



**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.43/09  
October 15, 2012

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GEF Council meeting  
November 13 – 15, 2012  
Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 16

## **WORK PROGRAM**

## **Recommended Council Decision**

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.43/09, *Work Program*, approved the work program comprising twenty eight (28) project concepts and one programmatic approach, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by November 29, 2012. In addition, one project concept associated with a previously approved programmatic approach is also submitted for Council approval.

Total resources requested in this work program amounted to \$174 million which include GEF project grants and Agency fees. The approved work program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Document (PFD):

[List of PIFs and PFD]

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

(List of PIFs requested for second review)\*

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

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

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Unlike in the last two work programs where GEF was able to attend to most of the demand presented to the Secretariat by GEF Agencies and countries, the current work program is relatively modest and commensurate with the resources currently available in the GEF Trust Fund.
2. The Secretariat constituted the current Work Program using the following criteria: (i) focal area balance taking into consideration the historical programming to date, (ii) attending to the demand presented by countries to meet their obligations to conventions, such as national communications; (iii) attending to the requests of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States; and (iv) attending to the demand presented by countries with a low level of STAR resource programming to date.
3. This work program presented to the Council contains twenty eight (28) standalone project concepts and one programmatic approach amounting to \$158.37 million in GEF project grants and \$15.64 million in Agency fees. In addition, one project concept associated with a programmatic approach is also submitted for Council approval but whose project grant would be drawn from a previously approved program.
4. Co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$908.85 million. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched by \$5.73 in co-financing which is slightly higher than the historical average of \$5.58 in GEF-4.
5. This work program addresses 15 of the 31 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-5 Programming Document.
6. All project concepts and programmatic approach in this work program have been screened by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). The advisories provided will be taken into consideration by the GEF Agencies in their project preparations and revisited by the Secretariat at the time of project endorsements.
7. This work program is the 7<sup>th</sup> consecutive work program whereby country allocations in the biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation focal areas have been managed under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). Thirty two recipient countries have made use of their respective country allocations with eleven of them close to fully utilizing their resource allocations. Of the nine countries subject to the flexibility rule, four have elected to combine all their focal area allocations to fund their preferred focal area projects.
8. With the approval of this work program, grant utilization of STAR allocated resources in the three focal areas under GEF-5 would stand close to 58% for biodiversity, 47% for climate change and 49% for land degradation.
9. Five multi-focal area projects submitted in this work program continue to exemplify the importance of generating synergies across focal areas. These projects are focused on providing support at landscape level to strengthen ecosystem services provision while at the same time promoting sustainable livelihoods and contributing to rural sustainable development. In addition, multi-focal area projects continue to show demand from countries to address the pervasive drivers

of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, demonstrating that climate mitigation objectives are of value in many types of projects.

10. The cohort of climate change mitigation projects presented in this work program is expected to reduce direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 174 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

11. The two standalone POPs projects will reduce over 3,000 tons of PCBs and 380 tons of obsolete agricultural POPs pesticides.

12. Notable in this work program are the inclusion of two global support programs and two national enabling activities that support countries to fulfill their reporting obligations to the UNFCCC. Likewise, two regional support programs for Latin America and the African region are also included in response to the Stockholm Convention's requirement for POPs monitoring. These projects in chemicals are necessary for measuring the effectiveness of actions taken for reducing POPs.

13. If the work program is approved as submitted, 63 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe with 18 of them through more than one project. This is not to mention the 154 non-annex I countries that stand to benefit from the Global Support Program under the UNFCCC to prepare national reports.

14. Finally, if this work program is approved, the total resources programmed would have reached \$2.1 billion or 49% of the target allocation in GEF-5.

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Where to send technical comments:

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

## **STANDALONE PROJECTS IN THIS WORK PROGRAM**

1. The bulk of the work program consists of twenty eight (28) standalone projects covering five of the six focal areas, namely, biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, and persistent organic pollutants. These projects are presented in the form of Project Identification Forms (PIFs).
2. The Council is requested to review and approve these projects including their associated Agency fees as presented in Annex A.

## **NEW PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH IN THIS WORK PROGRAM**

3. One programmatic approach is submitted in this work program and is presented in the form of a Program Framework Document (PFD).
4. The Council is requested to review the document, endorse its objectives and approve the agreed overall financing envelope as presented in Annex A.

## **SUB-PROJECTS OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH**

5. One remaining full-sized sub-project under a programmatic approach that was approved by Council in November 2011 is, likewise, presented in this work program for Council approval. This sub-project is presented in Annex A-1.

## **GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES AND THE WORK PROGRAM**

6. This work program addresses 15 of the 31 GEF trust fund focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-5 Programming Document. They are listed below by focal area:
7. **Biodiversity:** The six biodiversity project proposals, including biodiversity components of the multi-focal area projects, address two of the five objectives of the biodiversity focal area strategy: (i) improving sustainability of protected areas (BD-1), and; (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors (BD-2).
8. **Climate Change Mitigation:** The ten climate change project proposals, including the climate change components of five multi-focal area projects, address five of the six objectives of the climate change mitigation focal area strategy: (i) promotion of market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector (CCM-2); (ii) promotion of investment in renewable energy technologies (CCM-3); (iii) promotion of energy efficient, low carbon transport and urban systems (CCM-4); (iv) promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land use change, and forestry (CCM-5), and; v) support to enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention (CCM-6).
9. **International Waters:** The two international waters proposals address two of the focal area strategies: (i) catalyzing multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce

pollution of coasts and large marine ecosystems (IW-2), and; (iii) supporting foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of trans-boundary water systems (IW-3).

10. **Land Degradation:** The two land degradation proposals, including land degradation components of multi-focal area projects, address three of the four objectives of the land degradation focal area strategy: (i) maintaining or improving flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities (LD-1); (ii) reducing pressure on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape (LD-3), and; (iii) increasing the capacity to apply adaptive management tools in SLM/SFM/INRM by GEF and UNCCD Parties (LD-4).

11. **Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)/REDD+:** Five multi-focal area projects being presented here have SFM/REDD+ components that address both objectives: (i) reducing pressures on forest resources and generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services (SFM/REDD+-1), and; (ii) strengthening the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing carbon sinks from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities (SFM/REDD+-2).

12. **Chemicals.** The four POPs project proposals presented in this work program address one of four objectives of the chemicals focal area strategy: (i) phase out of POPs and reduction of POPs releases (CHEM-1).

#### **GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE NOVEMBER 2012 WORK PROGRAM**

13. This proposed work program consists of one programmatic approach (PA) and 28 new project concepts, requesting GEF project/program grants totaling \$158.37 million and Agency fees of \$15.64 million from the GEF Trust Fund. In addition, the last remaining full-sized project concept associated with a previous programmatic approach approved by Council in November 2011 is also submitted for Council approval (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs and the new PFD and Annex A-1 for the proposal under the previously approved PFD).

14. Table 1 shows the amount of GEF resources requested by focal area. It shows the number of projects with exclusive allocation to single focal areas, and excludes resources distributed to the five Multi-Focal Area (MFA) projects which are presented in a separate line item under MFAs.<sup>1</sup>

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

**Table 1. GEF Resources Requested in the November 2012 Work Program<sup>2</sup> by Focal Area (\$ million)**

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>	<b>GEF Project Grant</b>	<b>Agency Fees</b>	<b>Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP</b>
Biodiversity	6	36.92	3.69	40.61
Climate Change	10	46.31	4.63	50.94
International Waters	2	24.50	2.25	26.75
Land Degradation	2	9.63	0.96	10.60
Multi-focal	5	25.37	2.54	27.90
Persistent Organic Pollutants	4	15.64	1.56	17.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>158.37</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>174.01</b>

\* Agency fees are calculated as 10% of the GEF Project Grant for regular standalone projects. However, it may vary for PFDs and SGP projects.

#### **STATUS IN THE USE OF GEF-5 RESOURCES**

15. Table 2 presents the status of resources in each focal area and corporate programs, showing the actual utilization amount, the proposed work program amount, and the amount for the remainder of GEF-5.

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<sup>2</sup> The number of projects in the Work Program consists of 28 standalone PIFs and 1 PFD totaling 29. One PIF under a previously approved PFD has also been prepared and are presented in Annex A-1.



**Table 2. Status of Resources Programmed under GEF-5<sup>3</sup> by Focal Area and Corporate Program (\$ million)**

GEF-5 Focal Area	Target Allocations in GEF-5		Resources Requested through this Work Program Including Fees		Total GEF-5 Resources Programmed*			% of GEF-5 Resources Used
	Amount	%	Grant	Fees	Grant	Fees	Total	
Biodiversity	1,080.00	25.41%	44.43	4.44	573.99	54.27	628.26	58.17%
Climate Change	1,260.00	29.65%	52.27	5.23	534.76	51.60	586.35	46.54%
International Waters	440.00	10.35%	24.50	2.25	153.24	13.60	166.84	37.92%
Land Degradation	385.00	9.06%	15.54	1.55	173.05	15.70	188.76	49.03%
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	375.00	8.82%	15.64	1.56	156.78	15.44	172.23	45.93%
Ozone Depletion	25.00	0.59%	-	-	5.26	0.53	5.79	23.14%
Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction	25.00	0.59%	-	-	8.10	0.81	8.91	35.65%
CSP and Capacity Building	70.00	1.65%	-	-	0.60	0.06	0.66	0.94%
Small Grants Program	140.00	3.29%	-	-	134.62	5.38	140.00	100.00%
SFM/REDD-Plus Program	250.00	5.88%	5.99	0.60	88.97	8.43	97.41	38.96%
Outreach to Private Sector	80.00	1.88%	-	-	35.00	2.80	37.80	47.25%
Corporate Budget	120.00	2.82%	-	-	60.25	-	60.25	50.21%
<b>Total: Resources Programmed</b>	<b>4,250.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>158.37</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>1,926.91</b>	<b>168.86</b>	<b>2,095.77</b>	<b>49.31%</b>

\* The Small Grants Program (SGP), which is a corporate program, is programmed from resources made directly available to the SGP under the replenishment, in addition to resources earmarked by countries under the STAR in the biodiversity and climate change and land degradation focal areas; Funds for MFA projects/programs 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.

16. Total resources programmed under GEF-5 to date, including Agency fees, amount to \$2.1 billion or 49% of the target allocation as shown in Table 2. Biodiversity, climate change and land degradation focal areas would have after this program, respectively utilized 58%, 47%, and 49% of their total allocations under the STAR.

17. Under the STAR, thirty two recipient countries have made use of their respective country allocations with eleven of them close to fully utilizing their resource allocations. Of the nine

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

countries subject to the flexibility rule, four countries have elected to combine their three focal area allocations to fund their preferred single focal area projects.

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

18. Table 3 shows the regional distribution of project proposals in this proposed work program. Of the total GEF project grants of \$158.37 million requested in this work program, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean receive 53 and 41%, respectively, followed by Asia at 34% with global/regional projects and Europe at 19% and 11%, respectively. In total, 63 countries should benefit from this work program, with 18 of them having more than one project. This is not to mention the 154 non-Annex I countries that are beneficiaries to the Global Support Program under the UNFCCC to prepare national reports.

**Table 3. Distribution of GEF Project Grants in the November 2012 Work Program by Region and Focal Area (\$ million)**

<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Asia</b>	<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>	<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>Global</b>	<b>Total</b>
Biodiversity	33.55	-	-	3.37	-	36.92
Climate Change	13.08	9.51	1.40	9.64	12.68	46.31
International Waters	-	20.00	4.50	-	-	24.50
Land Degradation	-	-	-	3.52	6.12	9.63
Multi-focal	-	4.72	-	20.65	-	25.37
POPs	6.76	-	5.25	3.64	-	15.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.39</b>	<b>34.23</b>	<b>11.15</b>	<b>40.81</b>	<b>18.80</b>	<b>158.37</b>
<b>% resources programmed for region</b>	<b>33.71%</b>	<b>21.61%</b>	<b>7.04%</b>	<b>25.77%</b>	<b>11.87%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### **DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSALS BY GEF AGENCY**

19. Table 4 shows the distribution of project/program proposals submitted by six of the ten GEF Agencies. (ADB has also submitted one project under a previously approved program as shown in Annex A-1).

20. One global umbrella project is jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP in direct response to the countries' obligations to the UNFCCC.

21. Total Agency fees requested amount to \$15.64 million, averaging 10% of the total GEF project grants.

**Table 4. Distribution of Proposals by Agency in the November 2012 Work Program (\$ million)**

Agency	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant	Agency Fees	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
FAO	3	14.96	1.50	16.46
IADB	1	6.00	0.60	6.60
UNDP	14	80.24	7.82	88.06
UNDP/UNEP	1	6.50	0.65	7.15
UNEP	5	21.07	2.11	23.18
UNIDO	3	11.93	1.19	13.12
World Bank	2	17.67	1.77	19.44
Total	29	158.37	15.64	174.01

#### CO-FINANCING

22. Co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$908.85 million. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched by \$5.73 in co-financing which is slightly higher than the 5.58 historical average in GEF 4.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

**Table 5. Distribution of Co-financing in the November 2012 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ million)**

Type	Biodiversity	Climate Change	International Waters	Land Degradation	Multi-focal Area	POPs	Total
GEF Project Grant	36.92	46.31	24.50	9.63	25.37	15.64	158.37
PDF/PPG	-	0.15	-	-	0.10	-	0.25
Total GEF Grant	36.92	46.46	24.50	9.63	25.47	15.64	158.62
<i>Co-Financier</i>							
Bilateral	68.06	8.55	18.44	1.00	13.00	-	109.05
GEF Agency	3.95	38.66	3.17	3.13	8.12	1.30	58.33
Government	87.51	74.50	320.88	46.45	82.82	18.41	630.57
Multilateral	2.13	18.00	-	2.41	5.90	8.06	36.50
NGO	2.50	-	2.60	-	3.83	-	8.93
Others	-	0.26	4.90	-	0.10	19.55	24.81
Private Sector	4.00	18.84	16.43	-	-	1.42	40.68
Total Cofinancing	168.14	158.80	366.41	52.99	113.77	48.74	908.85
Total Project Cost	205.06	205.26	390.91	62.63	139.23	64.38	1,067.47
GEF: Cofinancing Ratio	4.55	3.42	14.96	5.50	4.47	3.12	5.73
Percentage Cofinancing	81.99%	77.37%	93.73%	84.62%	81.71%	75.70%	85.14%

24. Government contributions are significantly much larger than all the other contributions coming from bilateral and multilateral agencies, GEF Agencies, NGOs and the private sector combined.

25. Per focal area, the highest co-financing has been obtained by International Waters at \$366 million, followed by Biodiversity, Climate Change, and MFA at \$168 million, \$158 million and \$113 million, respectively. Land Degradation and POPs had \$53 million and \$49 million, respectively. Overall, it is expected that co-financing will provide 85% of the resources required for this work program.

## **INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS, SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALABILITY**

### **Biodiversity**

26. Two projects in this work program represent GEF's first support to strengthening the protected area systems in Comoros and Swaziland.

27. In Comoros, the project "*Development of a National Network of Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas Representative of the Comoros' Unique Natural Heritage and Co-Managed with Local Village Communities*" (GEF grant: \$4,246,000, co-finance: \$19,985,000), will result in Comoros exceeding Aichi Target 11 with coverage of 22% of the country's terrestrial surface under protected areas. Overall, the coverage of both marine and terrestrial protected area would double from 40,000 hectares to 81,000 hectares. Swaziland has decided to use all its GEF-5

allocation to implement the project “*Strengthening the National Protected Area Systems*” (GEF grant: \$5,390,000, co-finance: \$25 million), which will increase the extent of the protected area by 33% and help Swaziland advance to achieving Aichi Target 11. Both projects are focused on improving management effectiveness of the existing and newly created protected areas.

28. South Africa has been a global leader in biodiversity mainstreaming, and through the project “*Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Regulation and Management at the Municipal Scale*” (GEF grant: \$8,177,730, co-finance: \$41,957,000) seeks to mainstream biodiversity management objectives and safeguards to the municipal level where most infrastructure and land use planning decisions are made. As such the project will contribute to multiple Aichi Targets 2,4,7,11, and 14 and demonstrates the potential synergies that biodiversity mainstreaming projects have in terms of contributing to the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020. The project will use the policy and regulatory tool of land use planning, permitting and enforcement as the means whereby impacts on biodiversity are prevented, mitigated, or offset. Lessons learned from this project will provide wide applicability to implementing biodiversity mainstreaming at the appropriate scale to have discernible impact.

### **Climate Change Mitigation**

29. The work program includes 10 standalone climate change mitigation (CCM) projects, and three Multi-Focal Area projects with CCM components. These projects will have expected total direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction of approximately 173.9 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Of these, 89.4 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. are from standalone CCM projects, and 84.5 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. are from Multi-Focal Area projects with CCM components.

30. In response to guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), this work program features four projects that address the Convention obligations of National Communications and Biennial Update Reporting (BUR). These projects address the objective to support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention (CCM-6). The project titled *Enabling China to Prepare its Third National Communication (3NC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC* provides support to both the National Communication and Biennial Update Report as one project. The project seeks to strengthen the capacity of integrating climate change concerns into national and sectoral development priorities while fulfilling obligations to the UNFCCC. Mexico also has a project titled *Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC*. The *Global Support Program for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports for non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC* is unique, as it is the first project that supports non-Annex I countries to strengthen their technical and institutional capacities to ensure effective preparations of the BURs along with the National Communications. Parties have requested the GEF to provide capacity building support to BURs and to continue the support program for the National Communications. This project addresses this request. Finally, the *Umbrella Program for National Communications* will provide financial and technical support for the preparation of National Communications to 12 non-Annex I Least Developed Countries and Small Islands Developing States (Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Lao PDR, Mali, Mauritius, Nauru, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tanzania).

31. One project addresses urban transportation issues (CCM-4). The IADB project titled *Low-Carbon Urban Mobility for Large Cities* aims to develop and demonstrate the inclusion of climate change considerations in the design and assessment of urban transport investments in Brazil. The project will develop urban mobility framework for large cities in Brazil, including guidelines for non-motorized transport, and will implement pilot demonstrations of options included in the mobility framework.

32. This work program also features projects from three countries (Djibouti, Iraq, and Sierra Leone) that are utilizing the STAR allocation for the first time in the GEF-5 period. Among them, the project in Iraq titled *Catalyzing the Use of Solar Photovoltaic Energy* is the first GEF climate mitigation project in Iraq since the country became a GEF member. The project focuses on the introduction of renewable energy technology for air conditioning, which consumes the majority of electricity supply in the country. The project seeks to demonstrate and catalyze the application of distributed solar power to meet the energy needs of offices, small businesses, residences and small town services. Of the GEF amount, approximately 60% will be for the investment component. Also, a project in Sierra Leone titled *Sustainable Use of Biomass as a Source of Domestic Energy Use through Innovative Technologies and Private Sector Involvement* will promote the use of more efficient charcoal kilns and improved cook stoves. The project seeks to develop public-private initiatives for more efficient production of charcoal and the scaling up of improved cookstove production. These two projects are proposed by UNDP and address the renewable energy objective (CCM-3).

33. The World Bank project from Djibouti titled *Geothermal Power Generation Program* aims to promote geothermal energy to help unlock the geothermal potential of Djibouti, reduce domestic electricity generation costs, improve energy security, and foster private sector participation in the energy sector. The project is co-financed with a World Bank IDA grant, grants from African Development Bank, the French Development Agency (ADF), as well as a loan from the OPEC Fund for International Development. This project addresses the renewable energy objective (CCM-3).

34. Two projects seek to promote market transformation and introduction of new technologies in the energy field. The *Catalyzing Market Transformation for Industrial Energy Efficiency and Accelerate Investments in Best Available Practices and Technologies in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* will strengthen the policy and institutional frameworks and capacity for market transformation, and provides market development support to deploy and diffuse best available practices and technologies. This UNIDO project will also help Macedonia to apply Energy Management Standards and practices based on ISO 50001 to promote continuous improvement in industrial energy productivity, addressing the energy efficiency objective (CCM-2). The *Promotion of Renewable Energy (RE) Applications in Agro-industries and Rural Lighting in Tanzania* project seeks to promote investments in waste-to-energy technologies for energy generation in agro-industries. The project, implemented by UNIDO, will create a financial facility, demonstrate the viability of waste-to-energy technologies, and support capacity development and knowledge management.

## **International Waters**

35. The UNDP project “*Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin*” involving five countries (Albania, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Greece and Kosovo), where the two latter countries will be active partners without receiving GEF funds, is set within the complex setting of the Drin Basin. The project will be formalizing IWRM in the larger Drin Basin, consisting of three transboundary lakes (Lake Prespa, Lake Ohrid, Lake Skadar/Shkoder). The project will, through the transboundary diagnostic analysis/strategic action programme (TDA/SAP) approach, be consolidating a number of national sustainable development strategies as well as transboundary agreements and earlier developed TDAs and SAPs within the three lakes in the extended Drin Basin and hence support countries in their efforts to put in place cooperative frameworks for the sustainable and integrated management of the shared water resources of the extended Drin River Basin.

36. The UNDP program “*Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments*” involving Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, and Vietnam will directly impact five Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) (East China Sea, Yellow Sea, South China Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea, and Indonesian Sea).

37. The program consists of three regional projects, with more than half of the investment focused towards rebuilding coastal and marine ecosystems through national and regional approaches, through following ambitious regional targets: a) scaling up Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to achieve 20% coastline coverage ministerial agreed target commitment; b) strengthening MPA regional network in East Asian Seas; c) implementing sustainable tuna management for Western-Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC) partners, and; d) replication and scaling up of innovative sustainable aquaculture practices implemented in the GEF Yellow Sea LME project. Further, the program also aims at following National level investments target: a) a 10% pollution reduction from land-based sources in Yellow Sea LME; b) community assistance climate change adaptation, and; c) sustainable financing and innovative economic investments (e.g. Payment for Ecosystem Services) to assist long-term success of ICM commitments.

## **Land Degradation**

38. One of the standalone LDFA projects is a FAO/GEF global project on “*Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling-up of Sustainable Land Management*” (GEF Grant: \$6.12 million; Co-financing: \$33.26 million), which will directly engage 15 countries in national level actions for advancing sustainable land management (SLM) to combat land degradation. This proposed full-sized project builds on previous GEF efforts to facilitate up-scaling of SLM investments and interventions through increased access to knowledge and tools by affected countries around the world. This includes resources to effectively diagnose the land degradation problem and its impacts, and tools to understand how ecosystem services can be more efficiently enhanced in production systems. The FAO as lead GEF Agency will harness existing global networks (e.g. the World Overview of Conservation Agriculture Technologies) and regional

initiatives (e.g. the Great Green Wall of Sahel and Sahara) to inform policies and investments at country-level.

39. The proposed project will further expand SLM opportunities by influencing decision-making on national level investments across relevant sectors (mainly agriculture and livestock development), and as a result, contribute to implementation of the UNCCD 10-Year Strategy (2008-2018) by affected countries. A particularly innovative aspect in this regard is the potential for strengthening regional level integration by linking affected countries with long history of GEF investments in SLM (e.g. Argentina, China, Lesotho, and Tunisia) with those that have not previously designed any GEF projects to combat land degradation (e.g. Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, and Turkey). As a result, many more countries will be in position to effectively harness GEF resources in the future, thereby contributing to implementation of National Action Plans (NAPs) and Sub-Regional Action Plans (SRAPs).

### **Multi-Focal Area Projects Under the SFM/REDD+ Incentive Mechanism and Other Multi-Focal Area Projects**

40. This Work Program features five Multi-Focal Area projects, presenting a diverse set of initiatives focusing on strategies that deliver multiple benefits across a variety of ecosystems and landscapes, and addressing multiple Conventions. It includes five projects utilizing a total of \$5.97 million from the SFM/REDD+ Incentive Mechanisms to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation through multi-focal area projects. These resources, in turn, brought together \$25.76 million in GEF grants for projects drawing on the SFM/REDD+ mechanism through investments coming from Biodiversity (\$11.59 million), Climate Change Mitigation (\$4.23 million), Land Degradation (\$3.97 million) seeking multiple benefits deriving from forests. Together, these grants leveraged a total of \$113.77 million in Co-financing. Overall, these projects are focused on providing support to forest and land management initiatives at landscape level to strengthen ecosystem services provision while at the same time promoting sustainable livelihoods and contributing to rural sustainable development.

41. The initiative in Cambodia “*Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia’s Protected Area System* as demonstrated in the *Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS project)*” utilizes \$4.71 million of GEF resources (BD \$3.44 million, CC \$0.43 million, SFM/REDD+ \$0.84 million) and \$14.15 million co-financing and aims to enhance the management effectiveness of Cambodia’s national protected area system through national and sub-national programs, as well as secure forest carbon through demonstrating improved inter-sectoral collaboration, landscape connectivity and sustainable forest management and rehabilitation in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape. The project will provide a unified approach for planning regional ecosystem connectivity and addressing forest land degradation, developing capacity required for sustainable forest management, supporting climate mitigation, habitat restoration, and biodiversity protection within and outside of Protected Areas. It is estimated the project will result in 16.12 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. sequestered carbon.

42. The “*Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF) in Support of Policies, Regulations and SFM Practices Incorporating REDD+ and Biodiversity Conservation in Forest Ecosystems*” (FAO) project in Chile is a multifocal



Sustainable Forest Management project supported by \$6.29 million of GEF funds (BD \$1.10 million, CC \$3.62 million, SFM/REDD+ \$1.57 million) and attracting \$25.25 million in Co-financing. The initiative will develop and implement an integrated forest monitoring and assessment system on carbon stocks and biodiversity in forest ecosystems (SIMEF) supporting the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory and the development of policies, regulations and sustainable forest management practices incorporating REDD+ and biodiversity conservation in forest ecosystems. The carbon benefits of the project are estimated to be 10.0 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

43. The *“Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions within and Around Protected Areas”* project in Grenada is a multifocal Sustainable Forest Management project utilizing \$3.03 million of GEF funds (BD \$1.28 million, LD \$1.01 million and SFM/REDD+ \$0.73 million) and attracting \$15.43 million in co-finance. This project will result in sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems providing ecosystem goods and services, including: shoreline maintenance, storm protection, soil protection, water provision, flood control, carbon sequestration, tourism attractions and increased resilience and self-repair of ecosystems from other stresses. The project will provide direct benefit for endangered endemic species through establishment of one new terrestrial and four new marine protected areas and improved management of four existing terrestrial and three existing marine protected areas. It is estimated the project will provide 298,800 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. equivalent benefits.

44. Peru *“Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience”* (UNDP) utilizes a GEF investment of \$8.99 million (BD \$4.49 million, LD \$2.25 million, SFM/REDD+ \$2.25 million) and \$50.02 million of co-financing within a multifocal Sustainable Forest Management project to support an innovative multi-organization approach focusing on two large target PA/landscape complexes with a total area of 11,996,203 hectares. The initiative will strengthen the resilience of priority vulnerable ecosystems in the Manú and Yanachaga landscape complexes against the impacts of climate change, and thereby conserve threatened BD and ecosystem functionality. Activities will address impacts on the protected areas from increasing demographic pressure and improve their management effectiveness in over 3 million ha in three ecosystems (Puna, Yunga, southwestern moist amazon forest). By supporting the introduction of a landscape-wide, cross-sector integrated approach reducing land use conflicts in 6,000,000 ha of buffer zones the project will ensure that protected areas are able to continue to function effectively for the delivery of multiple environmental benefits of global as well as national importance. The project will sequester over 10.61 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq. within the project area.

45. In St Lucia, the UNEP project *“Iyanola - Natural Resource Management of the NE Coast”* is supported by a GEF Grant of \$2.33 million (BD \$1.29 million, CC \$0.18 million, LD \$0.27 million, SFM/REDD+ \$0.59 million; co-financing: \$8.91 million) aims to increase management effectiveness and sustainable use of the North East Coast’s natural resource base to generate multiple global environmental benefits. This GEF SFM/REDD+ intervention will develop appropriate supporting regulations and guidelines to integrate environmental sensitivities, priorities and sustainable management options in forest, coastal and marine ecosystems. Of particular emphasis is the opportunity to integrate biodiversity concerns and sustainable land use

options into the forthcoming development scenario for the NE Coast which includes infrastructure and tourism development. The project will restore degraded priority forest areas nationwide, enhancing connectivity between four key dry forest reserves. The carbon benefits of the project are estimated to be 69,168 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

## **Chemicals**

46. The establishment of an effective global system for monitoring is vital to the generation and estimation of Global Environmental Benefits. Chemicals cohort for this work program contributes to these efforts by strengthening the monitoring capacity at national level and enabling 26 participating countries to contribute national data to the GMP in a regionally and internationally harmonized approach. The two disposal projects will directly dispose of 380 tons of obsolete POPs pesticides and 3,000 tons of PCB contaminated equipment.

47. The current work program includes four projects for the Chemicals Focal Area (FA). These projects respond to Chemicals Focal Area Strategic Objective 1 on the phase out of POPs and reduction of POPs releases. The expected FA outcomes include Outcome 1.4 “POPs waste prevented, managed and disposed of and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner” and Outcome 1.5 “Country capacity built to effectively phase out and reduce releases of POPs.”

48. The two UNEP projects on the enlargement of the *Global Monitoring Programme (GMP) in Latin American and Caribbean Region and Africa Region* respond to COP4 decision SC-4/31 which requests the GEF to support further capacity enhancement and sustain the new monitoring initiatives with provided data from the first monitoring report. The two GPM projects address the needs identified in the first report in terms of limited data availability and constrained capacity for sustained monitoring. In this regard, the project will strengthen the capacity of 12 GRULAC countries and 14 African countries for monitoring POPs concentrations in the key media and develop a long-term effectiveness evaluation plan for the region, which will ensure frequent generation of data and provision of it to the Stockholm Convention. In addition, the projects will contribute to the current efforts towards improving the understanding of human exposure to and environmental concentration of POPs at the national, regional and global levels including spatial and time trends. Ultimately, this process is meant to facilitate the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention.

49. The project titled “*Pesticide Risk Reduction in Malawi*,” submitted by FAO will assist the country to 1). Establish proper legislative and regulatory framework for pesticides and container management; 2) dispose of 380 tons of existing obsolete POPs pesticides; 3) characterize and prioritize POPs contaminated sites, develop remediation strategy and pilot remediation of one contaminated site and; 4) identify, test, and promote alternatives to highly hazardous pesticides including IPM for cotton and vegetable planting.

50. UNIDO project titled “*Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCB in Ukraine*” will dispose of 3,000 tons of PCBs oil, PCB-containing equipment and wastes; accredit 3-4 labs for PCB analysis and conduct at least 10,000 PCB analysis for PCB phase out and disposal planning; and promote local use of non-combustion technologies in the disposal of all PCBs.

## SUMMARY OF STANDALONE PIFs AND PFD IN THE NOVEMBER 2012 WORK PROGRAM<sup>5</sup>

### Biodiversity

1. **Comoros** : Development of a National Network of Terrestrial and Marine Protected Areas Representative of the Comoros' Unique Natural Heritage and Co-managed With Local Village Communities (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,246,000)
2. **Congo DR:** Democratic Republic of Congo Conservation Trust Fund (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant: \$11,636,363)
3. **South Africa** : Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Land Use Regulation and Management at the Municipal Scale (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$8,177,730)
4. **St. Kitts And Nevis** : Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Habitat Degradation in Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,371,630)
5. **Tanzania** : Enhancing the Forest Nature Reserves Network for Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,100,000)
6. **Swaziland** : Strengthening the National Protected Areas System of Swaziland (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,390,000)

### Climate Change

7. **Global** : Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports for non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC (UNDP/UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,500,000)
8. **Global (Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Lao PDR, Mali, Mauritius, Nauru, Seychelles, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania)** : Umbrella Programme for National Communication to the UNFCCC (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,180,000)
9. **Brazil** : Low-Carbon Urban Mobility for Large Cities (IADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,000,000)
10. **China** : Enabling China to Prepare Its Third National Communication (3NC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,280,000)
11. **Djibouti** : Geothermal Power Generation Program (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,036,364)

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<sup>5</sup> Financial details of the PIFs and PFDs submitted in this Work Program are presented in Annexes A. PFDs in this list are highlighted in color.

12. **Iraq** : Catalysing the Use of Solar Photovoltaic Energy (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,227,273)
13. **Macedonia** : Catalyzing Market Transformation for Industrial Energy Efficiency and Accelerate Investments in Best Available Practices and Technologies in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$1,400,000)
14. **Mexico** : Sixth National Communication to the UNFCCC (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,636,364)
15. **Sierra Leone** : Energy Efficient Production and Utilization of Charcoal through Innovative Technologies and Private Sector Involvement (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$1,768,182)
16. **Tanzania** : Promotion of Waste-to-Energy Applications in Agro-industries (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,277,000)

#### **International Waters**

17. **Regional (Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia)** : Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,500,000)
18. **Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam)** : Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments (PROGRAM) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$20,000,000)

#### **Land Degradation**

19. **Global (Global, Argentina, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Lesotho, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uzbekistan)** : Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling up of Sustainable Land Management (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,116,730)
20. **Argentina** : Sustainable Land Use Management in the Drylands of North-west Argentina (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,515,091)

#### **Multi Focal Area**

21. **Cambodia** : Strengthening National Biodiversity and Forest Carbon Stock Conservation through Landscape-based Collaborative Management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as Demonstrated in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS Project)

(UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,718,182)

22. **Chile** : Integrated National Monitoring and Assessment System on Forest Ecosystems (SIMEF) in Support of Policies, Regulations and SFM Practices Incorporating REDD+ and Biodiversity Conservation in Forest Ecosystems (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,293,684)
23. **Grenada** : Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions within and Around Protected Areas (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,031,666)
24. **Peru** : Transforming Management of Protected Area/Landscape Complexes to Strengthen Ecosystem Resilience (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$8,991,434)
25. **St. Lucia** : Iyanola - Natural Resource Management of the NE Coast (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,331,818)

## POPs

26. **Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay)** : Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Latin American and Caribbean Region (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,636,000)
27. **Regional (Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Mali, Mauritius, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Congo DR)** : Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Africa Region (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,208,000)
28. **Malawi** : Pesticide Risk Reduction in Malawi (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,550,000)
29. **Ukraine** : Environmentally Sound Management and Final Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,250,000)

## SUMMARY OF PIF FROM PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH<sup>6</sup>

### Multi-focal Area

30. **Vietnam: Integrating Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Forest Management in Central Annamite Landscapes** (ADB) (GEF Project Grant: \$3,794,954) under the *GMS-FBP Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program*, approved in November 2011 Council

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<sup>6</sup> Financial details of the PIFs and PFDs submitted in this Work Program are presented in Annexes A PFD in this list is highlighted in color.

## ANNEX B: HISTORICAL TRENDS ANALYSIS

### HISTORICAL CO-FINANCING TRENDS BY FOCAL AREA

1. Table B.1 shows the historical trend in total co-financing amounts and ratios. Co-financing performance has steadily increased over the history of the GEF. The co-financing ratio average for GEF-5 to date is 7.03 compared to the overall historical average of 5.58 in the previous replenishment period.

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

GEF Phase	GEF Grant (\$m)	Co-financing Amount (\$m)							Total Project Cost (\$m)	Co-Financing Ratio
		BD	CC	IW	LD	MFA	ODS	POPs		
Pilot Phase	740.25	189.05	2,402.89	144.30	-	4.35	1.85	-	3,482.68	3.70
GEF - 1	1,254.62	965.77	2,323.75	217.40	-	55.21	95.20	-	4,911.95	2.92
GEF - 2	1,903.92	1,838.03	3,397.20	644.72	-	345.29	78.10	5.49	8,212.76	3.31
GEF - 3	2,895.92	2,964.04	4,823.03	2,790.28	1,157.64	1,012.61	11.49	138.51	15,793.52	4.45
GEF - 4	2,670.53	2,458.98	6,216.13	2,597.65	676.20	2,407.85	13.16	524.19	17,564.69	5.58
GEF - 5	1,713.12	1,283.78	5,445.71	645.13	305.16	3,538.81	12.10	814.72	13,758.52	7.03
2011	322.61	50.41	1,674.66	-	17.90	227.48	5.55	64.44	2,363.04	6.32
2012	1,220.57	1,063.77	3,589.76	278.73	214.56	3,193.60	6.55	691.15	10,258.68	7.40
2013	169.94	169.60	181.29	366.41	72.69	117.73	-	59.13	1,136.80	5.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,178.36</b>	<b>9,699.65</b>	<b>24,608.70</b>	<b>7,039.48</b>	<b>2,139.00</b>	<b>7,364.12</b>	<b>211.90</b>	<b>1,482.91</b>	<b>63,724.12</b>	<b>4.70</b>

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

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

### Project Grants

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

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

GEF Phase	Biodiversity		Climate Change		International Waters		Land Degradation		Multi-Focal Area		Ozone Depletion		Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)		Total
	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	Grant	%	
Pilot Phase	318.83	43%	280.56	38%	121.06	16%	-	0%	15.60	2%	4.20	1%	-	0%	740.25
GEF - 1	456.40	36%	507.49	40%	119.43	10%	-	0%	49.67	4%	121.63	10%	-	0%	1,254.62
GEF - 2	727.82	38%	660.95	35%	301.29	16%	-	0%	143.41	8%	43.40	2%	27.05	1%	1,903.92
GEF - 3	878.42	30%	874.35	30%	344.05	12%	205.47	7%	426.23	15%	11.96	0%	155.43	5%	2,895.92
GEF - 4	693.63	26%	749.67	28%	259.35	10%	150.05	6%	561.64	21%	10.78	0%	245.42	9%	2,670.53
GEF - 5	311.15	18%	383.77	22%	76.91	4%	50.61	3%	723.10	42%	5.26	0%	162.31	9%	1,713.12
2011	24.60	8%	83.50	26%	-	0%	5.40	2%	189.14	59%	2.60	1%	17.37	5%	322.61
2012	248.06	20%	252.91	21%	52.41	4%	33.73	3%	506.20	41%	2.66	0%	124.60	10%	1,220.57
2013	38.49	23%	47.36	28%	24.50	14%	11.49	7%	27.76	16%	-	0%	20.34	12%	169.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,386.26</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>3,456.79</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>1,222.09</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>406.13</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1,919.65</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>197.24</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>590.21</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>11,178.36</b>

## ANNEX C. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

### International Waters

#### **Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao DPR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam):**

Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Inter-governmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments (UNDP) (GEF Program Grant: \$20,000,000)

The program is a \$20 million GEF investment with over \$343 million in co-financing from both recipient and donor countries, including Japan and the Republic of Korea. The co-financing also includes a \$15 million private sector grant from Coca Cola's "Every Drop Matters" program. This regional program includes six countries and directly impacts five Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) (East China Sea, Yellow Sea, South China Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea, and Indonesian Sea).

The program's objective is to rebuild and sustain coastal and ocean ecosystem services across the East Asian Seas region through the scaling up of partnerships, capacities and investments at the regional, country and local levels. Of the programs three components, more than half of the investment is for rebuilding coastal and marine ecosystems through national and regional approaches, including: a) scaling up Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to achieve 20% coastline coverage target commitment; b) strengthening MPA regional network in East Asian Sea; c) implementing sustainable tuna management for Western-Central Pacific Fisheries Convention (WCPFC) partners, and; d) replication of sustainable aquaculture practices implemented in the GEF Yellow Sea LME project. National level investments target: a) a 10% pollution reduction from land-based sources in Yellow Sea LME; b) community assistance climate change adaptation, and; c) sustainable financing and innovative economic investments (e.g. Payment for Ecosystem Services) to assist long-term success of ICM commitments. The program will build on multiple previous successful projects with the aim of leaving a sustainable and lasting integrated and regionally coordinated management. The program is in line with International Waters GEF-5 Objectives, specifically IW-2 (Catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and LMEs while considering climatic variability and change) and IW-3 (Support foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of transboundary water systems).

Expected sub-projects:

- Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (SDS-SEA).
- Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management.
- Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas.



**ANNEX A: PROJECTS/PROGRAMS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL**  
Under the GEF Trust Fund  
November 2012

**ANNEX A-1: PROJECTS SUBMITTED UNDER PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES**

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