emission reductions. The waste management model has a great potential to be scaled up in many developing cities where waste management remains to be a major urban development hurdle.

30. The CAF/GEF project (PMIS 9742), *Supporting the Chilean Low Emissions Transport Strategy CLETS*, aims to change the public-transport market by accelerating the adoption of zero- and low-carbon technologies in public transport systems through targeted investments, while supporting the formalization of the new transport strategy at the national and subnational level. Chile has identified integrated zero- or low-emission urban public mobility systems as a key priority of the Chilean Low Emissions Transport Strategy and related national legislation. The transport sector is responsible for over 11% of GHG emissions in Chile, of which public urban mobility accounts for about a fifth. The project will pilot electric public buses in Transantiago, as well as integrated urban planning measures such as



pedestrianisation, intermodality, and public bicycle systems in Santiago and replicate these approaches in three other cities. It will also support the demonstration of electric light-duty vehicles for collective taxis in Valparaíso. The project will lead to over 700,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e of greenhouse gas emissions avoided.

31. The World Bank/GEF project (PMIS 9749), *China Distributed Renewable Energy Scale-up Project*, will scale up and accelerate distributed renewable energy in China. In its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC, the government of China pledged to increase its non-fossil energy share from 11% in 2015 to 20% by 2030. Without increasing renewable energy (RE) investment, it is impossible for China to achieve this goal. For this reason, China has made a very ambitious target for RE investment and is promoting distributed RE close to the load centers in urban areas as a high priority partly to address the curtailment bottleneck of large-scale grid-connected RE far from the load centers, and partly to meet the growing urban energy needs. This proposed project will support China in distributed RE policy and pilots that promote multiple-technology combinations and optimization at the RE generation and distribution levels in two important areas. The first is to support new policy development which will facilitate the investment, development, and implementation of grid access and connection, standards, and urban planning. The second is to pilot scalable business and financing models and applications in select cities that will spur distributed RE scaling-up. Estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions are approximately 0.4 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

32. The UNIDO/GEF project (PMIS 9683), *Promotion of Waste to Energy Options for Sustainable Urban Management in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)*, will facilitate waste to energy technologies for sustainable waste management in the DRC. In the municipal solid waste (MSW) management sector, the DRC faces a huge challenge. Rapid urbanization and population growth has led to vast solid waste generation every day: 0.50 kg/capita/day in 2012 and to increase to 0.75 kg/capita/day by 2025. The country has not yet developed sufficient regulatory and environmental policies to tackle the growing need for MSW management. To assist the government to deal with this challenge, this project will support the government in the formulation of policy and regulations for the establishment of sustainable waste collection system. The project will also demonstrate municipal waste to energy recovery technologies that will significantly mitigate GHG emissions while scaled-up in the country. The Global Environmental Benefit of this project is on the order of 5.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e GHG emissions reductions.

33. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9561) *Promoting Better Access to Modern Energy Services through Sustainable Mini-grids and Low-carbon Bioenergy Technologies among Guinea-Bissau's Forest-dependent Communities*, will enhance integrated investment in sustainable mini-grids and low-carbon bioenergy technologies, and develop an appropriate business model for the sustainability of the energy system in the country. Guinea Bissau is completely dependent on petroleum products for energy production despite its own high energy potential of hydroelectric power. Wood is the dominant fuel for household cooking, with a demand that exceeds 500,000 tons per year. Only a small proportion of the population (11.5%) has access to electricity in 2016. As part of its Nationally Determined Contributions submitted to the UNFCCC, the country has committed to increase the share of renewable energy (RE) from all sources up to 80% of its total energy supply by 2030. This GEF project will contribute a total of 6% of the national RE supply target by 2030, or approximately 8% of the NDC targets. The Global Environmental Benefit of this project will result in 0.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG emission reductions.

34. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9905), *Promoting Outer Island Development through the Integrated Energy Roadmap (POIDIER)*, will facilitate the application of appropriate technological, institutional and policy-oriented options that would enable the widespread application of RE and EE technologies for supporting the sustainable development of Kiribati's citizens in all communities particularly in the outer islands. This will involve coordination with and learning from other relevant UNDP projects, e.g., the successful UNDP/Carbon War Room project in the Caribbean, which has demonstrated flexible approaches for promoting integrated planning and renewable power procurement. The project will build capacity for low carbon outer island development, improve energy policy and institutional frameworks for low carbon outer island development, develop financial support mechanism project development for low carbon development initiatives in outer islands, and promote low carbon (RE and EE) technologies for outer island development. The Global Environmental Benefits are estimated at 1.1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions avoided.

35. The UNIDO/GEF Myanmar project (PMIS 9830), *Climate Change mitigation through Methane Recovery and Reuse from Industrial Wastewater Treatment*, will increase Myanmar's efforts towards climate mitigation by minimizing GHG emissions through the application of integrated low-emission wastewater treatments and the Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST). In its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the government stipulated policies and measures for industrial processes and environment to address climate change. Specifically, the government has enforced several policy guidelines for the promotion of environmental conservation and water management to reduce air and water pollution. However, nationwide climate change mitigation remains a very recent priority with the NDC representing the first policy approach to mitigation. The food processing industry, with poor wastewater treatment facilities, is accounting for 64% of industrial activities in Yangon and Mandalay, which generates significant quantities of GHG emissions. The root causes of wastewater management problems include poor regulatory framework, lack of policy incentives and absence of environmentally sound treatment systems. This project will introduce the necessary policies, economic incentives and awareness that will enable low carbon industrial development in Yangon and Mandalay. The project aims at mitigating 0.4 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

36. The GEF/UNDP project (PMIS 9890), *Myanmar Rural Renewable Energy Development Program*, will facilitate the expansion of rural renewable energy services in the country. Currently, only about 33% of the Myanmar population has access to electricity and over 90% of households depend on solid biomass for cooking. The energy access situation is worse in rural areas where 70% of the Myanmar population live but less than 16% of the households have access to electricity. Rural residents without electricity depend on dry cells (batteries), kerosene, candles and firewood for their energy needs at a high economic, environmental and social (health and gender) costs. In its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Myanmar targeted the energy sector for mitigation actions to address climate change. Myanmar's NDC commits to increasing access to clean sources of electricity in communities and households specifically through rural electrification. It also commits to increasing hydropower generation and using energy efficient cook-stoves. The country also identifies, in its NDC, the need for significant support from the international community to support capacity building, technology development and transfer, and financial resources to implement its proposed NDC actions. This GEF project will therefore be a key contribution to the achievement of Myanmar's NDCs and rural electrification. The targeted greenhouse gas emission reductions are approximately 0.9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

37. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9743), *De-risking Sustainable Off-grid Lighting Solutions in Nigeria*, will promote private sector investment in sustainable off-grid lighting technologies by establishing a sound policy environment that facilitates the creation of a self-functioning and sustainable market in Nigeria. In 2012, approximately 93 million people (over half the population) did not have access to electricity, and an additional 24 million people had very unreliable and intermittent electricity access. The Council for Renewable Energy of Nigeria estimated that power outages cause an annual loss to the economy of \$984 million. Black carbon emissions from kerosene lamps in Nigeria were estimated at 63,400 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. This project will facilitate the use of solar PV technologies to replace kerosene lamps in rural communities with several approaches including policy de-risking of sustainable off-grid lighting solutions, financial de-risking of sustainable off-grid lighting solutions, and knowledge management. The Global Environmental Benefits of the project will be on the order of 0.1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG emissions reductions.

38. The UNIDO/GEF project (PMIS 9714), *Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance and Resource Efficient Cleaner Production through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions*, will accelerate the adoption of industrial energy efficiency for selected industrial enterprises in Nigeria. With a population of over 178 million and with expanding financial services, communication, technology and entertainment sectors, Nigeria is classified as a middle-income economy and ranked as the 21st largest economy in the world. Industry in Nigeria depends mostly on erratic electricity generation from hydro and gas-powered plants with on-site diesel power generation as the main backup. This contributes to global problems such as climate change, desertification, loss of biodiversity, and pollution of water bodies. Non-optimization of raw materials in the industrial sector has resulted in unnecessary wastage, reduced profits and the promotion of unsustainable development. This project will increase industrial energy performance and efficient use of resources, which will help Nigeria's economic and energy system transformations and reduce both local and global pollution. Estimated greenhouse gas emission reductions are approximately 2.7 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

39. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9752), *Accelerating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Applications in Niue (AREAN)*, will support the achievement of the energy access, sustainable energy, and green growth targets of Niue. The project will facilitate the application of appropriate policy, institutional, financial, technological and information-oriented options that would enable the removal of the current gaps in the widespread application of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in the energy sector. The project will support the formulation, approval and enforcement of appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks in the application of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies as well as the development and implementation of a suitable institutional framework for the effective enforcement of plans, policies, regulations, and implementation of programs/projects. Activities will also facilitate enabling actions that will lead to increased availability of, and access to, financing and the development and implementation of cost-effective demonstrations of the application of climate resilient and low carbon technologies, techniques and practices. This Global Environmental Benefits are estimated at 0.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions avoided.

40. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9787), *Stimulating Progress towards Improved Rural Electrification in the Solomons (SPIRES)*, will facilitate increased access to electricity in rural communities in the Solomon

Islands. The Government developed the National Energy Policy Framework (NEPF) in 2014 with a rural electrification target of 35% of households in rural areas by 2020. The project will focus on the enhanced application of low carbon technologies, techniques and practices to support Solomon Islands' rural electrification program, particularly in achieving the set target of 35% electricity access in rural areas. Interventions will focus on the policy and regulatory framework, the development of financial mechanisms for the integrated planning and implementation of rural electrification in the country, and effective demonstrations of various schemes for rural electrification in the off-grid areas. This Global Environmental Benefits are estimated at 0.5 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions avoided.

41. The GEF/UNDP project (PMIS 9789), *Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Technologies in Trinidad and Tobago*, will promote the adoption of low-carbon technologies for RAC end-use in the country. Trinidad and Tobago has relatively high per-capita emissions when compared with other island countries. In its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), the country has committed to achieving a reduction of 15% of GHG emissions by 2030 from its business as usual scenario, which in absolute terms is equivalent to 103 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e. One of the major GHG emission reduction areas is RAC in buildings. Although the country has committed to the elimination of HCFCs, HCFC-22 will most likely be displaced by consumption of HFC refrigerants. The GEF project will support alternative approaches to displace HFCs with low GWP alternatives, including natural refrigerants. The Global Environmental Benefits of this project are on the order of 1.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG emissions reductions.

#### **Land Degradation**

42. The FAO/GEF project (PMIS 9798), *Sustainable Land Management in Target Landscapes in Angola's Southwestern Region*, aims to reverse negative land degradation trends in selected landscapes in southwestern Angola, including the provinces of Namibe, Cunene, Huila, and Benguela where a combination of poor soils, rainfall variability, and inappropriate management of natural resources are having a large impact on livelihoods. The project will help manage 80,000 ha under SLM, including rangelands, miombo forests, and Angolan montane forest-grasslands mosaics. The project will focus on three components; 1) agro-ecological zoning integrated planning, 2) sustainable management and rehabilitation of landscapes, and 3) economic and financial leverage approaches to SLM. The third component addresses UNCCD COP decisions on Land Degradation Neutrality and will help to institutionalize quantified national objectives for SLM. The project will facilitate developing capacities and systems for natural resource management and agriculture (GIS, Agro-Ecological Zoning). The Farmer Field Schools and Agro-Pastoral Field Schools will reinforce local ownership and bottom up approach.

43. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9599), *Sustainable Management of Water Resources, Rangelands and Agro-Pastoral Perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi Watershed of Djibouti*, aims at developing an integrated model for the restoration of agropastoral ecosystem services in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed to reduce land and water degradation, improving self-sufficiency in basic living needs of vulnerable rural communities and creating conditions to enable its replication. The rangelands in Djibouti are especially susceptible to degradation due to inappropriate land use practices exploiting an already highly vulnerable resource as well as climate related difficulties such as extended droughts. The main activities will lead to land rehabilitation and aquifer replenishment in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed and

sustainable land management implemented in key areas of the Cheikhetti Wadi. The project will also support the building of capacities for integrated watershed management and land use.

44. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9759), *Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Through Strengthening Legal and Institutional Framework, Capacity Building and Restoration of Most Vulnerable Mountain Landscapes*, will strengthen Macedonian national policy and institutional capacity for sustainable land management (SLM) and contribute to achieving the national land degradation neutrality target with integrated landscape management in the north-western mountainous ecosystems. The project will develop a coherent and coordinated approach to reduce pressures on land from competing for land uses in forestry and pasture through reversal of land degradation and development of instruments and mechanisms for integrated land use management. The project will contribute to achieving the voluntary UNCCD LDN target in Macedonia through developing the LDN baseline and revising the institutional framework to include LDN considerations. Specifically, the GEF investment will facilitate strengthened policy, legal and regulatory frameworks that will harmonize state legislation, develop guidelines for best land use practices and develop a National Integrated Soil Management Strategy. Adoption of SLM and SFM practices will reduce land degradation and secure ecosystem services over an area covering directly 15,000 ha in three targeted municipalities and benefit 120,000 people.

### **International Waters**

45. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9919), *Implementation of the SAP of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System: Improving Groundwater Governance and Sustainability of Related Ecosystems*, will work towards the institutionalization of periodic multi-country expert consultations and information exchanges, and the creation and strengthening of bilateral/multilateral conflict resolution mechanisms, thereby providing the transboundary cooperation framework crucial for the sustainable utilization and protection of shared karst waters. In addition, the project will advance the adoption of sound national groundwater governance principles and frameworks and facilitate a modern multi-purpose monitoring system of karst groundwater, including an agreement on real-time harmonized data sharing - enabling responsible entities at the local and at the regional level to effectively manage the shared karstic waters and dependent ecosystems. Importantly, the project has a strong focus on dissemination of project achievements and lessons learned to other key GEF intervention areas, while incorporating considerations related to gender equality and women empowerment.

46. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9767), *Fostering Multi-country Cooperation over Conjunctive Surface and Groundwater Management in the Bug and Neman Transboundary River Basins and the Underlying Aquifer Systems*, will support Belarus and Ukraine in joining forces with Poland and Lithuania to reach a common understanding of the water resources of the shared basins, including existing pressures and drivers of change, and come to an agreement on the policy, legal and institutional reforms, and the investments that will be needed to improve water security and resilience to the impacts of climatic variability and change. The project will also accelerate the transformative processes by pilot testing of conjunctive management solutions, and by consolidating transboundary coordination and cooperation. The project will achieve this by supporting countries in implementing the European Union Water Framework Directive and the UNECE Water Convention. The need for a joint approach is evident when looking at water consumption from multiple sectors, including a growing agricultural sector, and a

comprehensive and inter-sectoral approach is needed to prevent severer damage to ecosystems and to optimize economic output across borders.

47. The UNEP-FAO-UNDP-UNIDO/GEF project (PMIS 9911), *Strengthening of the Enabling Environment, Ecosystem-based Management and Governance to support Implementation of the Strategic Action Program of the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem*, will help to strengthen the regional governance and ecosystem-based management of the GCLME through assisting the countries to build capacity for Strategic Action Program implementation measures related to transboundary fisheries, biodiversity conservation and pollution reduction. A Strategic Action Program (SAP) was endorsed by member countries in 2008 to help address the transboundary issues such as fisheries management and pollution. Among other activities, the project will push policy reforms to ensure consistency with regionally agreed frameworks and build sustainable financing mechanisms to support regional cooperation. This project will help modernize the Fisheries and Aquaculture policies with an ecosystem approach and foster wider adoption and implementation of the SAP.

48. The WWF/GEF project (PMIS 9801), *Danube River Basin Hydromorphology and River Restoration (DYNA)*, will play a key role in advancing flood risk management across the East European non-EU member states focusing on prevention, protection and preparedness. Making space for rivers in areas where human and economic stakes are relatively low represents a sustainable long-term approach towards dealing with floods. Consequently, the conservation and the restoration of natural functions of wetlands and floodplains, with their ability to retain floodwaters and reduce the flood pulse, are a key feature of this strategy, thus allowing important opportunities for synergies with the EU Water Framework Directive implementation. The project will produce benefits at the transboundary, national and local levels related to protection of quality of drinking water, groundwater supplies replenished by floodplain ecosystems, biological diversity in restored floodplains and adjacent rivers, and additional floodplain wetland ecosystem goods and services. While incorporating the necessary strong links to national line ministries and Finance Institutions, the project uses the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River as a platform, thereby bridging different experts and hierarchy levels to work towards the same goal of integrated water resource management.

49. The regional UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9912), *Enhancing conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources in selected transboundary aquifers: Case study for selected shared groundwater bodies in the Nile Basin*, is the first of its kind in dealing with specific shared groundwater issues in the Nile Basin. Given the complex water management issues in the Nile Basin, this project forms an essential first step to build capacity for the future management of other shared aquifers by engaging in depth in a limited set of selected transboundary aquifers within parts of the Nile Basin watershed. Anticipated aquifers will likely include the Mt Elgon, the Kagera and Gedaref aquifers (involving Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda). The project will enhance the current understanding and awareness of available groundwater resources and groundwater-surface water interactions and their sustainable use, as well as develop and initiate the implementation of action plans to enhance groundwater governance and support measures to sustain groundwater dependent ecosystems. Finally, the project will support innovative pilot investments such as water funds to maintain sustainable

watershed services, use of advanced remote sensing techniques for groundwater monitoring, and the use of isotope techniques to define surface – groundwater interactions for selected wetland ecosystems.

50. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9566), *Integrated Management of Water Resources of the Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara, Colombia–Ecuador Binational Basins*, aims to ensure the conservation and integrated management of surface and groundwater resources including the maintenance of ecosystem functions associated with the water cycle in the Mira-Mataje and Carchi Guaitara river basins, through formulation of two sets of TDA/SAPs for the two basins, that jointly will inform the management of these two binational basins. The Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara basins are the main water resources shared by Colombia and Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean basin. These resources make up an important supply of water, essential for the socioeconomic development and the integrity of the ecosystems of the region. Because of their geographical location and their environmental characteristics, the Carchi Guaitara and Mira-Mataje binational basins house different ecosystems, such as the paramo, sub-paramo, Andean upper forest, Andean forest, tropical rain forest, and dry forest, which supply important eco-systemic services at a regional and local level such as water supply for the towns and the conservation of biodiversity.

51. The regional World Bank project (PMIS 9886), *Economic Growth and Water Security in the Sahel through Improved Groundwater Governance*, has been designed to complement the World Bank funded Sahel Irrigation Initiative Project (SIIP; USD 200 million US IDA) which focusses on small scale groundwater fed irrigation in the Sahel. In a climate characterized by irregular and limited rainfall, irrigation can contribute significantly to increase agricultural productivity and increase resilience in face of increasing climate variability. However, irrigation expansion should be promoted with care to avoid the over-exploitation of water resources, notably groundwater. The project aims to reduce the risks related to groundwater over-abstraction in the medium and long terms. This was recognized in the 'Dakar Declaration on Irrigation' adopted by the six Sahelian countries of Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Chad in October 2013. The proposed GEF support builds on the findings of the previous "Global Groundwater Governance Project – A Framework for Action" and focusses in three of the six countries which were prioritized as they offer the largest potential for groundwater development (Mali, Niger, Chad). The project activities will positively impact regions way beyond the Sahel through the development of a "Voluntary code of conduct for agricultural groundwater management" as well as work on guidance on solar irrigation and for groundwater management in river basins.

52. The IUCN/GEF project (PMIS 9594), *Strengthening Transboundary Cooperation for Improved Ecosystem Management and Restoration in the Senegal Delta (Mauritania and Senegal)*, will support improved governance, socio-economic development and ecosystem management in the Senegal Delta Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve (SDTBR). The SDTBR is the result of a long history of cooperation between Senegal and Mauritania for the management of Djoudj National Park (Senegal), Diawling National Park (Mauritania), and all their surrounding ecosystems. The project will improve water-food-ecosystem security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in the basin of one of the most important rivers of West Africa. Among key innovative activities will be the establishment of public-private partnerships with the agriculture and tourism sectors in cooperation with the city of Saint-Louis, the production and implementation of the first management plan for the SDTBR and support to ecosystem restoration projects.

## **Chemicals and Waste**

53. The BOAD/GEF project (PMIS 9371), *Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to Reduce Emissions of Unintentional POPs (UPOPs) and Mercury in West Africa*, will address current waste management practices in West African Economic Union and Monetary Countries. Waste management in this region is characterized by open burnings practices, traditional landfilling, informal recycling, etc., known to be important sources of UPOPs and mercury. The project is consistent with priorities identified under the National Implementation Plans (NIPs) and others plans related to chemicals and waste management of the beneficiary countries. An innovative financial mechanism is designed to allow a sustainable waste management system in the participating countries through grants provided by BOAD to 50-100 small medium enterprises (SMEs) in charge of collection, sorting, recycling and treatment of wastes. BOAD will provide important resources in co-financing to support central governments and municipalities to address waste management challenges and reduce UPOPs and mercury release. It is expected that the project will reduce annually 200 metric tons of POPs and UPOPs, 15 metric tons of mercury and 0.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e. A comprehensive assessment of the UPOs amount and mercury to be reduced will be undertaken during the PPG phase.

54. The UNEP/ GEF Project (PMIS 9421), *Demonstration of Non-thermal Treatment of DDT Wastes in Central Asia*, will address contaminated sites with POPs waste, especially DDT, in at least three high-risk sites in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and reduce risks in other contaminated sites in both countries. There are large numbers of DDT and other legacy POPs pesticide buried underground in Tajikistan and Kyrgyz Republic. The project proposes a non-thermal technology option for the irreversible destruction of at least 5,000 metric tons of DDT waste via Super Critical Water Oxidation technology as an alternative to conventional incineration. The innovative technology solution will be combined with other measures including development of environment management plans for environmentally sound management of DDT waste and institutional strengthening including needed waste management policy and legislation.

55. The UNEP/GEF Project (PMIS 9412), *Environmentally Sound Management of Lindane in Brazil*, will contribute to the protection of the environment and human health in Brazil through the environmentally sound management of Lindane. Brazil is now the sixth largest producer of chemicals globally and aims to position itself among the five largest in the world by 2020. POPs pesticides are now banned in Brazil, but before the ban Lindane was used in agriculture, wood preservation, and veterinary and pharmaceutical products. Before the ban of Lindane in 2006 the chemical was not only used but also produced in Brazil. The project will address two sites that are former Lindane factories in Brazil as a model for the country, one in Rio de Janeiro and the other in Sao Paulo. The project will support the capacity for destroying POPs pesticide through demonstrating innovative destruction technology. At least 5,000 metric tons of Lindane will be disposed through developing capacity in Brazil to properly manage these POPs through a public private partnership resulting in the installation and operationalization of a facility in Brazil to destroy POPs waste.

56. The UNIDO/GEF project (PMIS 9263), *Sound Management of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Polychlorinated Biphenyl Ether (PBDEs)*, will reduce unintentional POPs (uPOPs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PBDEs) releases from the Industrial Waste Sector in Cote d'Ivoire. There are several locations in Cote d'Ivoire where e-waste and end-of-life vehicles are collected and dismantled for recovering metals and other elements that could be sold to the secondary recyclers/smelters. The amount



of these waste grows rapidly, and although the sector is largely informal, there is a strong interest amongst workers in modernizing the sector. Without GEF support there is a potential risk that PBDEs and unintentional POPs (uPOPs) will be released to the environment through open burning or landfill. This project will help revise the legal and institutional framework for the sound management of POPs, including PBDE and UPOPs and enable the establishment of a business-oriented approach for sustainable waste management, coupled with widespread public sensitization. The scaling up of the project's results will be sought by linking the project's activities to existing business opportunities. The Global Environmental Benefit of this project is to dispose of 1,000 metric tons of POPs (PBDE).

57. The UNDP/GEF Project (PMIS 9788), *HCFC Phase-out in Kazakhstan through Promotion of Zero ODS Low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies*, will assist Kazakhstan to accelerate the HCFC phase-out and achieve the 2020 compliance objectives under the Montreal protocol. The project will facilitate the implementation of national legislation on HCFC phase-out and import/export controls. It will strengthen the capacity of customs control, put in place standards for natural refrigerants, and strengthen capacity for maintenance and repair of HCFC equipment. The project will also focus on strengthening the HCFC re-use system and demonstrate the use of zero-ODP and low-GWP energy efficient refrigerant technologies in the refrigeration, air conditioning, and foam sector. The project will also take into consideration the recent Kigali Amendment and assist the country to take steps towards ratifying the amendment. The Global Environmental Benefits achieved will include reductions of 12.8 tons of ODP tons as well as climate benefits by switching to low-GWP and energy efficient alternatives.

58. The DBSA/GEF (PMIS 9576), *Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) in South Africa*, aims at reducing and eliminating the use and release of PCBs to the environment through the development and implementation of pilot projects on environmentally sound management and disposal of PCB-contaminated equipment and PCB-containing oils and waste in the country. This will be achieved through establishing a comprehensive and functional PCB management institutional setup and upgrading the existing plant to treat and dispose of equipment whose PCB concentrations are below 1000 ppm. The project will dispose of 2,500 tons of PCB contaminated oils, equipment and waste, and will allow South Africa to treat PCBs generated in other countries in the region.

### **Multifocal Area Projects**

59. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9857), *GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, Tranche 2 (Part IV)*, will support community and local solutions that complement national and global level action to safeguard the global environment. This Part IV project includes 24 countries which have endorsed supplementary STAR funding aiming to sustain and increase involvement of communities and civil society in advancing the impact of the SGP and ensuring safeguarding the global environment from the bottom up. Among the 24 countries, there are 16 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developing Countries (LDCs) where SGP plays an important role in building necessary capacity for conserving the global environment. This project will focus on the following strategic initiatives: 1) Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation, 2) Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology, and 3) Low Carbon Energy Co-Benefits. The grant-making at the country level will be implemented based on the SGP Country Program Strategies (CPS) for GEF-6 that have been prepared by each country to enable more strategic and integrated investments at the country and landscape/seascape

levels. In all countries, CPS development process has been undertaken in a consultative manner to identify SGP's value added within the priority global environmental issues to guide SGP grant-making and ensure its complementarity with other donor and country supported initiatives.

60. The IADB/UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9601), *CReW+: An Integrated Approach to Water and Wastewater Management Using Innovative Solutions and Promoting Financing Mechanisms in the Wider Caribbean Region*, aims to address the degradation of the Caribbean marine environment, primarily through the management of untreated wastewater. Such discharge of untreated wastewater has become a very serious concern for maintaining natural marine ecosystems. Throughout the Region, industries and municipalities discharge liquid wastes through the same sewers as domestic and commercial non-industrial waste, resulting in high levels of industrial chemicals and heavy metals in sewage. This proposed regional project that brings together 18 countries will focus on decentralized-rural wastewater treatment technologies, strengthened governance mechanisms, improved knowledge management and advocacy, as well as adequate responses to unattended impacts of industrial pollution in the wastewater streams and treated effluents and by-products. The Caribbean Sea generates more than US\$3 billion annually from tourism and fisheries, and hence is highly dependent on healthy marine ecosystems to sustain both these sectors. The proposed investment is, therefore, highly relevant and carries great political importance to the individual countries as well as the region as a whole.

61. The EBRD/GEF project (PMIS 9571), *Promoting Accelerated Uptake of Environmental Technologies and Promotion of Best Practices for Improved Water, Chemicals, and Waste Management in the Black Sea Basin*, will apply a regional approach to water and waste management to facilitate the accelerated uptake of environmental technologies and practices. The activities under the Project will target design and upgrade products and processes to minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances and waste (including POPs), and implementation of sound chemicals management in the operations of companies and along the supply chain, targeting in particular supply chains that contribute to POPs. The project will also phase out POPs and reduce stockpiles, and management of UPOPs emission, as well as adopt innovative technologies and techniques addressing transboundary nutrient pollution from industrial, agricultural and municipal sources. In doing so, the project will strengthen the implementation of the Black Sea Strategic Action Plan, with a focus on increasing the implementation capacity of the private sector, and investment incentives for demonstration of advanced technologies.

62. The regional World Bank/GEF project (PMIS 9906), *Investments Towards Resilient Management of the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem*, aims to implement regional actions to enhance coastal resilience in a subset of the countries within the GCLME. The programmatic approach of the overall project (with GEF funds fully blended with IDA funds) aims to help countries integrate infrastructure and natural resources management to enhance their resilience in the face of environmental degradation, including coastal erosion, and climate change. This first project is part of a step-wise World Bank funded program which provides technical assistance and offers finance for multi-sectoral solutions such as land management and spatial planning, infrastructure, natural habitat management, and pollution management. The approach encourages countries to engage in technical assistance first in order to unbundle the complex coastal development challenges into actionable priorities. Specifically, the proposed GEF support within the larger project will invest in actions that address the loss of ecosystem integrity through the destruction and alteration of wetland habitats (e.g. mangroves) due to agricultural expansion (in Togo/Benin); and coastal habitat destruction due to floods and coastal erosion (in Sao Tome

and Principe). Interventions aim at diversifying the local economies, restoring ecosystems, while providing opportunities for sustainable growth.

63. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9770), *Implementation of the Strategic Action Program to ensure Integrated and Sustainable Management of the Transboundary Water Resources of the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Change*, will implement the Strategic Action Program (SAP) to promote Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the Amazon Basin. The Amazon Basin constitutes the most bio-diverse and complex hydrographic River Basin in the world, and accounts for more than half the world's tropical rainforest which, combined with the intense evaporation and absorption of atmospheric carbon, makes the region a defining factor in global climate. The Amazon Basin faces numerous challenges for the integrated management of its transboundary water resources in the context of present trends in socio-economic development and anthropogenic and climate impacts. The basin is a unique water system that crosses national borders of eight countries - Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela – all of whom consider this integrated work vital to the urgent needs of the population and to promote the sustainable development and conservation of the Amazon Region.

64. The FAO/GEF project (PMIS 9806), *Rehabilitation and Integrated Sustainable Development of Algerian Cork Oak Forest Production Landscapes*, will promote sustainable management and utilization of the cork oak forest ecosystems in Algeria, and conserving the globally important biodiversity contained within. This project will demonstrate and replicate forestry best practices that includes the creation of an inclusive stakeholder platform of cooperation between research, government and communities to support and maintain the sustainable management of cork oak forest ecosystems. The activities focus on pilot sites in eastern Algeria will place approximately 20,000 hectares of high biodiversity cork oak forests under sustainable management regimes, thereby securing the conservation of the existing globally important biodiversity as well as the conservation of associated land and water resources. The project will also scale up best practices over the territory to achieve a target of 350,000 ha under sustainable land management in production systems. The sustainable forest management is also likely to lead to increased sequestration of carbon that will be explored during the project implementation.

65. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9791), *Meeting the Challenge of 2020 in The Bahamas* seeks to strengthen the management of marine protected areas in the Bahamas and integrate protected areas into broader landscape planning in order to reduce pressures on ecosystem services and biodiversity from competing resource uses. As a part of the Caribbean Challenge Initiative, the Bahamas have committed to protecting 20% of near-shore marine waters by 2020. While the Bahamas has received support from other institutions to establish these protected areas, they need to ensure that these protected areas are effectively managed and not adversely impacted by activities outside of the protected areas. The project will support integrated natural resource management systems for marine protected areas and adjacent land and seascapes through land use planning for surrounding areas using an integrated natural resource management framework. It will also support effective protected area management through the establishment of advisory boards, management plans, business plans, monitoring and climate smart infrastructure that demonstrates renewable energy technologies. The project will also pilot “adopt a park” activities to engage community organizations in protected area management.

66. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9796), *Integrated Management of Production Landscapes to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits*, will mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable

land/water management into production landscapes in Belize. This project will work to reduce deforestation and increase connectivity and biodiversity-friendly land uses by farmers within the Belize River watershed (central Belize). These areas are in, near or providing important connectivity for multiple Key Biodiversity Areas in Belize. The project builds upon investments in improved water management to bring in more biodiversity considerations. This project will focus on strengthened governance and financial structures of the conservation biodiversity and ecosystem service through sustainable land and water management in production landscapes. It will develop financial incentive mechanisms for farmers to implement better practices using resources from exit and cruise ship taxes. The project will also support on-the-ground activities to help farmers implement improved practices such as conservation agreements and native plant nurseries. The project will also support extension work that improves value chains and business management capacity of producers implementing sustainable practices.

67. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9764), *Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape*, aims at safeguarding critical wildlife habitat, biodiversity and ecosystem services in the PONASI Complex of Burkina Faso through integrated landscape management. The project introduces for the first time in Burkina Faso a landscape approach to biodiversity conservation and productive land management which includes bio-carbon conservation. This project will move from a site-focused conservation model towards an effective and integrated land and resource-use governance model at the landscape level. Furthermore, with the generation of revenue for local communities through eco-tourism, better soil productivity and viable diversification of income sources, the project should result in the reduction of poaching. Global Environmental Benefits will include the improved management of 952,000 ha of land, including 436,057 ha of protected areas, Corridors and Community managed hunting zones, 6,000 ha under sustainable land management, and to avoid 4 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions avoided.

68. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9781), *Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the Productive, Natural and Forested Landscape of Northern Region of Cambodia*, will promote integrated landscape management for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, natural resources, and ecosystem services in the northern region of Cambodia. The project will develop systemic and institutional capacity for integrated landscape management and effective management of protected areas and surrounding production landscapes. The project will support the development of a supportive regulatory environment for land use plans and sustainable land management that incorporates biodiversity considerations and the implementation of land use plans through capacity building and sustainable livelihood activities. The project will also support improved management of protected areas through participatory approaches and increased financial resources for protected area management.

69. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9604), *Removing Barriers to Biodiversity Conservation, Land Restoration and Sustainable Forest Management Through COmmunity-BASed Landscape Management – COBALAM*, aims at improving biodiversity conservation and sustainable forest management in the Western Highlands of Cameroon. This area is characterized by high endemism, and unique montane ecosystems that are also home of local communities that depend on traditional agriculture. The project will improve the protection status of 4,000 hectares in the Western Highlands through the codification and formal recognition of “Sacred Forests” located in Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) as High Conservation Value Forests (HCVF), as well as develop the land-use and management plans in three priority landscapes covering 46,000 hectares. Activities will also include the implementation of Sustainable-Land and Forest Management practices with

local CSOs. Cameroon's biodiversity endowment is outstanding. For instance, nearly half of the bird and mammal species, and almost all ecosystems in the continent are present in Cameroon. This micro-cosmos of the African biodiversity is threatened by unsustainable agricultural practices, increase competition for land between agriculture and pastoralism, and forest degradation and deforestation. Although considerable progress has been made for the protection of these assets, burdensome bureaucratic processes, a lack of social and enterprise capacity and limited financial and weak markets have limited the development of Community Based Natural Resource Management.

70. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9766), *Mainstreaming Conservation of Coastal Wetlands of Chile's South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through Adaptive Management of Coastal Area Ecosystems*, will conserve and restore coastal landscapes including wetlands and adjacent watershed territories, integrating them into local development, through their sustainable management and use. The project will promote cohesive, cross-sectoral management of natural resources, mainstreaming SLM and BD conservation in wetland ecosystems through landscape planning, strengthening stakeholder capacity, and removing barriers that hinder the ecological functioning of coastal wetlands. The project will work in four pilot sites selected for their biodiversity importance and relevance for local development: 1) Coquimbo District: Elqui River; 2) Valparaiso District: Mantagua wetland; 3) O'Higgins District: Cahuil wetland; and 4) Araucania District: Queule wetland. The project will introduce sustainable financing mechanisms for habitat conservation, such as biodiversity compensation payments, certification, eco-labelling, and Clean Production Agreements. The project will improve the management of 180,000 hectares of habitat for globally important biodiversity and improve sustainable land management on 21,000 hectares.

71. The World Bank/GEF project (PMIS 9760), *Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated Project*, promotes a model for green development in Mai Ndombe and at the provincial level of DRC that provides alternatives to deforestation and rewards performance to mitigate climate change, reduce poverty, manage natural resources sustainably and protect biodiversity. It is designed to combine different sources of funding, including the Forest Investment Program (FIP), the Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI), and to leverage private funding to scale up pilot activities and support the shift of a land use trajectory at the landscape scale. The project has four components: 1) help reduce carbon emissions with a special focus on community-managed forestry; 2) ensure adequate consideration of biodiversity conservation in the province; 3) focus extra attention on working with indigenous peoples in the management of their own biodiversity/forest resources; and 4) support the development of capacities at the national and provincial level for policy and regulatory aspects. The project will generate Global Environment Benefits including a reduction of carbon emissions in the province (1.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e), 100,000 hectares under SLM, and improved protection and management of key protected areas (250,000 hectares). Biodiversity conservation issues will also be mainstreamed in the local management plans, including indigenous people managed community forest concessions.

72. The FAO/GEF project (PMIS 9880), *Community-based Integrated Natural Resource management*, will promote community-based integrated natural resource management at the landscape level to reduce land degradation, enhance carbon stocks and strengthen local livelihoods in Fiji. Forest degradation has been quite high in the provinces of Ra and Tailevu due to subsistence agriculture, pastoral practices, and illegal and unregulated logging. This project will set up training programs on climate smart agriculture as well as agroforestry, forest protection and improved management measures implemented through

Farmer Field Schools. Activities will support the preparation of nine district level Participatory Land Use Plans and village level integrated natural resource management plans that will cover 71,500 ha. It will help restore 10,500 ha of degraded forests (including 700 ha of mangroves) leading to carbon benefits of 2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

73. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9772), *Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas*, proposes a mix of integrated land use planning and Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) to provide a new and strengthened model for community land and forest management in The Gambia. The Local Government Area of Kuntaur will serve as a pilot for potential replication around the country. The project will focus on improved institutional/policy environment, enabling framework for districts within Kuntaur Local Government Area (LGA) to implement SLM practices across landscapes, implementation of integrated plans and strengthening of protected area management within Kuntaur LGA, and expansion of Protected Areas in ecologically important areas of The Gambia. The project will produce Global Environment Benefits, including the reduction of land degradation impacts with 1,000 hectares of agricultural lands under SLM and 500 hectares under land rehabilitation/reforestation, and protection of critically important biodiversity in close to 30,000 hectares of terrestrial and marine conserved areas.

74. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9783), *Integrated Management of Natural Resources in Middle and Upper Guinea*, aims to promote a landscape approach to natural resource management in an area threatened by dramatic deforestation mainly because of slash and burn agriculture, with additional long term risks (hydropower dam, timber, and mining), in a country who was deeply affected by the Ebola hemorrhagic fever. This project focuses on an area that harbors the largest population of Chimpanzees in West Africa with 5,000 chimps. The project will improve the management of 815,300 ha of terrestrial landscapes, including the Bafing-Faleme protected area (315,200 ha), surrounded by classified forests and corridors by focusing on integrated landscape management, operationalization of the Bafing-Faleme Protected Area and buffer zone management, and establishing the eco-village model in the protected area buffer zone. The project will produce Global Environment Benefits, with 10,000 hectares under SLM, enhancing vegetation cover, protecting water resources and conserving soils. Decreased deforestation will lead to GHG emissions avoided estimated at 7 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e, whereas the use of clean cooking technologies will contribute another 55,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e emission avoided.

75. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9565), *Strengthening the Enabling Framework for Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Mercury Reduction in Small and Medium-scale Gold Mining Operations*, will strengthen the regulatory framework and institutional capacity for the management of small and medium-scale gold mining and promote greater adoption of environmentally-friendly mining techniques in Guyana to protect globally significant biodiversity, reduce mercury contamination, enhance local livelihoods and human health. Guyana maintains high levels of forest with an estimated 87% forest cover (equivalent to 18.4 million hectares). These forests are mega-diverse and provide important ecosystem services, such as water and climate regulation, maintenance of soil quality, provision of organic material, and erosion control, in addition to products that are needed by the inhabitants of the interior, such as non-timber forest products, game and building materials. Satellite data confirm that mining is the principal driver of deforestation and forest degradation in this area. The project will support a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the gold mining sector, building on the one carried out in 2006. This strategic assessment will serve as an input for the development of a Mining Policy to direct the

development of this sector in a sustainable manner in coordination with other sectors affecting the forest, such as forestry and protected areas. Demonstration projects will be implemented in key mining areas to provide grassroots training opportunities that showcase and test best mining practices. Global Environmental Benefits delivered by this project will include the improved conservation of 6.5 million hectares of high conservation-value forests, the improved management of 7.6 million hectares of forests via SFM to maintain their carbon storage functions, and the phasing out of 10 metric tons of mercury.

76. The UNDP-FAO/GEF project (PMIS 9777), *Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation*, will support the generation of multiple environmental and social benefits through sustainable wooded production in landscapes in the Massif la Selle, Massif du Nord, and Grande Riviere du Nord in Haiti. Due to a lack of incentives and land tenure insecurity among others, shade coffee and cocoa production has diminished over the past years. This practice has been very important for biodiversity and management in Haiti since the trees that provide the shade represent much of the remaining tree cover in this part of the world. The project aims at supporting sustainable land management for the production landscapes cited above. It will mainly do so by focusing on developing enabling conditions to support the conservation of compatible tree-based production systems as part of sustainable landscape mosaics. This project will work through building capacities of more than 6000 farmers, using farm schools to demonstrate best practices.

77. The IFAD/GEF project (PMIS 9239), *Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI)*, supports an integrated approach for intersectoral coordination and engagement to address major threats to Indonesia's peatland ecosystems. GEF financing is aimed at scaling up the implementation of the Indonesian National Peatland Regulations through the establishment of an innovative multi-stakeholder institutional framework for sustainable peatland management. The project will also enhance integrated management and biodiversity conservation and community livelihood in one of the key peatlands in the Giam Siak Kecil Peatland Landscape in Riau Province, a key biodiversity area, and contribute to local, national, and regional knowledge exchange on sustainable peatland management. Building on earlier GEF investment on peatland management in Indonesia under GEF-4 (regional project) and GEF-5 (national policy level project), this GEF-6 project is expected to ensure sustainability of peatland management through implementation of national and regional levels institutional and financial frameworks. Expected Global Environmental Benefits of the project includes the improved management of over 1.2 million ha of peatland landscape, and over 3.8 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions reductions from improved peatland management.

78. The World Bank/GEF project (PMIS 9600), *Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia*, will improve community management of forests and conserve globally important biodiversity. Working with the Indonesian government, the project targets the transfer and improved management of 300,000 ha of degraded lands and to protect forests in social and environmental priority areas by providing technical assistance to communities, formalizing land use access, and supporting livelihood activities. These activities would also lead to carbon benefits of approximately 10 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e. The Government of Indonesia's National Social Forestry program targets the identification of eligible communities and forest lands in order to adjudicate, demarcate and transfer 12.7 million ha of these areas to community ownership for forest management purposes by 2019. To date, only a small portion of these forests has been demarcated and even less have been transferred to communities. GEF-financed activities will be

leveraged by a \$22.4 million Forest Investment Program (FIP) project being implemented by the World Bank.

79. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9862), *Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using an Integrated Landscape Approach*, aims to enhance conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services through mainstreaming of biodiversity into planning policies and practices into Jamaica's productive landscapes and key sectors. The project is targeting 55,000 hectares of landscapes and 2,500 hectares of degraded productive lands for sustainable land management. Targeted interventions will include building systemic and institutional capacity for integrated landscape management at the national level, and the application of landscape planning and management in key biodiversity areas and one of 3 biological corridors. The project will also focus on mainstreaming BD into sustainable livelihoods activities and developing and enhancing knowledge management for SLM and biodiversity conservation. Of particular significance, is the integration of conservation and biodiversity mainstreaming with cultural and traditional practices of the Maroon population. The project will also support long-term sustainability of natural resource management through directly impacting the governance and regulatory framework for land-use planning, capacity building and institutional strengthening.

80. The CI/GEF project (PMIS 9573), *Conservation and Sustainable use of Liberia's Coastal Natural Capital*, aims at improving the conservation and sustainable use of Liberia's coastal natural capital by mainstreaming the value of these natural assets into Liberia's development plans. The project will carry out the Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) in coastal ecosystems by means of the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (UN-SEEA), the World Bank Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES), or the GIZ methods for programs in Africa. In addition, the project will assist in innovative financing schemes for conserving coastal natural assets, and develop and implement community incentives to conserve and sustainably manage coastal ecosystems. The Liberian coast is critical habitat for biodiversity including four endangered species of marine turtle that feed in the waters and breed on beaches and in estuaries. Despite this richness, national planning and development agencies are unlikely to be persuaded by intrinsic value arguments for conservation on their own. One way of altering the current development trajectory in Liberia is to take stock of coastal natural resources, as well as the ecosystem services that are valuable for people (i.e. timber, fuelwood and medicines, and they protect shorelines from storms and tidal surges). Doing so will uncover ways to restore and protect nature more effectively and at a larger scale than ever before.

81. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9793), *Conservation and Improvement of Ecosystem Services for the Atsinanana Region through Agroecology and the Promotion of Sustainable Energy Production*, will promote a stronger inter-sectoral coordination, planning, and capacity-building on integrated natural resource management in four communes of the Vohibinany and Vatomandry districts in Madagascar. A rural energy assessment will help quantify the energy situation and a wood energy services strategy will be developed, including the use of bamboo. A training plan will target the local communities to disseminate improved cook stove technologies and their use, and test a pilot gasification generator. Lessons will ensure upscaling into other municipalities in the Atsinanana region. The project will produce Global Environment Benefits including the restoration and management of 4,000 hectares of high conservation value forests in a landscape surrounding several protected areas (Zahamena National Park, Mangerivola Special reserve, Marolambo National Park, and the classified forest of Vohibola), and the



restoration of 4,800 hectares of agroforestry parklands, SLM, the restoration of degraded lands by bamboo plantations, and carbon benefits of 0.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

82. The FAO/GEF project (PMIS ID 9261), *My-Coast: Ecosystem-Based Conservation of Myanmar's Southern Coastal Zone*, will implement integrated coastal zone planning and conservation measures in Myanmar. Its focus on the fisheries sector -- including improvements to target fish species, seagrass beds and mangroves -- is expected to provide direct and indirect benefits to roughly 4 million people in the country. The project's focus areas, the Tanintharyi Region and Myeik Archipelago, located along Myanmar's southern coast, are important Key Biodiversity Areas. Project activities will focus on building national capacities to develop and implement a coastal zone conservation strategy covering southern Tanintharyi (including Myeik Archipelago), as well as local capacities to demonstrate strategic habitat conservation at the site level for mangrove, coral reef and seagrass ecosystems. The project will also establish a state/regional coordinating mechanism to ensure that development priorities are aligned with the ICZM strategy and harmonized across institutions. This will serve as a decision-making platform for key government stakeholders and will facilitate cross-sectoral dialogue related to tourism, conservation, fisheries, forestry, agriculture, energy, industry and rural development. Global Environmental Benefits of this project include improved management of 110,000 hectares of landscape and seascape areas, and 2.3 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions avoided from deforestation/degradation of mangroves and seagrasses as well as through improved management practices.

83. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9426), *Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty -NILALEG*, will promote an integrated landscape management approach in key agricultural and forest landscapes, reducing poverty through sustainable nature-based livelihoods, protecting and restoring forests as carbon sinks, and promoting Land Degradation Neutrality. Namibia has developed an interesting network of conservancies and community forests to complement its network of national parks, but the system is deficient on forest areas, while forest ecosystems provide a range of important ecosystem services and functions which are pivotal for sustaining rural livelihoods and sequestering carbon. The project will focus on strengthening institutional coordination and governance mechanisms for an integrated landscape management approach (ILMA), implementing ILMA in target landscapes, and implementing sustainable financing mechanisms in view of upscaling ILMA. The project will deliver Global Environment Benefits including the improved management of 10,000 hectares of protected landscapes, improved management of 148,000 hectares under SLM, and 0.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in GHG emissions avoided.

84. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9405), *Integrated Management of Oasis Ecosystems of Northern Niger, IMOE -NN*, aims to sustainably manage unique ecological and socioeconomic complex to find a right balance between ecosystem conservation and land productivity for agriculture and livestock. The project will focus on the development of an enhanced enabling environment for oasis and arid valley forests ecosystem conservation in Niger and the design of an Integrated Landscape Planning for Oasis and Arid Valley Forests in Air Massif supporting the communes. Activities will include Oasis and Arid Valley Forests Ecosystem Conservation Measures, inspired from the Bonn Challenge and the Forest Landscape Restoration principles to restore ecological connectivity between forest complexes, and improve SLM in agricultural lands. The project will produce Global Environmental Benefits including the restoration and conservation of 40,000 hectares of oasis and arid valley forest ecosystems (20,000 hectares of degraded

classified forests under active management, 19,000 hectares of degraded annual crop area under SLM, and 1,000 hectares of degraded land reforested), and carbon benefits of 3.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

85. The CAF/GEF project (PMIS 9589), *Ecosystem-based Biodiversity Friendly Cattle Production Framework for the Darien Region of Panama*, will establish an ecosystem-based biodiversity friendly cattle production framework for the Darien Region of Panamá. To change agricultural practices, the project will support the adoption of conservation oriented silvopastoral systems in cattle farms (carefully managed systems that combine agriculture, cattle, and timber) through training for extension workers, support to farmers, and exchanges among farmers. They will also develop an eco-labeling system to create demand and shorten supply chains for beef from these farms. At the same time, CAF will work with the Agricultural Development Bank of Panama to provide the needed loans for farmers to make these changes and help the bank and its staff to learn about sustainable production systems and how their loan operations can support them. The project will also support the inter-ministerial development of a biodiversity-friendly land use plan and information system for the region.

86. The FAO/GEF project (PMIS 9554), *Enhancing biodiversity, maintaining ecosystem flows, enhancing carbon stocks through sustainable land management and the restoration of degraded forestlands*, aims to deliver multiple and integrated environmental, livelihood and development benefits through the promotion of the cost-effective and sustainable restoration of the biological and productive capacities of two degraded forest land ecosystems in the Philippines (the Cordillera Administrative Region and Carballo area in the north of Luzon island, and Eastern Mindanao respectively). The project will carry out ecosystem restoration in such a way as to generate multiple and integrated environmental and social benefits, including carbon sequestration of 3.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e, and ensure that approaches are scaled at the national level. The Cordillera and Carballo areas in the Luzon mountains are an Endemic Bird Areas, and overlap with priority areas for biological connectivity. The Eastern Mindanao region contains one of the largest remaining blocks of tropical lowland rainforest in the Philippines, with at least 370 species of forest vertebrates, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles of which almost half are endemic. Plant diversity is also very high, with more than 2,300 species, which represents 31% of the total species known for the Philippines.

87. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9584), *Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors*, seeks to operationalize integrated management of two biological corridors in the Philippines (one on Central Mindoro island and the other in Eastern Mindanao province) to generate multiple benefits including effective conservation of globally significant biodiversity, reduced deforestation and degradation, and enhanced livelihoods. The two target corridors represent distinct biodiversity characteristics and forest formations and are located in different biogeographic zones. Both lack a landscape-level approach that provides for effective conservation of globally significant biodiversity and ecosystems, resulting in fragmentation, soil erosion, increasing threats and degradation of land, forest and other natural resources on which communities rely. The two Corridors contain a total of 16 KBAs, for a total of 185,046 hectares of old growth forests, or about 10% of all that remains in terrestrial corridors in the Philippines. The project will lead to carbon benefits of 11.2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e through avoided deforestation and carbon sequestration.

88. The UNDP/GEF project (9431), *A Ridge-to-Reef Approach for the Integrated Management of Marine, Coastal and Terrestrial Ecosystems in the Seychelles*, aims to preserve the healthy functioning of terrestrial and marine ecosystems for economic development and social well-being in the Seychelles. The Seychelles economy is primarily dependent on tourism and fishing, including a large tuna export industry and significant numbers of local inhabitants active in local small-scale commercial and artisanal fishing. Deforestation, fire, drainage, development activities, including agriculture on hillsides without the use of appropriate soil conservation measures, and land reclamation are the major causes of land cover changes contributing to land degradation and erosion. The project will expand and strengthen the system of terrestrial and marine protected areas along the West Coast of Mahe, Parslin and Curieuse, and strengthen management of upland Key Biodiversity Areas to enhance the flow of ecosystem services through the R2R approach (policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, SLM, SFM, capacity building of farmers, monitoring). Results from the R2R approach will be disseminated through knowledge management and inter-sectoral coordination. The project will deliver Global Environment Benefits including the reduction of land degradation in a significant landscape, the improvement of forest ecosystem services, and the management of marine and terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas and their surroundings.

89. The UNDP/GEF (PMIS 9903), *Sustainable and Integrated landscape management of the Western Area Peninsula*, aims at removing systemic and institutional barriers to sustainable, integrated landscape management in Sierra Leone at the national and local levels. Activities will target the development of incentives for making investments in biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use practices economically attractive. The project will focus on sustainable multi-use landscape management in 66,500 hectares of the Western Area Peninsula Multi-Use Landscape, and on financing frameworks for sustainable management through the development of government revenue streams and operationalization of new financing mechanisms integrating the value of the ecosystem services. The project will introduce a different perspective by emphasizing the value of biodiversity and sustainable management, and by appealing to youth and other groups that can drive innovation. Global Environmental Benefits will include the protection of globally important biodiversity, including critically endangered chimpanzees, and other threatened primate species as well as other vulnerable, endemic and rare species.

90. The IUCN/GEF project (PMIS 9846), *EREPA - Ensuring Resilient Ecosystems and Representative Protected Areas in the Solomon Islands*, will support effective ecosystem management for healthy, complementary networks of protected, productive and restored landscapes in Guadalcanal, Malaita, Rennell-Bellona, and Temotu. The project will support integrated terrestrial ecosystem management and restoration, declaration of terrestrial protected areas and their effective management, and improved land management in rural production landscapes. This project will build on the experiences of IUCN in undertaking the extensive community consultations and processes needed to successfully develop land use plans including protected areas in highly biodiverse areas of the Solomon Islands. The project will also pilot more sustainable productive activities and restoration practices in areas of importance for biodiversity.

91. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9372), *Managing Together: Integrating Community-centered, Ecosystem-based Approaches into Forestry, Agriculture and Tourism Sectors*, will strengthen protection of

globally significant biodiversity in Sri Lanka through mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable practices into land use planning and sectoral decision making in the forestry, agriculture, and tourism sectors. The project will focus on measures that ensure future land use and production sector practices and decision making do not compromise biodiversity and ecosystem functions. Measures will include strengthened capacity for avoiding, mitigating and offsetting biodiversity loss, compliance monitoring and enforcement, and improved coordination and governance framework for better management of biodiversity. Further the project will also promote the implementation of sustainable forest and land management, and the improvement of tourism sector practices in the north and north central region, and developing incentives for communities and private sector to engage in production practices that are in line with best practices to manage and conserve biodiversity. The project targets a forest landscape of 457,000 ha with potential carbon benefits of 4.5 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e avoided emissions.

92. The UNEP/GEF project (PMIS 9785), *Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis*, will support St. Kitts and Nevis to transition away from monocrop agriculture towards sustainable resource use policies and practices. This will not only provide economic opportunities, but also sustain ecosystem services and globally significant biodiversity. The project will support the rehabilitation and protection of carbon-rich and biodiverse forest and mangrove ecosystems, and the restoration and maintenance of soil ecosystem services, water supply, and carbon stocks through sustainable and climate smart agriculture and agroforestry. The project is targeting degraded lands as well as two key biodiversity areas and will explore a number of innovative measures for SLM, such as the use of assisted natural regeneration and the promotion of farmer field schools as an approach to transfer knowledge to producers. Technologies and approaches promoted by the project, in particular those targeting the agricultural and forestry sectors, can be immediately adapted and replicated to the entire country, and will be integrated into key policy documents such as the National Physical Development Plan and the Nevis Physical Development Plan, as well as important norms and standards such as the Building Codes.

93. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9425), *Strengthened Protected Areas System and Integrated Ecosystem Management in Sudan*, aims at strengthening the national Protected Area (PA) system and promote integrated ecosystem management in adjacent areas to reduce threats to biodiversity, mitigate land degradation, sustain ecosystem services, and improves people's livelihoods. The project will assist in the improvement of the institutional capacity for the expansion of the Protected Areas system, designate at least 2 new PAs and upgrade one sanctuary to a national park or biosphere reserve, improve management effectiveness in three existing terrestrial PAs and two existing marine PAs, and invest in Integrated Natural Resource Management in the periphery of Sudan's PAs. The target PAs will allow the conservation of several species ranging from Vulnerable to Critically Endangered like the Nubian ibex, Dorcas gazelle, and marine turtles (green, hawksbill, leatherback, and olive-ridley). When South Sudan gained sovereignty in 2012, Sudan was left with 4 national parks, 2 game reserves, and 3 game sanctuaries. PAs are affected by increasing trespassing by nomads and their livestock, poaching, and illegal extractive activities. Trespassing by livestock is not only competing with wildlife for resources, but could also be a cause of introducing epidemics and invasive alien plants, and causing wildfires. Changes in land use patterns in areas surrounding PAs has resulted in fragmentation of wildlife habitats reducing chances of wildlife survival.

94. The WB/GEF project (PMIS 9575), *Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project (SSNRM)- Additional Financing*, aims at expanding the coverage of the current soil, land and water management (SLWM) interventions of the SSNRM project (part of the GEF-5 Sahel and West Africa Program -SAWAP in support of the Great Green Wall Initiative), to three new States; the Northern State, the River Nile State, and in North Kordofan State. These new target areas have climatic conditions similar to the three states where the project is currently being implemented. The additional finance will bring about 15,000 hectares of land under forest and range management, promote community rehabilitation of degraded lands and forest (including establishment of wind shelterbelts), provide improved seeds that are drought tolerant as a coping mechanism against variations in seasonal rainfall, support the rehabilitation of Gum Arabic belt, will set up a Wildlife Management and Conservation Plan for a biosphere reserve in Al Baja area, and lead to mitigation of 2 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG emissions. Enriching planting, natural regeneration, and sand dune stabilization in the new project areas would be instrumental to increasing the resilience of the rural communities. The additional finance would also support climate risk mitigation interventions such as the use of early warning and seasonal weather forecasts as developed by the National Meteorology Agency (NMA).

95. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9400), *Safeguarding Zanzibar's Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits*, aims at implementing a landscape approach to safeguard Zanzibar's terrestrial and coastal forest habitats for multiple benefits. The project will strengthen Zanzibar's policy and institutional framework for effective biodiversity and ecosystem management, expand the network of Community-Managed Forest Areas (COFMAs) to cover an additional 15,000 ha, improve effectiveness of the network of PAs and COFMAs covering a total of 80,000 hectares, and restore and rehabilitate 60,000 hectares of degraded forest and mangroves. Zanzibar is a semi-autonomous part of Tanzania, composed of the Zanzibar Archipelago in the Indian Ocean, 25-50 km off the coast of the mainland. The project will contribute 3.3 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e of GHG emissions mitigation. Zanzibar shares many of the sustainable development challenges facing most Small Island Developing States (SIDS), because of its small size, remoteness, narrow resource- and export-base, and high dependency on imported fossil fuels. Nature-based activities account for a large share of economic activity and job opportunities, and negative impacts from unsustainable use of natural resources significantly exacerbate the sustainable development challenges. By expanding and strengthening the operations of community-managed conservation areas and enabling rural communities to gain income from conservation, this innovative project will support Zanzibar in achieving its development goals and other global initiatives aiming to reduce poverty and support sustainable, resilient, and low carbon development.

96. The UNDP/GEF project (PMIS 9558), *Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Thailand*, proposes to carry out participatory, multi-stakeholder, landscape management in rural and peri-urban or suburban areas aimed at enhancing social and ecological resilience through community-based, community-driven projects to conserve biodiversity, optimize ecosystem services, manage land - particularly agro-ecosystems- and water sustainably, and mitigate climate change. Using the knowledge and experience gained from global and national landscape level initiatives delivered by SGP ( through for instance its COMPACT and COMDEKS initiatives) this project will pilot landscape planning and management processes in four regions of Thailand. The project will also build on experience and lessons learned from previous SGP operational phases in Thailand, assist community organizations to carry out and coordinate projects in pursuit of outcomes they have identified in landscape plans and strategies.

Coordinated community projects in the landscape will generate ecological, economic and social benefits that will produce greater and more sustainable global environmental benefits.

### **Programs**

97. The UNDP/FAO/World Bank/GEF program (PMIS 9768), *PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development*, will support China's National Plan for Sustainable Development of Agriculture (2015-2030) through 1) piloting and scaling up effective policy and investment measures to mainstream in-situ conservation and sustainable use of globally important genetic resources for food and agriculture, 2) improving the prevention, control and management of invasive alien species (IAS), 3) conserving and enhancing carbon stock and promoting evidence-based and climate-smart conservation of grassland ecosystems, and 4) promoting collaborative innovation in climate change and biodiversity from the aspects of policy, mechanism, knowledge sharing and partnerships. Benefits will be provided through the improved legal protection of agrobiodiversity, increased government investment in both in-situ agrobiodiversity conservation and IAS management, improved grassland conservation schemes, and strengthened capacity, coordination and partnerships among public agencies, farmers/herders and the private sector. The Global Environmental Benefits arising from the program will result from both the demonstration activities in ten target provinces and the national policy reform that will provide better legal protection for China's agrobiodiversity and agroecosystems encompassing over 3.4 million ha of agricultural and pastoral landscapes across nine provinces, and leading to carbon benefits of 1.1 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

### **Non-Grant Instruments**

98. The IUCN/GEF project (PMIS 9914), *CPIC Conservation Finance Initiative - Scaling up and Demonstrating the Value of Blended Finance in Conservation*, is one of the most innovative concepts under the NGI window, and will take advantage of the growing engagement of the Coalition for Private Investment in Conservation (CPIC), launched at the IUCN World Conservation Congress in September 2016 amongst private banks, investors, philanthropic foundations and NGOs, to increase financial deal flows into global priority conservation projects. The core of the CPIC model is the development of investment blueprints that create models for investable conservation projects in five sectors: sustainable agriculture; coastal fisheries; coastal resilience; green infrastructure for water; and forest landscape restoration and conservation. Innovative finance blending models to increase return-seeking private investment in conservation are still in their infancy as they face several hurdles that significantly increase the risk and transaction costs relative to other impact investment opportunities. The key barriers preventing significant conservation investment are: 1) transactions are too small for institutional capital to flow into them; 2) project developers lack track record; most transactions are first-of-their kind; and 3) risk-return profiles do not meet investor needs. To overcome these barriers requires a set of durable transaction models that can be repeated and aggregated into "vanilla" financial products, and a comprehensive approach to de-risking these projects. A blended finance approach that uses public and philanthropic funding to create conditions where private finance can then flow, modeled in part after successful approaches employed to catalyze investment in the renewable energy sector, is one highly-promising approach. A key partner in this project is the Rockefeller Foundation, which pending final board approval will provide co-financing grant support to help project developers in the pre-investment phase to acquire capacity as well as technical advice. With the support of multiple partners, including Rockefeller; Credit Suisse; Cornell University, CPIC, and others this project should attract \$100M in private sector financing

and foster a new set of tools to facilitate expanded private investment in support of conservation objectives and programs. Estimated global environmental benefits include 10,000,000 hectares under improved management of landscapes and seascapes; 400,000 hectares under sustainable land management, and 0.3 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions mitigated.

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAM AND STAND-ALONE PROJECTS IN THE NOVEMBER 2017 WORK PROGRAM

### Biodiversity

1. **Angola** : Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict in Angola (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,103,800) GEF ID 9735
2. **Bangladesh** : Implementing Ecosystem-based Management in Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,046,347) GEF ID 9913
3. **Colombia** : Sustainable Low Carbon Development in Colombia's Orinoquia Region (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,936,073) GEF ID 9578
4. **Congo DR** : Promoting the Effective Management of Salonga National Park through Creation of Community Forests and Improving the Well-being of Local Communities (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,694,749) GEF ID 9802
5. **Ecuador** : Safeguarding Biodiversity in the Galapagos Islands by Enhancing Biosecurity and Creating the Enabling Environment for the Restoration of Galapagos Island Ecosystems. (CI) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,301,472) GEF ID 9282
6. **Lesotho** : Promoting Conservation, Sustainable Utilization and Fair and Equitable Benefit-sharing from Lesotho's Medicinal and Ornamental Plants for Improved livelihoods (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,913,699) GEF ID 9799
7. **Madagascar** : Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) - Madagascar (CI) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,817,431) GEF ID 9606
8. **Maldives** : Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands (ENDHERI) (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,532,968) GEF ID 9668
9. **Mexico** : Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Criteria in Mexico's Tourism Sector with Emphasis on Biodiversity-rich Coastal Ecosystems (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 7,238,613) GEF ID 9613
10. **Micronesia** : Safeguarding Biodiversity From Invasive Alien Species in the Federated States of Micronesia (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,141,509) GEF ID 9917
11. **South Sudan** : Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,329,452) GEF ID 9551
12. **Uganda** : Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Uganda (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,560,842) GEF ID 9481
13. **Vanuatu** : Expanding Conservation Areas Reach and Effectiveness (ECARE) in Vanuatu (IUCN) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,450,459) GEF ID 9847

### Climate Change

14. **Angola** : Promoting Sustainable Energy Access for Rural Communities in South-Eastern Angola (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,540,468) GEF ID 9810
15. **Bangladesh** : Promoting Low Carbon Urban Development in Bangladesh (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,767,810) GEF ID 9368
16. **Chile** : Supporting the Chilean Low Emissions Transport Strategy CLETS (CAF) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,900,000) GEF ID 9742
17. **China** : China Distributed Renewable Energy Scale-up Project (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 7,278,600) GEF ID 9749



18. **Congo DR** : Promotion of Waste to Energy Options for Sustainable Urban Management in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,959,589) GEF ID 9683
19. **Guinea-Bissau** : Promoting Better Access to Modern Energy Services through Sustainable Mini-grids and Low-carbon Bioenergy Technologies Among Guinea-Bissau's Forest-dependent Communities (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,912,702) GEF ID 9561
20. **Kiribati** : Promoting Outer Island Development through the Integrated Energy Roadmap (POIDIER) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,379,452) GEF ID 9905
21. **Myanmar** : Climate Change Mitigation through Methane Recovery and Reuse from Industrial Wastewater Treatment (UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,984,589) GEF ID 9830
22. **Myanmar** : Myanmar Rural Renewable Energy Development Programme (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,934,228) GEF ID 9890
23. **Nigeria** : Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance and Resource Efficient Cleaner Production through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions (UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,898,265) GEF ID 9714
24. **Nigeria** : De-risking Sustainable Off-grid Lighting Solutions in Nigeria (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,639,726) GEF ID 9743
25. **Niue** : Accelerating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Applications in Niue (AREAN) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,321,563) GEF ID 9752
26. **Solomon Islands** : Stimulating Progress towards Improved Rural Electrification in the Solomons (SPIRES) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,639,726) GEF ID 9787
27. **Trinidad and Tobago** : Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon RAC Technologies in Trinidad and Tobago (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,152,392) GEF ID 9789

#### **Land Degradation**

28. **Angola**: Sustainable Land Management in Target Landscapes in Angola' Southwestern Region (FAO) (GEF Financing: \$ 2,639,726) GEF ID 9798
29. **Djibouti** : Sustainable Management of Water Resources, Rangelands and Agro-pastoral Perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed of Djibouti (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,215,068) GEF ID 9599
30. **Macedonia** : Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Through Strengthening Legal and Institutional Framework, Capacity Building and Restoration of Most Vulnerable Mountain Landscapes (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,662,545) GEF ID 9759

#### **International Waters**

31. **Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro)** : Implementation of the SAP of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System: Improving Groundwater Governance and Sustainability of Related Ecosystems (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,145,000) GEF ID 9919
32. **Regional (Belarus, Ukraine)** : Fostering Multi-country Cooperation over Conjunctive Surface and Groundwater Management in the Bug and Neman Transboundary River Basins and the Underlying Aquifer Systems (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,731,050) GEF ID 9767
33. **Regional (Benin, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Congo DR)** : Strengthening of the Enabling Environment, Ecosystem-based Management and Governance to Support Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (UNEP/FAO, UNDP, UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,416,210) GEF ID 9911

34. **Regional (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, Ukraine, Serbia)** : Danube River Basin Hydromorphology and River Restoration (DYNA) (WWF-US) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,422,018) GEF ID 9801
35. **Regional (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda)** : Enhancing Conjunctive Management of Surface and Groundwater Resources in Selected Transboundary Aquifers: Case Study for Selected Shared Groundwater Bodies in the Nile Basin (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,329,452) GEF ID 9912
36. **Regional (Colombia, Ecuador)** : Integrated Management of Water Resources of the Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara, Colombia–Ecuador Binational Basins (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,850,000) GEF ID 9566
37. **Regional (Mali, Niger, Chad)** : Economic Growth and Water Security in the Sahel through Improved Groundwater Governance (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 13,577,982) GEF ID 9886
38. **Regional (Mauritania, Senegal)** : Strengthening Trans-boundary Cooperation for Improved Ecosystem Management and Restoration in the Senegal delta (Mauritania and Senegal) (IUCN) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,061,009) GEF ID 9594

#### **Chemicals and Waste**

39. **Regional (Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo)** : Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to Reduce Emissions of Unintentional POPs (UPOPs) and Mercury in West Africa (BOAD) (GEF Financing : \$ 15,924,771) GEF ID 9371
40. **Regional (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan)** : Demonstration of Non-thermal Treatment of DDT Wastes in Central Asia (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 15,120,000) GEF ID 9421
41. **Brazil** : Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) Of Lindane In Brazil (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 11,000,000) GEF ID 9412
42. **Cote d'Ivoire** : Sound Management of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Polychlorinated Biphenyl Ether (PBDEs) to Reduce their Emission from the Industrial Waste Sector (UNIDO) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,325,000) GEF ID 9263
43. **Kazakhstan** : HCFC Phase-out in Kazakhstan through Promotion of Zero ODS Low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,586,200) GEF ID 9788
44. **South Africa** : Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PolyChlorinated Biphenyls[PCBS] in the Republic of South Africa (DBSA) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,242,500) GEF ID 9576

#### **Programmatic Approaches**

45. **China** : PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development (UNDP/FAO, World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 12,303,945) GEF ID 9768

#### **Non-grant Instrument Projects**

46. **Global** : CPIC Conservation Finance Initiative - Scaling up and Demonstrating the Value of Blended Finance in Conservation (IUCN) (GEF Financing : \$ 8,250,000) GEF ID 9914

#### **Multi Focal Area**

47. **Global (Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bahamas, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Georgia, Jordan, St. Kitts And Nevis, Lao PDR, St. Lucia, Marshall Islands, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Tuvalu, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uganda)** : GEF SGP Sixth Operational

Phase- Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, Tranche 2 (Part IV) (UNDP) GEF Financing : \$ 19,167,177) GEF ID 9857

48. **Regional (Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, Mexico, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and Grenadines)** : CReW+: An Integrated Approach to Water and Wastewater Management Using Innovative Solutions and Promoting Financing Mechanisms in the Wider Caribbean Region (UNEP/IADB) (GEF Financing : \$ 14,943,938) GEF ID 9601
49. **Regional (Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine)** : Promoting Accelerated Uptake of Environmental Technologies and Promotion of Best Practices for Improved Water, Chemicals, and Waste Management in the Black Sea Basin (EBRD) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,933,105) GEF ID 9571
50. **Regional (Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo)** : Investments Towards Resilient Management of Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystems (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 20,247,607) GEF ID 9906
51. **Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela)** : Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to ensure Integrated and Sustainable Management of the Transboundary Water Resources of the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Change. (UNEP) GEF Financing : \$ 11,735,780) GEF ID 9770
52. **Algeria** : Rehabilitation and Integrated Sustainable Development of Algerian Cork Oak Forest Production Landscapes (FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,411,644) GEF ID 9806
53. **Bahamas** : Meeting the Challenge of 2020 in The Bahamas (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,243,004) GEF ID 9791
54. **Belize** : Integrated Management of Production Landscapes to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,108,933) GEF ID 9796
55. **Burkina Faso** : Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,279,452) GEF ID 9764
56. **Cambodia** : Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the Productive, Natural and Forested Landscape of Northern Region of Cambodia (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,340,320) GEF ID 9781
57. **Cameroon** : Removing Barriers to Biodiversity Conservation, Land Restoration and Sustainable Forest Management through COmmunity-BASed LANDscape Management – COBALAM (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,105,023) GEF ID 9604
58. **Chile** : Mainstreaming Conservation of Coastal Wetlands of Chile's South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through Adaptive Management of Coastal Area Ecosystems (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,146,804) GEF ID 9766
59. **Congo DR** : Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated Project (GEF) (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,210,046) GEF ID 9760
60. **Fiji** : Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management Project (FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,119,425) GEF ID 9880
61. **Gambia** : Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,644,685) GEF ID 9772
62. **Guinea** : Integrated Management of Natural Resources in Middle and Upper Guinea (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 7,060,274) GEF ID 9783

63. **Guyana** : Strengthening the Enabling Framework for Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Mercury Reduction in Small and Medium-scale Gold Mining Operations (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,543,352) GEF ID 9565
64. **Haiti** : Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation (UNDP/FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,186,964) GEF ID 9777
65. **Indonesia** : Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI) (IFAD) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,895,872) GEF ID 9239
66. **Indonesia** : Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 14,317,909) GEF ID 9600
67. **Jamaica** : Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using an Integrated Landscape Approach (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 6,210,046) GEF ID 9862
68. **Liberia** : Conservation and Sustainable use of Liberia's Coastal Natural Capital (CI) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,944,220) GEF ID 9573
69. **Madagascar** : Conservation and Improvement of Ecosystem Services for the Atsinanana Region through Agroecology and the Promotion of Sustainable Energy Production (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,789,955) GEF ID 9793
70. **Myanmar** : My-Coast: Ecosystem-Based Conservation of Myanmar's Southern Coastal Zone (FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,046,347) GEF ID 9261
71. **Namibia** : Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 10,823,744) GEF ID 9426
72. **Niger** : Integrated Management of Oasis Ecosystems of Northern Niger (IMOEN) (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,596,588) GEF ID 9405
73. **Panama** : Ecosystem-based Biodiversity Friendly Cattle Production Framework for the Darien Region of Panama (CAF) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,519,725) GEF ID 9589
74. **Philippines** : Enhancing Biodiversity, Maintaining Ecosystem Flows, Enhancing Carbon Stocks through Sustainable Land Management and the Restoration of Degraded Forestlands (FAO) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,639,726) GEF ID 9554
75. **Philippines** : Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors (IA-Biological Corridors) (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 12,260,241) GEF ID 9584
76. **Seychelles** : A Ridge-to-Reef Approach for the Integrated Management of Marine, Coastal and Terrestrial Ecosystems in the Seychelles (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,898,914) GEF ID 9431
77. **Sierra Leone** : Sustainable and Integrated landscape management of the Western Area Peninsula (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,209,910) GEF ID 9903
78. **Solomon Islands** : EREPA - Ensuring Resilient Ecosystems and Representative Protected Areas in the Solomon Islands (IUCN) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,918,364) GEF ID 9846
79. **Sri Lanka** : Managing Together: Integrating Community-centered, Ecosystem-based Approaches into Forestry, Agriculture and Tourism Sectors (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,346,708) GEF ID 9372
80. **St. Kitts And Nevis** : Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis (UNEP) (GEF Financing : \$ 3,015,982) GEF ID 9785
81. **Sudan** : Strengthened Protected Areas System and Integrated Ecosystem Management in Sudan (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 4,100,913) GEF ID 9425

82. **Sudan** : Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project- Additional Financing (World Bank) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,504,586) GEF ID 9575
83. **Tanzania** : Safeguarding Zanzibar's Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 5,181,671) GEF ID 9400
84. **Thailand** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Thailand (UNDP) (GEF Financing : \$ 2,381,620) GEF ID 9558

# PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

## Under the GEF Trust Fund

### November 2017

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>											
1	9735	<u>Angola</u>	UNDP	<u>Combating Illegal Wildlife Trade and Human Wildlife Conflict in Angola</u>	100,000	9,500	4,103,800	389,861	4,203,800	16,500,000	20,703,800
2	9913	<u>Bangladesh</u>	UNDP	<u>Implementing Ecosystem-based Management in Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh</u>	150,000	14,250	3,046,347	289,403	3,196,347	6,000,000	9,196,347
3	9578	<u>Colombia</u>	World Bank	<u>Sustainable Low Carbon Development in Colombia's Orinoquia Region</u>			5,936,073	563,927	5,936,073	71,000,000	76,936,073
4	9802	<u>Congo DR</u>	UNEP	<u>Promoting the Effective Management of Salonga National Park through Creation of Community Forests and Improving the Well-being of Local Communities</u>	150,000	14,250	5,694,749	541,001	5,844,749	34,527,874	40,372,623
5	9282	<u>Ecuador</u>	CI	<u>Safeguarding Biodiversity in the Galapagos Islands by Enhancing Biosecurity and Creating the Enabling Environment for the Restoration of Galapagos Island Ecosystems.</u>	120,000	10,800	3,301,472	297,132	3,421,472	18,625,000	22,046,472
6	9799	<u>Lesotho</u>	UNDP	<u>Promoting Conservation, Sustainable Utilization and Fair and Equitable Benefit-sharing from Lesotho's Medicinal and Ornamental Plants for Improved livelihoods</u>	100,000	9,500	2,913,699	276,801	3,013,699	4,500,000	7,513,699
7	9606	<u>Madagascar</u>	CI	<u>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Northwestern Landscape (Boeny region) - Madagascar</u>	100,000	9,000	6,817,431	613,569	6,917,431	10,816,936	17,734,367
8	9668	<u>Maldives</u>	UNEP	<u>Enhancing National Development through Environmentally Resilient Islands (ENDhERI)</u>	120,000	11,400	3,532,968	335,632	3,652,968	12,000,000	15,652,968
9	9613	<u>Mexico</u>	UNDP	<u>Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation Criteria in Mexico's Tourism Sector with Emphasis on Biodiversity-rich Coastal Ecosystems</u>	131,250	12,469	7,238,613	687,668	7,369,863	43,510,000	50,879,863

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
10	9917	<u>Micronesia</u>	UNDP	<u>Safeguarding Biodiversity From Invasive Alien Species in the Federated States of Micronesia</u>	200,000	19,000	4,141,509	393,443	4,341,509	18,766,262	23,107,771
11	9551	<u>South Sudan</u>	UNEP	<u>Capacity Development in Reducing Illegal Wildlife Trade and Improving Protected Area Management Effectiveness in South Sudan</u>	150,000	14,250	5,329,452	506,298	5,479,452	15,950,000	21,429,452
12	9481	<u>Uganda</u>	UNEP	<u>Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Uganda</u>	100,000	9,500	2,560,842	243,280	2,660,842	9,235,000	11,895,842
13	9847	<u>Vanuatu</u>	IUCN	<u>Expanding Conservation Areas Reach and Effectiveness(ECARE) in Vanuatu</u>	100,000	9,000	2,450,459	220,541	2,550,459	6,310,000	8,860,459
<b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b>					<b>1,521,250</b>	<b>142,919</b>	<b>57,067,414</b>	<b>5,358,556</b>	<b>58,588,664</b>	<b>267,741,072</b>	<b>326,329,736</b>

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<b>Climate Change</b>											
14	9810	<a href="#">Angola</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Promoting Sustainable Energy Access for Rural Communities in South-Eastern Angola</a>	150,000	14,250	3,540,468	336,344	3,690,468	18,000,000	21,690,468
15	9368	<a href="#">Bangladesh</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Promoting Low Carbon Urban Development in Bangladesh</a>	150,000	14,250	3,767,810	357,940	3,917,810	24,255,800	28,173,610
16	9742	<a href="#">Chile</a>	CAF	<a href="#">Supporting the Chilean Low Emissions Transport Strategy CLETS</a>	100,000	9,000	2,900,000	261,000	3,000,000	37,579,820	40,579,820
17	9749	<a href="#">China</a>	World Bank	<a href="#">China Distributed Renewable Energy Scale-up Project</a>			7,278,600	691,400	7,278,600	80,000,000	87,278,600
18	9683	<a href="#">Congo DR</a>	UNIDO	<a href="#">Promotion of Waste to Energy Options for Sustainable Urban Management in the Democratic Republic of the Congo</a>	150,000	14,250	3,959,589	376,161	4,109,589	15,992,400	20,101,989
19	9561	<a href="#">Guinea-Bissau</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Promoting Better Access to Modern Energy Services through Sustainable Mini-grids and Low-carbon Bioenergy Technologies Among Guinea-Bissau's Forest-dependent Communities</a>	90,000	8,550	2,912,702	276,707	3,002,702	9,000,000	12,002,702
20	9905	<a href="#">Kiribati</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Promoting Outer Island Development through the Integrated Energy Roadmap (POIDIER)</a>	100,000	9,500	5,379,452	511,048	5,479,452	26,897,300	32,376,752
21	9830	<a href="#">Myanmar</a>	UNIDO	<a href="#">Climate Change Mitigation through Methane Recovery and Reuse from Industrial Wastewater Treatment</a>	125,000	11,875	3,984,589	378,536	4,109,589	19,105,322	23,214,911
22	9890	<a href="#">Myanmar</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Myanmar Rural Renewable Energy Development Programme</a>	100,000	9,500	4,934,228	468,752	5,034,228	33,000,000	38,034,228
23	9743	<a href="#">Nigeria</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">De-risking Sustainable Off-grid Lighting Solutions in Nigeria</a>	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	10,600,000	13,339,726
24	9714	<a href="#">Nigeria</a>	UNIDO	<a href="#">Improving Nigeria's Industrial Energy Performance and Resource Efficient Cleaner Production through Programmatic Approaches and the Promotion of Innovation in Clean Technology Solutions</a>	120,000	11,400	3,898,265	370,335	4,018,265	22,000,000	26,018,265
25	9752	<a href="#">Niue</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Accelerating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Applications in Niue (AREAN)</a>	150,000	14,250	3,321,563	315,548	3,471,563	16,400,000	19,871,563



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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
26	9787	<u>Solomon Islands</u>	UNDP	<u>Stimulating Progress towards Improved Rural Electrification in the Solomons (SPIRES)</u>	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	15,600,000	18,339,726
27	9789	<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	UNDP	<u>Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon RAC Technologies in Trinidad and Tobago</u>	150,000	14,250	5,152,392	489,478	5,302,392	13,619,809	18,922,201
<b>Sub total for Climate Change</b>					<b>1,585,000</b>	<b>150,075</b>	<b>56,309,110</b>	<b>5,334,797</b>	<b>57,894,110</b>	<b>342,050,451</b>	<b>399,944,561</b>

### **Land Degradation**

28	9798	<u>Angola</u>	FAO	<u>Sustainable Land Management in Target Landscapes in Angola's Southwestern Region</u>	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	12,000,000	14,739,726
29	9599	<u>Djibouti</u>	UNDP	<u>Sustainable Management of Water Resources, Rangelands and Agro-pastoral Perimeters in the Cheikhetti Wadi watershed of Djibouti</u>	98,477	9,355	3,215,068	305,432	3,313,545	13,520,000	16,833,545
30	9759	<u>Macedonia</u>	UNEP	<u>Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Through Strengthening Legal and Institutional Framework, Capacity Building and Restoration of Most Vulnerable Mountain Landscapes</u>	91,324	8,676	3,662,545	347,942	3,753,869	24,300,000	28,053,869
<b>Sub total for Land Degradation</b>					<b>289,801</b>	<b>27,531</b>	<b>9,517,339</b>	<b>904,148</b>	<b>9,807,140</b>	<b>49,820,000</b>	<b>59,627,140</b>

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<b>International Waters</b>											
31	9919	<u>Regional (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro)</u>	UNDP	<u>Implementation of the SAP of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System: Improving Groundwater Governance and Sustainability of Related Ecosystems</u>	150,000	14,250	5,145,000	488,775	5,295,000	14,850,000	20,145,000
32	9767	<u>Regional (Belarus, Ukraine)</u>	UNDP	<u>Fostering Multi-country Cooperation over Conjunctive Surface and Groundwater Management in the Bug and Neman Transboundary River Basins and the Underlying Aquifer Systems</u>	100,000	9,500	2,731,050	259,450	2,831,050	9,450,000	12,281,050
33	9911	<u>Regional (Benin, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Congo DR)</u>	UNEP/FAO, UNDP, UNIDO	<u>Strengthening of the Enabling Environment, Ecosystem-based Management and Governance to Support Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme of the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem</u>	150,000	14,250	4,416,210	419,540	4,566,210	13,751,750	18,317,960
34	9801	<u>Regional (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, Ukraine, Serbia)</u>	WWF-US	<u>Danube River Basin Hydromorphology and River Restoration (DYNA)</u>	137,615	12,385	4,422,018	397,982	4,559,633	39,118,000	43,677,633
35	9912	<u>Regional (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda)</u>	UNDP	<u>Enhancing Conjunctive Management of Surface and Groundwater Resources in Selected Transboundary Aquifers: Case Study for Selected Shared Groundwater Bodies in the Nile Basin</u>	150,000	14,250	5,329,452	506,298	5,479,452	24,850,000	30,329,452
36	9566	<u>Regional (Colombia, Ecuador)</u>	UNDP	<u>Integrated Management of Water Resources of the Mira-Mataje and Carchi-Guaitara, Colombia-Ecuador Binational Basins</u>	150,000	14,250	3,850,000	365,750	4,000,000	16,000,000	20,000,000
37	9886	<u>Regional (Mali, Niger, Chad)</u>	World Bank	<u>Economic Growth and Water Security in the Sahel through Improved Groundwater Governance</u>	183,486	16,514	13,577,982	1,222,018	13,761,468	104,000,000	117,761,468
38	9594	<u>Regional (Mauritania, Senegal)</u>	IUCN	<u>Strengthening Trans-boundary Cooperation for Improved Ecosystem Management and Restoration in the Senegal delta (Mauritania and Senegal)</u>	150,000	13,500	3,061,009	275,491	3,211,009	7,850,000	11,061,009

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<b>Sub total for International Waters</b>					<b>1,171,101</b>	<b>108,899</b>	<b>42,532,721</b>	<b>3,935,304</b>	<b>43,703,822</b>	<b>229,869,750</b>	<b>273,573,572</b>
<b><u>Chemicals and Waste</u></b>											
39	9371	<u>Regional (Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo)</u>	BOAD	<u>Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to Reduce Emissions of Unintentional POPs (UPOPs) and Mercury in West Africa</u>	275,230	24,770	15,924,771	1,433,229	16,200,001	77,000,000	93,200,001
40	9421	<u>Regional (Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan)</u>	UNEP	<u>Demonstration of Non-thermal Treatment of DDT Wastes in Central Asia</u>	300,000	27,000	15,120,000	1,360,800	15,420,000	32,500,000	47,920,000
41	9412	<u>Brazil</u>	UNEP	<u>Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) Of LINDANE In BRAZIL</u>	300,000	27,000	11,000,000	990,000	11,300,000	61,500,000	72,800,000
42	9263	<u>Cote d'Ivoire</u>	UNIDO	<u>Sound Management of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Polychlorinated Biphenyl Ether (PBDEs) to Reduce their Emission from the Industrial Waste Sector</u>	150,000	14,250	5,325,000	505,875	5,475,000	26,625,000	32,100,000
43	9788	<u>Kazakhstan</u>	UNDP	<u>HCFC Phase-out in Kazakhstan through Promotion of Zero ODS Low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies</u>	120,000	11,400	4,586,200	435,689	4,706,200	8,632,400	13,338,600
44	9576	<u>South Africa</u>	DBSA	<u>Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PolyChlorinated Biphenyls[PCBS] in the Republic of South Africa</u>	200,000	18,000	8,242,500	741,825	8,442,500	40,250,000	48,692,500
<b>Sub total for Chemicals and Waste</b>					<b>1,345,230</b>	<b>122,420</b>	<b>60,198,471</b>	<b>5,467,418</b>	<b>61,543,701</b>	<b>246,507,400</b>	<b>308,051,101</b>

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<b>Multi Focal Area</b>											
45	9857	<u>Global (Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bahamas, China, Cuba, Ethiopia, Georgia, Jordan, St. Kitts And Nevis, Lao PDR, St. Lucia, Marshall Islands, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Sierra Leone, Turkey, Tuvalu, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uganda)</u>	UNDP	<u>GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase- Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, Tranche 2 (Part IV)</u>			19,167,177	766,687	19,167,177	19,934,000	39,101,177
46	9601	<u>Regional (Barbados, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, Mexico, Panama, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and Grenadines)</u>	UNEP/IADB	<u>CRew+: An Integrated Approach to Water and Wastewater Management Using Innovative Solutions and Promoting Financing Mechanisms in the Wider Caribbean Region</u>	300,000	27,000	14,943,938	1,344,954	15,243,938	148,112,617	163,356,555
47	9571	<u>Regional (Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine)</u>	EBRD	<u>Promoting Accelerated Uptake of Environmental Technologies and Promotion of Best Practices for Improved Water, Chemicals, and Waste Management in the Black Sea Basin</u>	250,000	23,750	5,933,105	563,645	6,183,105	22,165,525	28,348,630
48	9906	<u>Regional (Benin, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo)</u>	World Bank	<u>Investments Towards Resilient Management of Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystems</u>			20,247,607	1,822,285	20,247,607	106,700,000	126,947,607
49	9770	<u>Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela)</u>	UNEP	<u>Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme to ensure Integrated and Sustainable Management of the Transboundary Water Resources of the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Change.</u>	300,000	27,000	11,735,780	1,056,220	12,035,780	108,501,713	120,537,493

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50	9806	<u>Algeria</u>	FAO	<u>Rehabilitation and Integrated Sustainable Development of Algerian Cork Oak Forest Production Landscapes</u>	150,000	14,250	3,411,644	324,106	3,561,644	23,737,811	27,299,455
51	9791	<u>Bahamas</u>	UNEP	<u>Meeting the Challenge of 2020 in The Bahamas</u>	182,648	17,352	6,243,004	593,085	6,425,652	11,963,000	18,388,652
52	9796	<u>Belize</u>	UNDP	<u>Integrated Management of Production Landscapes to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits</u>	132,420	12,580	5,108,933	485,348	5,241,353	15,076,600	20,317,953
53	9764	<u>Burkina Faso</u>	UNDP	<u>Integrated and Sustainable Management of PONASI Protected Area Landscape</u>	200,000	19,000	5,279,452	501,548	5,479,452	19,200,000	24,679,452
54	9781	<u>Cambodia</u>	UNDP	<u>Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) in the Productive, Natural and Forested Landscape of Northern Region of Cambodia</u>	130,000	12,350	3,340,320	317,330	3,470,320	10,000,000	13,470,320
55	9604	<u>Cameroon</u>	UNEP	<u>Removing Barriers to Biodiversity Conservation, Land Restoration and Sustainable Forest Management through Community-BASed Landscape Management – COBALAM</u>	91,325	8,675	3,105,023	294,977	3,196,348	19,000,000	22,196,348
56	9766	<u>Chile</u>	UNEP	<u>Mainstreaming Conservation of Coastal Wetlands of Chile's South Center Biodiversity Hotspot through Adaptive Management of Coastal Area Ecosystems</u>	150,000	14,250	5,146,804	488,946	5,296,804	16,875,433	22,172,237
57	9760	<u>Congo DR</u>	World Bank	<u>Mai-Ndombe REDD+ Integrated Project (GEF)</u>			6,210,046	589,954	6,210,046	32,420,000	38,630,046
58	9880	<u>Fiji</u>	FAO	<u>Community-based Integrated Natural Resource Management Project</u>	100,000	9,500	2,119,425	201,345	2,219,425	13,400,000	15,619,425
59	9772	<u>Gambia</u>	UNEP	<u>Landscape Planning and Restoration to Improve Ecosystem Services, and Livelihoods, Expand and Effectively Manage Protected Areas</u>	91,324	8,676	5,644,685	536,245	5,736,009	19,797,260	25,533,269
60	9783	<u>Guinea</u>	UNDP	<u>Integrated Management of Natural Resources in Middle and Upper Guinea</u>	200,000	19,000	7,060,274	670,726	7,260,274	25,000,000	32,260,274

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61	9565	<a href="#">Guyana</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Strengthening the Enabling Framework for Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Mercury Reduction in Small and Medium-scale Gold Mining Operations</a>	136,986	13,014	4,543,352	431,618	4,680,338	29,662,745	34,343,083
62	9777	<a href="#">Haiti</a>	UNDP/FAO	<a href="#">Sustainable Management of Wooded Production Landscapes for Biodiversity Conservation</a>	180,000	17,100	6,186,964	587,761	6,366,964	36,000,000	42,366,964
63	9239	<a href="#">Indonesia</a>	IFAD	<a href="#">Integrated Management of Peatland Landscapes in Indonesia (IMPLI)</a>	150,000	14,250	4,895,872	439,878	5,045,872	20,700,000	25,745,872
64	9600	<a href="#">Indonesia</a>	World Bank	<a href="#">Strengthening of Social Forestry in Indonesia</a>	225,450	20,291	14,317,909	1,288,612	14,543,359	95,113,572	109,656,931
65	9862	<a href="#">Jamaica</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Land Degradation Using an Integrated Landscape Approach</a>	182,648	17,352	6,210,046	589,954	6,392,694	43,915,347	50,308,041
66	9573	<a href="#">Liberia</a>	CI	<a href="#">Conservation and Sustainable use of Liberia's Coastal Natural Capital</a>	120,000	10,800	3,944,220	354,980	4,064,220	10,000,000	14,064,220
67	9793	<a href="#">Madagascar</a>	UNEP	<a href="#">Conservation and Improvement of Ecosystem Services for the Atsinanana Region through Agroecology and the Promotion of Sustainable Energy Production</a>	136,986	13,014	3,789,955	360,045	3,926,941	20,075,000	24,001,941
68	9261	<a href="#">Myanmar</a>	FAO	<a href="#">My-Coast: Ecosystem-Based Conservation of Myanmar's Southern Coastal Zone</a>	150,000	14,250	3,046,347	289,403	3,196,347	15,650,000	18,846,347
69	9426	<a href="#">Namibia</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Namibia Integrated Landscape Approach for Enhancing Livelihoods and Environmental Governance to Eradicate Poverty (NILALEG)</a>	200,000	18,000	10,823,744	974,137	11,023,744	65,169,105	76,192,849
70	9405	<a href="#">Niger</a>	UNEP	<a href="#">Integrated Management of Oasis Ecosystems of Northern Niger (IMOE -NN)</a>	150,000	14,249	4,596,588	436,676	4,746,588	34,300,000	39,046,588
71	9589	<a href="#">Panama</a>	CAF	<a href="#">Ecosystem-based Biodiversity Friendly Cattle Production Framework for the Darien Region of Panama</a>	150,000	13,500	3,519,725	316,775	3,669,725	14,346,572	18,016,297
72	9554	<a href="#">Philippines</a>	FAO	<a href="#">Enhancing Biodiversity, Maintaining Ecosystem Flows, Enhancing Carbon Stocks through Sustainable Land Management and the Restoration of Degraded Forestlands</a>	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	49,408,334	52,148,060

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73	9584	<a href="#">Philippines</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Integrated Approach in the Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors (IA-Biological Corridors)</a>	273,000	24,570	12,260,241	1,103,422	12,533,241	67,500,320	80,033,561
74	9431	<a href="#">Seychelles</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">A Ridge-to-Reef Approach for the Integrated Management of Marine, Coastal and Terrestrial Ecosystems in the Seychelles</a>	120,000	11,400	3,898,914	370,397	4,018,914	28,250,000	32,268,914
75	9903	<a href="#">Sierra Leone</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Sustainable and Integrated landscape management of the Western Area Peninsula</a>	150,000	14,250	5,209,910	494,941	5,359,910	18,000,000	23,359,910
76	9846	<a href="#">Solomon Islands</a>	IUCN	<a href="#">EREPA - Ensuring Resilient Ecosystems and Representative Protected Areas in the Solomon Islands</a>	150,000	13,500	4,918,364	442,653	5,068,364	8,510,000	13,578,364
77	9372	<a href="#">Sri Lanka</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Managing Together: Integrating Community-centered, Ecosystem-based Approaches into Forestry, Agriculture and Tourism Sectors</a>	100,000	9,500	3,346,708	317,937	3,446,708	28,450,000	31,896,708
78	9785	<a href="#">St. Kitts And Nevis</a>	UNEP	<a href="#">Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis</a>	99,999	9,500	3,015,982	286,518	3,115,981	14,500,000	17,615,981
79	9425	<a href="#">Sudan</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Strengthened Protected Areas System and Integrated Ecosystem Management in Sudan</a>	100,000	9,500	4,100,913	389,587	4,200,913	17,220,000	21,420,913
80	9575	<a href="#">Sudan</a>	World Bank	<a href="#">Sudan Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project- Additional Financing</a>			5,504,586	522,936	5,504,586	18,800,000	24,304,586
81	9400	<a href="#">Tanzania</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Safeguarding Zanzibar's Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits</a>	106,000	10,070	5,181,671	492,259	5,287,671	23,000,000	28,287,671
82	9558	<a href="#">Thailand</a>	UNDP	<a href="#">Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Thailand</a>	75,000	7,125	2,381,620	226,255	2,456,620	8,669,604	11,126,224
<b>Sub total for Multi Focal Area</b>					<b>5,333,786</b>	<b>498,118</b>	<b>243,030,574</b>	<b>21,524,919</b>	<b>248,364,360</b>	<b>1,279,124,558</b>	<b>1,527,488,918</b>

### **Programmatic Approaches**

83	9768	<a href="#">China</a>	UNDP/FAO, World Bank	<a href="#">PRC-GEF Partnership Program for Sustainable Agricultural Development</a>			12,303,945	1,107,355	12,303,945	83,280,000	95,583,945
<b>Sub total for Programmatic Approaches</b>							<b>12,303,945</b>	<b>1,107,355</b>	<b>12,303,945</b>	<b>83,280,000</b>	<b>95,583,945</b>

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<b><u>Non-grant Instrument Projects</u></b>											
84	9914	Global	IUCN	CPIC Conservation Finance Initiative - Scaling up and Demonstrating the Value of Blended Finance in Conservation	200,000	18,000	8,250,000	742,500	8,450,000	102,810,000	111,260,000
<b>Sub total for Non-grant Instrument Projects</b>					<b>200,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>8,250,000</b>	<b>742,500</b>	<b>8,450,000</b>	<b>102,810,000</b>	<b>111,260,000</b>
<b><u>Grand Total</u></b>					<b>11,446,168</b>	<b>1,067,962</b>	<b>489,209,574</b>	<b>44,374,997</b>	<b>500,655,742</b>	<b>2,601,203,231</b>	<b>3,101,858,973</b>