



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.44/08
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Washington, D.C.

Agenda Item 14

WORK PROGRAM

RECOMMENDED COUNCIL DECISION

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.44/08, *Work Program*, approved the work program comprising forty eight project concepts and two programmatic approaches, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by July 5, 2013. In addition, seven project concepts associated with current and previously approved programmatic approaches are also approved.

Total resources approved in this work program amounted to \$371.27 million which include GEF project grants and Agency fees. The work program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFD):

[List of PIFs and PFDs]

[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 requests projects to be reviewed by them prior to CEO endorsement*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed work program is commensurate with the resources currently available in the GEF Trust Fund, and constituted employing the following criteria: (i) focal area balance taking into consideration the historical programming to date; (ii) attending to the demands 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 demands presented by countries with a low level of STAR resource programming to date.

The total GEF resources presented to Council for approval under the GEF Trust Fund amount to \$371.27 million, which includes \$339.72 million in GEF project/program grants and \$31.54 million in Agency fees. The work program consists of two programmatic approaches (PA), 45 new project concepts and three resubmitted project concepts. In addition, four sub-project concepts associated with a currently submitted programmatic approach and three others associated with previously approved programmatic approaches are also included for Council's approval.

Co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$2 billion. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched on average by \$6 in co-financing. Government contributions account for 45 percent of the entire co-financing, followed by contributions from the GEF Agencies and the private sector with each accounting for around 19 percent. The remainder comes from bilateral and multilateral agencies, foundations and NGOs.

This work program addresses 20 of the 31 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-5 Programming Document.

All project concepts and programmatic approaches in this work program have been screened by the Scientific Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). The advisories provided will be taken into consideration by GEF Agencies in their project preparations and revisited by the Secretariat at the time of project endorsements.

Forty five countries, including 19 LDCs and 22 SIDS, have drawn resources from their STAR allocations that would fund \$273 million in biodiversity, climate change and land degradation related projects. With the approval of this work program, grant utilization of STAR allocated resources in the three focal areas under GEF-5 will reach 76 percent for biodiversity, 66 percent for climate change and 68 percent for land degradation.

The importance of generating synergies across focal areas, different trust funds and Agencies continues to gain traction as evidenced by the 15 multi-focal area projects in this work program. 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.

Featured in this work program are the inclusion of two programmatic approaches, one that responds to the national priority needs of 14 Pacific island countries to adapt to climate change, the other supports the public-private partnership that will establish an innovative Caribbean Basin Private Equity Fund. The work program also features three multi-trust fund proposals where resources are

drawn not only from the GEF Trust Fund but also from the Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund.

This work program marks the very first submission of a project dealing with contamination and clean up due to Lindane, a newly added pesticide to the Stockholm Convention's list.

If the work program is approved as submitted, 67 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe with 11 of them through more than one project.

Finally, when this work program is approved, the total resources programmed will have reached \$2.85 billion or close to 67 percent 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

STAND-ALONE PROJECTS IN THIS WORK PROGRAM

1. The bulk of the work program consists of 45 new stand-alone projects covering five of the six focal areas in biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, and persistent organic pollutants. These projects are presented in the form of Project Identification Forms (PIFs).
2. In addition, three stand-alone projects from the April 2013 Intersessional Work Program are also being resubmitted as requested by the Council.
3. The Council is requested to review and approve these projects including their associated Agency fees as presented in Annex A.

NEW PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THIS WORK PROGRAM

4. Two programmatic approaches are submitted in this work program and are presented in the form of Program Framework Documents (PFDs). One is processed following the criteria for “programmatic approaches accessible to GEF Agencies with Board that approves projects”. The other is processed following the criteria for “programmatic approaches accessible to all Agencies”.
5. The Council is requested to review the documents, endorse their objectives and approve their agreed overall financing envelopes as presented in Annex A.

SUB-PROJECTS OF CURRENT AND PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

6. Seven full-sized sub-projects of programmatic approaches are also presented for the Council’s review and approval. Four of these sub-projects belong to a new programmatic approach due for Council approval while the three others are associated with previously approved programmatic approaches. These sub-projects are presented in Annex A-1.

MULTI-TRUST FUND INITIATIVES

7. Featured in this work program are three multi-trust fund proposals in which their resources are drawn not only from the GEF Trust Fund but also from the Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund. This work program presents only the GEF Trust Fund component of these proposals for GEF Council approval.¹ See Annex A-2.

GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES AND THE WORK PROGRAM

8. This work program addresses 20 of the 31 GEF trust fund focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-5 Programming Document. They are listed below by focal area:

¹ The LDCF and SCCF components are presented in a separate work program to be approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in June 2013..

9. **Biodiversity:** The six biodiversity project proposals, including biodiversity components of the multi-focal area projects, address three of the five objectives of the biodiversity focal area strategy, namely: (i) improving sustainability of protected areas (BD-1); (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors (BD-2), and integrating CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities (BD-5) .

10. **Climate Change Mitigation:** The 17 climate change project proposals, as well as the climate change components of ten multi-focal area projects, address all of the six objectives of the climate change mitigation focal area strategy, namely: (i) promoting the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies (CCM-1); (ii) promotion of market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector (CCM-2); (iii) promotion of investment in renewable energy technologies (CCM-3); (iv) promotion of energy efficient, low carbon transport and urban systems (CCM-4); (v) promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land use change, and forestry (CCM-5); and (vi) support to enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention (CCM-6).

11. **International Waters:** The five international waters proposals address three of four focal area strategies, namely: (i) catalyzing multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in transboundary surface and groundwater basins while considering climatic variability and change (IW-1); (ii) 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).

12. **Land Degradation:** One land degradation proposal, plus the land degradation components of multi-focal area projects, address three of the four objectives of the land degradation focal area strategy, namely: (i) maintaining or improving flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities (LD-1); (ii) generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in drylands, including livelihoods of forest-dependent people (LD-2), and (iii) reducing pressure on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape (LD-3).

13. **Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)/REDD+:** Eleven multi-focal area projects being presented here have SFM/REDD+ components that address both objectives, namely: (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).

14. **Chemicals.** The six POPs project proposals presented in this work program address three of four objectives of the chemicals focal area strategy, namely: (i) phasing out of POPs and reduction of POPs releases (CHEM-1); (ii) piloting sound chemicals management and mercury reduction (CHEM-3); and (iii) enabling POPs activities (CHEM-4).

GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE JUNE 2013 WORK PROGRAM

15. The proposed work program consists of two programmatic approaches (PA), 45 new project concepts, and three resubmitted project concepts, requesting GEF grants totaling \$339.72 million and Agency fees of \$31.54 million from the GEF Trust Fund. The four full-sized project concepts associated with a programmatic approach submitted in this work program and three others associated with previously approved programmatic approaches are listed separately in Annex A-1 (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs and new PFDs and Annex A-1 for proposals under the previously approved PFDs).

16. Table 1 indicates 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 15 Multi-Focal Area (MFA) projects which are presented in a separate line item under MFAs.²

Table 1: GEF Resources Requested in the June 2013 Work Program³ by Focal Area

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Resources Requested (\$ million)		
		Project Grant	Agency Fees ⁴	Total
Biodiversity	6	27.80	2.64	30.44
Climate Change	17	106.36	9.72	116.09
International Waters	5	24.91	2.37	27.27
Land Degradation	1	4.24	0.40	4.64
Multi-focal Area	15	143.35	13.27	156.61
POPs	6	33.07	3.14	36.21
Total	50	339.72	31.54	371.27

STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF GEF-5 RESOURCES

17. 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.

² MFA projects/programs are proposals with mixed funding from different focal areas.

³ The number of projects in the Work Program consists of 48 stand-alone PIFs and 2 PFDs totaling 50. Seven PIFs, under a newly submitted PFD and other previously approved PFDs, have also been prepared and are presented in Annex A-1.

⁴ Effective January 1, 2013, projects up to \$10 million will have an Agency fee of 9.5% of the GEF project grant while projects above \$10 million will have 9% of the GEF project grant. This is based on Council decision on Fee Structure for Agencies, Part I, GEF/C.42/08). PFDs and SGP projects continue to follow the existing fee levels as explained in the Fee Policy paper.

Table 2: Status of Resources Programmed under GEF-5⁵ by Focal Area and Corporate Programs

GEF-5 Focal Area	Target Allocations in GEF-5		Resources Requested for June 2013 Council Meeting (\$ million)		Total GEF-5 Resources Programmed* (\$ million)			% of GEF-5 Resources Used
	Amount (\$ million)	%	Grant	Fees	Grant	Fees	Total	
Biodiversity	1,080.00	25.41%	83.61	7.79	747.05	68.85	815.90	75.55%
Climate Change	1,260.00	29.65%	126.16	11.75	764.03	71.62	835.65	66.32%
International Waters	440.00	10.35%	39.76	3.72	222.00	19.99	241.99	55.00%
Land Degradation	385.00	9.06%	24.72	2.31	240.50	20.96	261.46	67.91%
Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	375.00	8.82%	33.07	3.14	238.93	23.12	262.05	69.88%
Ozone Depletion	25.00	0.59%	-	-	5.26	0.53	5.79	23.14%
Sound Chemicals Management and Mercury Reduction	25.00	0.59%	-	-	17.50	1.73	19.23	76.92%
CSP and Capacity Building	70.00	1.65%	-	-	18.94	1.83	20.77	29.67%
Small Grants Program	140.00	3.29%	-	-	134.62	5.38	140.00	100.00%
SFM/REDD-Plus Program	250.00	5.88%	17.40	1.63	114.74	10.86	125.60	50.24%
Outreach to Private Sector	80.00	1.88%	15.00	1.20	65.18	5.22	70.40	88.00%
Corporate Budget	120.00	2.82%	31.33	-	89.19	-	89.19	74.32%
Total: Resources Utilized	4,250.00	100.00%	371.05	31.54	2,657.94	230.07	2,888.01	67.95%

1. 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.
2. In this table, 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.

18. Total resources programmed under GEF-5 to date, including Agency fees, amount to \$2,888 million or 68 percent of the target allocation as shown in Table 2. Biodiversity, climate change and land degradation focal areas would have after this program, respectively utilized 75.6 percent, 66.3 percent and 67.9 percent of their total allocations under the STAR.

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

DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT GRANTS BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

19. Table 3 shows the regional distribution of project proposals in this proposed work program. Of the total GEF project grants of \$339.72 million requested in this work program, Asia's share is 44 percent, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean with 19 percent and Africa and Europe and Central Africa with 15 percent each. In all, 67 countries, with 19 LDCs and 22 SIDS, will benefit from this work program.

Table 3: Distribution of GEF Project Grants in the June 2013 Work Program by Region and Focal Area

Focal Area	Project Grants by Region (\$ million)					
	Africa	Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Global	Total
Biodiversity	2.30	14.82	-	10.67	-	27.80
Climate Change	15.95	24.95	21.72	28.74	15.00	106.36
International Waters	5.83	3.00	10.28	5.80	-	24.91
Land Degradation	4.24	-	-	-	-	4.24
Multi-focal Area	15.18	95.07	14.47	13.29	5.34	143.35
POPs	7.00	12.29	3.10	5.72	4.97	33.07
Total	50.50	150.12	49.57	64.22	25.31	339.72
% resources programmed for region	14.86%	44.19%	14.59%	18.90%	7.45%	100.00%

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSALS BY GEF AGENCY

20. Table 4 shows the distribution of project/program proposals submitted by seven of the ten GEF Agencies.

21. One programmatic approach is jointly implemented by UNDP, UNEP and FAO in direct response to national priorities of Pacific island countries adapting to climate change.

22. Total Agency fees requested amount to \$31.54 million or 9 percent of the total GEF project grants.

Table 4: Distribution of Proposals by Agency in the June 2013 Work Program

Agency	Number of Projects	Resources Requested (\$ million)		
		Project Grant	Agency Fees	Total
ADB	1	8.00	0.76	8.76
FAO	3	19.00	1.81	20.81
IDB	2	18.01	1.49	19.50
UNDP	21	92.01	8.74	100.76
UNDP/UNEP, FAO	1	70.40	6.34	76.74
UNEP	9	43.67	4.15	47.82
UNIDO	6	27.10	2.57	29.68
World Bank	7	61.51	5.69	67.20
Total	50	339.72	31.54	371.27

CO-FINANCING

23. Co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$2 billion. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched on average by \$6 in co-financing which almost equals the historical average ratio in GEF-4.⁶

24. 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:

⁶ 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 June 2013 Work Program by Co-financiers
(\$ million)**

Type	Biodiversity	Climate Change	International Waters	Land Degradation	Multi-focal Area	POPs	Total
GEF Project Grant	27.80	106.36	24.91	4.24	143.35	33.07	339.72
PDF/PPG	0.62	1.34	0.70	0.10	1.57	0.55	4.89
Total GEF Grant	28.42	107.71	25.61	4.34	144.92	33.62	344.61
<i>Co-Financier</i>							
Bilateral	1.30	65.18	17.82	-	97.18	10.60	192.07
Foundation	2.05	-	-	-	25.00	0.15	27.20
GEF Agency	55.01	157.79	39.19	1.00	90.53	14.21	357.73
Government	76.43	374.98	73.15	15.50	342.38	48.30	930.74
Multilateral	4.69	17.00	10.90	-	29.65	1.00	63.24
NGO	1.90	0.10	3.10	-	20.42	-	25.52
Private Sector	-	312.75	1.97	4.00	62.13	31.30	412.16
Others	-	40.00	10.17	-	3.54	4.00	57.72
Total Co-financing	141.38	967.80	156.30	20.50	670.84	109.55	2,066.37
Total Project Cost	169.80	1,075.50	181.90	24.84	816.03	143.17	2,411.25
GEF: Co-financing Ratio	4.97	8.99	6.10	4.73	4.63	3.26	6.00

25. Government aggregate contributions account for almost half of the total co-financing at 45 percent, followed by GEF Agencies and the private sector which have almost equal but sizeable contributions in co-financing for a combined share of 37 percent. The bilateral organizations' share is 9 percent.

26. Per focal area, the highest co-financing ratio has been obtained by Climate Change with 8.99 followed by International Waters at 6.10, Biodiversity at 4.97, Land Degradation at 4.73 and Multi-focal Area at 4.63 per GEF dollar. Overall, it is expected that co-financing will provide 85.70 percent of the resources required for proposals in this work program.

INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS, SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALABILITY

27. The current work program includes several projects that demonstrate innovation, long term sustainability and greater chance of scalability. They are highlighted by focal area and briefly described in the following sections.

Biodiversity

28. Sri Lanka has recently designated areas known as "Environmentally Sensitive Areas" (ESAs) through related national policies and strategies, as a vehicle for safeguarding globally significant biodiversity on production lands beyond protected areas. This is an important initiative as protected areas alone will not be able to secure the effective conservation of

biodiversity. Using land use planning and management frameworks as the entry point, the project, “*Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainment of Ecosystem Services in Environmentally Sensitive Areas*” (UNDP, GEF Project Grant: \$2,626,690, Co-financing: \$11,500,000), aims to optimize land management, and ensure that production practices (particularly agriculture and tourism sectors) across landscapes are balanced with conservation and development objectives, and in doing so will make significant contributions to Aichi Targets 2, 7 and 11. As a result of the project intervention, the biodiversity rich areas that form the ESAs (totalling at least 315,000 hectares) will be brought under conservation and management which will increase ecosystem connectivity and resilience and improve protection of key threatened species, including the Sloth bear, leopard, and Torque monkey. The project approach is innovative for the country as it systematically extends biodiversity conservation and sustainable use at the landscape scale beyond protected areas for the first time and promotes coordination of multiple sectors to achieve its objectives, thus contributing to long-term sustainability of the actions supported under the GEF grant.

29. A project initiative in Guinea-Bissau “*Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau*” (UNDP, GEF Project Grant: \$2,304,429, Co-financing: \$ 11,610,000) demonstrates the long-term engagement that is required to achieve one of the CBD’s and the GEF’s most ambitious aims: the sustainability of protected area systems; a necessary prerequisite for achieving many of the Aichi Targets. Guinea-Bissau harbours globally significant biodiversity in two major biomes: the coastal and marine complex and the forest belt. Guinea-Bissau’s coastal zone is one of the foremost locations for migratory water birds in West Africa, and said to host 1percent of the total world bird population during the winter. Key aquatic species of global importance including the West African Manatee, a unique population of sea going hippopotamus, and five species of marine turtles make their home in Guinea-Bissau. The project will make an important contribution to Aichi Target 11. This project will initiate the capitalization of the Foundation BioGuinea endowment and will support collaborative management between the PA managers and the managers of the vital buffer zones. This project is the last step of more than 10 years of collaboration in developing the national protected area system by the GEF. The GEF has played a crucial role in setting-up the national protected areas system which covers 855,972 ha. of critical natural habitat, or about 24 percent of the country and has enhanced stakeholder participation in protected area management. In addition, the GEF has strengthened the managerial capacities and institutional frameworks required for the PA system, including the creation of the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) which has the explicit authority and responsibility to protect and manage Guinea-Bissau’s biodiversity through the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). The project, in supporting the capitalization of the BioGuinea endowment fund, will therefore help secure the outputs of this long partnership and will ensure an effective and sustainable allocation of national and international funding to the Guinea-Bissau Protected Area System. It is expected that the endowment fund will contribute to about 30 percent of the national protected areas system overall annual recurrent funding needs.

Climate Change Mitigation

30. The *Improving Rural Energy Access in Lagging States* project in India by the World Bank has been developed under the pilot streamlining initiative. The project will blend GEF

funding with co-funding from the Indian Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and private sector to promote sustainable business models for rural energy access in two states with lagging rural electrification rates. The project includes an innovative approach to blending non-grant instruments with existing government incentives while minimizing the necessity for concessional financing. The project will promote public private partnerships for delivery of electrical services to clusters of villages through competitive bidding. Through this project, 80,000 households will be provided access to renewable electricity. The project aims to address specific off-grid electrification barriers, and demonstrate scalable pilots and business models. The project is the first effort to partner with the Government of India on an operational engagement for off-grid electrification, and is underpinned and complemented by a number of ongoing activities within the World Bank.

31. The Work Program also includes three *Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)* projects, in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Tunisia by UNDP. The projects address priority sectors in these countries, such as energy generation and end-use sectors as well as urban sectors including heat supply and demand, waste management, and transport. The innovativeness of the NAMA project approach includes a shift from the conventional project-based approach towards sector-wide approach with concrete emission reduction targets. The projects feature the development of the NAMA framework, formation of institutional frameworks for NAMAs, support for their actual implementation, capacity building, and monitoring, verification and reporting. To enhance long-term sustainability of initiatives supported with the GEF resources, each project seeks to embed the concept of NAMAs into relevant public policy frameworks and private-sector programs and strategies. For instance, the project in Kazakhstan will support the development of a revolving fund for the National Fund for Urban Modernization established by the government, and will also help the government with the fund diversification strategy and leveraging mechanisms.

32. The *Improvement of Industrial Energy Efficiency* project in Myanmar by UNIDO seeks to promote energy efficiency in the industrial sector through policy and regulatory framework improvement and institutional capacity building. Energy management systems and energy service companies are new to Myanmar. The project will lead to the creation of a sustainable local market for energy efficient goods and services through demonstrations and improved financing. The development of public and private partnership for energy efficiency investments is innovative in the national context. The project will also open opportunities for the country to learn energy efficiency experiences from other countries in the region.

33. The sixteen stand-alone projects and ten MFA projects will have expected total direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction of approximately 253 million tCO_{2e}, to be confirmed at the time of the CEO endorsement. This expected reduction volume from these projects accounts for more than 50 percent of the 500 million tCO_{2e} target for the GEF-5 period. Of this volume, 53.7 million tCO_{2e} are from the stand-alone CCM projects, and 199.3 million tCO_{2e} are from Multi-Focal Area projects with CCM components. There is no estimation of GHG emission reduction available from the PPP program at this point.

International Waters

34. The UNIDO project “*Save the Source: Catalyzing Market Transformation of Breweries from a Major Natural Resource Consuming Industry to a Pro-active Steward for Resource Efficient Cleaner Production*” is a MFA project, involving LD, CC and IW resources. This is a highly innovative project catalyzing market transformation by demonstrating a replicable approach on how to limit the environmental footprint (Water, Energy, GHG emissions, Fertilization) through investments along the entire supply chain. There is a great potential for up-scaling the technologies tested through this project, through the Brewery group itself, which is the fourth largest brewer in the world. Hence this investment creates great opportunities for up-scaling and replication globally.

35. Lake Chad’s present size is only a small fraction of what it was 40 years ago. While seasonal and historical fluctuations are large, the situation is alarming with dire consequences for the environment and the livelihoods of more than 25 million people dependent on resources from the lake. The countries of the Lake Chad basin have recently signed the Lake Chad Basin Water Charter (May, 2012) signaling their commitment to cooperative actions and promising continuity and sustainability of the proposed project interventions. The project “*Improving Lake Chad Management through Building Climate Change Resilience and Reducing Ecosystem Stress through Implementation of the SAP*” implemented by UNDP will assist the riparian countries to strengthen regional governance to take account of climate change impacts in managing the lake and its related resources; implement effective support the drafting of the environment annexes to the Lake Chad Water Charter; enable effective conjunctive management of surface and groundwater and related aquatic biodiversity and ecosystems through improved data and information; and support action on regional and local scale, such as enabling a functional drought and flood early warning system and targeted, innovative community pilots to demonstrate local stress reduction measures. Furthermore, close collaboration with the World Bank, which is considering engaging in large SAP related investments in the region, and with the African Development Bank provide a unique opportunity for scaling-up of these efforts.

Land Degradation

36. The Land Degradation Focal Area is represented by nine (9) projects, utilizing a total of \$27.03 million of the focal area resources for this work program. This total is largely through multifocal area programming, which amounted to \$22.36 million. The WP includes only one (1) stand-alone LD FA project, utilizing a total GEF grant of \$4.64 million and an additional \$20.5 million in co-financing. The eight (8) multifocal area investments leveraged a total \$85.55 million from other focal areas, including Biodiversity (\$42.19 million), Climate Change (\$27.05 million), and International Waters (\$16.2 million). In addition, six (6) of the multifocal area investments utilized \$11.79 million from the SFM/REDD+ incentive mechanism. A particularly notable multi-trust fund, multi-focal area, multi-agency investment is the *Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef (R2R) Program*, which will foster integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resources management that deliver global environment benefits while sustaining livelihoods in these fragile island ecosystems.

37. The GEF/UNDP project, *Securing Multiple Ecosystems Benefit through SLM in the Productive but Degraded Landscapes of South Africa* (GEF Grant: \$4.6 million; Co-financing \$20.5 million) is the first stand-alone SLM project from the country. The project aims to provide long term SLM and livelihoods solutions in the Karoo, Olifants, and Eastern Cape, by scaling up and providing sustainability elements through knowledge, capacity, financing, and governance. This effort by the Government of South Africa is particularly laudable because it reflects a strong complement to significant achievements in securing globally important biodiversity in the target areas. The proposed project will leverage four existing baseline initiatives - LandCare Program, Working for Water, Thicket restoration, and the Drylands Fund – that together contribute significant co-financing and ensure long-term sustainability of outcomes. The project will ultimately lead to increased and sustained productivity in the target landscapes, advance the local level green economy, and reduce vulnerability to effects of land degradation for more than 100,000 households.

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

38. The Multi-Focal Area projects continue to show demand from 36 countries to address the pervasive drivers of CO₂ emissions, demonstrating that climate mitigation objectives are of value in many types of projects. This work program presents a diverse and innovative set of multi-focal area projects focusing on strategies that deliver multiple benefits across a variety of ecosystems and landscapes.

39. This work program features 15 multi-focal area projects, presenting a diverse and innovative set of initiatives focusing on strategies that deliver multiple benefits across a variety of ecosystems and landscapes, and addressing multiple Conventions. It includes 10 projects and 1 program utilizing a total of \$ 17.55 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 \$127.78 million in GEF grants for projects drawing on the SFM/REDD+ mechanism through investments coming from Biodiversity (\$48.13 million), Climate Change Mitigation (\$32.94 million), Land Degradation (\$17.11 million) as well as International Waters (\$12.05) seeking multiple benefits deriving from forests. Together, these grants leveraged a total of \$677.08 million in co-financing. Overall, these projects are focused on providing support at landscape level to strengthen forest ecosystem services provision while at the same time promoting sustainable livelihoods and contributing to rural sustainable development.

40. A major innovation for the SFM/REDD+ Incentive Mechanism is the UNEP *Global Forest Watch 2.0* initiative in Madagascar and Georgia which utilizes a GEF grant \$5.34 million (BD \$1.78 million, CC \$1.33 million, LD \$0.89 million and SFM/REDD+ \$1.33 million) together with co-financing of \$68.30 million. Forest loss and degradation continue in many countries, resulting in biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions as well as in increased risk of desertification and food insecurity. The availability of timely, transparent and accurate information on changes in forest cover is an important element in improving governance and addressing some of the drivers of forest loss and degradation. GFW 2.0 aims to address these barriers in a pilot approach in the two countries building on existing resources, to develop

innovative and technically very advanced but user-friendly tools which will allow governments, local communities, the private sector and NGOs to react to and plan with, up-to-date information on forest coverage. GFW2.0 will reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses, improve management of 15.4 million ha of forest habitat in Georgia and Madagascar and allow near real time alerts of deforestation activities in 97 protected areas covering 2.2 million ha. Preliminary estimates of GHG emissions reductions are 6.1 million tCO₂e.

41. The project entitled *Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem* (UNEP) will have a GEF investment of \$5.65 million (BD \$2.66 million, LD \$1.57 million, SFM/REDD+ \$1.41 million) and \$19.35 million co-financing. Chile is one of only five locations in the world with a Mediterranean ecosystem which is recognized for high levels of plant richness and endemism. Population density and growth of urban areas, conversion to agriculture and tourism-related development are serious threats to this ecosystem, particularly because it encompasses Chile's capital, Santiago. The project will develop a suite of interventions throughout 30 adjacent Municipalities increasing connectivity between remaining forest resources and addressing the competing land use pressures within and around them. The project will support enhancement of Municipal regulations on conservation by incorporating biodiversity conservation, SLM and SFM, utilize incentive mechanisms to promote uptake of good practices among private land owners and develop alternative livelihood opportunities, and support the establishment of conservation districts in public and private lands. The project will result in increased protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services across 1 million ha.

42. The UNEP project *Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya* utilizes a GEF Grant of \$3.58 million (BD \$1.03 million, LD \$2.05 million, SFM/REDD+ \$0.50 million) together with Co-financing of \$7.20 million to catalyze investments at a landscape level scaling up ongoing SLM initiatives to reduce environmental degradation in small scale agriculture in Western Kenya. This project deals with the only and unique equatorial rain forest of Kenya. The Kakamega forest is a remnant of equatorial rain-forest (240 km²), potentially considered as a UNESCO World Heritage site. The forest is well known as a biodiversity hotspot. Western Kenya has one of the densest and poorest populations, with up to 1,200 persons per km² in some rural areas. The region is characterized by low agricultural productivity, high population pressure and lack of off-farm income opportunities. Over 58 percent of households live in absolute poverty. The project aims to mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) practices across the productive landscapes around the Kakamega Forest ecosystem through reducing land degradation and improving soil productivity that would lead to increased farm productivity and incomes. Total potential carbon benefit as a result of successful restoration, forest carbon stock enhancement and conservation is estimated at 339,240 tCO₂e/yr.

43. The project titled *Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat-swamp Ecosystems* by UNDP aims to conserve and restore peatlands in the South-Easter province of Thailand to help protect vital carbon storage systems and to increase their capacity to act as carbon sinks. The project uses a complex ecosystem as a platform to import delivery of ecosystem services and ecosystem management. The project will utilize advanced hydrotechnical measures to rewet the

degraded peatlands and implement zoning measures and conservation area status to ensure that the project areas, important wildlife habitats, and the carbon stocks within are protected in a long-term. Threats to peatlands will also be addressed in national-level strategies.

44. A significant proportion of China's forests are production forests and do not provide the biodiversity and carbon benefits that natural forests can provide. The *Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance the Resilience of Forests to Climate Change (FAO)* project seeks to strengthen institutional, policy, and regulatory frameworks for forest management and to demonstrate innovative models for sustainable forest management, enhancing carbon storage and certifying biodiversity, while enhancing revenue generation. It is a multifocal Sustainable Forest Management project supported by \$7.15 million of GEF funds (BD \$0.88 million, CC \$4.47 million, SFM/REDD+ \$1.78 million) and attracting \$48.40 million in Co-financing. This project will also set-up a monitoring and verification system in three provinces, thereby contributing towards the country's new forest carbon inventory system. Another innovative aspect is the involvement of communities to assess the feasibility of accessing carbon markets in China. The project has the potential to achieve significant carbon benefits of approximately 120 million tCO_{2e} in seven to fifteen years. The proposed project will also apply SFM and biodiversity management practices in three provinces to restore 15,000 ha of degraded forests, convert 15,000 ha of monoculture forests into mixed stand and will allow for natural regeneration of forests in 10,000 ha.

Chemicals

45. The Mexico, UNDP implemented project titled "Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste" aims to reduce the negative impacts on health and the global environment through sound chemicals management and reduction of POPs releases and exposure to POPs from e-waste and pesticides management operations in Mexico. The project consists of three components. The first component will enhance current chemicals management initiatives through strengthening institutional and public policies and capacities regarding POPs and mercury releases. The second component will reduce or eliminate UPOPs from industrial sources, incineration plants, cement plants and dump site burning, including electric and electronic waste (e-waste) burning. This component will demonstrate best practices for e-waste management based on both the public sector responsibilities and public-private sector interaction. The third component, POPs pesticide management, will focus on activities to reduce risk from exposure to POPs pesticides, stockpiles, wastes and contaminated sites through updating and development of inventories and environmentally sound destruction. The activities in the component will reduce 1,200 tons of obsolete pesticides of which at least 400 tons are POPs pesticide.

46. The innovative aspect of the project in Mexico is to take an integrated approach through addressing a number of chemicals, including POPs, unintentional POPs and mercury, in an environmentally sound manner. This integrated approach is effective and efficient in rapidly industrializing countries such as Mexico. Through the implementation of the project, Mexico's institutional and technical capacity for sound management of POPs containing waste will be strengthened, which will contribute to state and interstate level replication. In addition, the project is expected to leverage national resources for scaling up sound management of POPs

containing waste after the project implementation. The management of waste in this project contributes to the Basel Convention.

47. The Macedonia, UNIDO implemented project, titled “*Removal of Technical and Economic Barriers to Initiating the Clean-up Activities for Alpha-HCH, Beta-HCH and Lindane Contaminated Sites at OHIS*” aims to clean up a site contaminated by Lindane and its isomers, which are pesticide POPs newly added to the Stockholm Convention. At the Organic Chemical Industry of Skopje AD (OHIS), Lindane, the gamma isomer of hexachloro-cyclohexane (HCH), was produced until 1977 by the process of photo-chlorination of benzene. The produced mixture contained also other HCH isomers, i.e. alfa-, beta- and delta-HCH. To clean up the contaminated site, the project consists of three components. The first component will assist the country in enhancing legal framework to adequately address reducing and eliminating POPs releases, specifically alpha-HCH, beta-HCH and Lindane releases from the contaminated site. The component will also establish capacity for removal of technical and economic barriers to transfer best available techniques and best environmental practices for remediation of the site, enhancing knowledge and institutional capacity for detailed site investigation and site-specific risk assessments. The second component will help kick off the 5-year clean-up plan of the contaminated site, setting up equipment and mechanism for the clean-up operation. The project plans to dispose of 13,000 m³ out of the total estimated amount of 37,000 m³. The third component is monitoring and evaluation of the project activities.

48. The project in Macedonia is the first GEF project to deal with Lindane, a new POP under the Stockholm Convention, showing its innovativeness. The equipment and mechanism established through the project will be used by the government to continue the clean-up operation after the project period of 5 years, ensuring the sustainability of the project outcomes. Furthermore, the experience gained through the project would be suitable for replication in other countries of Central and Eastern Europe and beyond. This project will test a model to assist countries to clean up contaminated sites. The site that will be cleaned up is an industrial site and therefore has commercial value once cleaned up. The costs of cleanup will be borne by the Government through allocations in their national budget and will be able to recover these costs through the sale of the site once cleaned up. This project will therefore be a model that can be followed for similar contaminated sites where the land has commercial value.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES IN THIS WORK PROGRAM

49. Featured in this work program are the inclusion of two programmatic approaches - one that responds to the national priority needs to Pacific island countries to adapt to climate change in collaboration with three GEF Agencies; the other on the establishment of a private equity fund that supports public-private partnership. Highlights of these programmatic approaches are detailed below.

50. The ***Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa) : R2R- Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods*** (UNDP, UNEP, FAO) (GEF Program Grant : \$70,402,360)

cover multiple focal areas: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation, International Waters, Sustainable Forest Management, and Adaptation to Climate Change. The program works across the Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification Conventions and the Law of the Sea, and integrates the crucial Adaptation to Climate Change dimension, in order to deliver multiple global environment benefits. The program is built on country priorities and lessons from successes and failures of all partners in the region.

51. Few states around the world are more dependent upon healthy and spatially concentrated natural environment resources for socioeconomic development than are the Pacific Island countries. Hence, the goal of the program is to maintain and enhance Pacific Island countries' (PICs) ecosystem goods and services (provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural) through integrated approaches to land, water, forest, biodiversity and coastal resource management that contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate resilience.

52. The 14 countries - *Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa* –emphasized in this program the need to focus on their own priority national activities as they utilize STAR resources. Each country is adopting specific aspects of R2R which will support and address national priorities and development needs while delivering global environmental benefits in line with GEF focal area strategies. For example, *Cook Islands* and *Palau*'s focus is on protected areas and their effectiveness. *Papua New Guinea* is strengthening its operational capacity to effectively manage PNG's PA system, including efforts to strengthen the government's enforcement capabilities to address threats within its national parks. *Fiji* focuses on enhancing integrated management of a series of forested watersheds to protect land, water, forest and biodiversity resources, maintain carbon stocks, and protect coastal mangrove and coral reef MPAs. Efforts in *Kiribati* focus on creating a network of locally managed protected areas in remote atoll ecosystems and promoting sustainable land and water management practices for atoll land and agricultural systems. *Nauru*'s project links improving management of new marine conservation areas with community engagement in improved landscape and water resources management including through soil and water conservation measures and enhancing community water storage capacity. These on-the-ground efforts will be complemented by mainstreaming biodiversity and SLM into national policy and regulatory frameworks. *Micronesia*'s project supports expansion of both marine and terrestrial protected areas in all four Micronesian states, complemented by integrated ecosystem management and restoration outside protected areas to enhance ridge to reef connectivity. Work in *Niue* focuses on establishing new terrestrial and marine protected areas and enhancing ecosystem connectivity across such areas, complemented by support to communities to manage their production activities outside designated conservation areas in an environmentally friendly manner.

53. *Marshall Islands*' comprehensive R2R project will protect RMI's atoll ecosystems and improve community well-being through improved water supply and sanitation, sustainable agricultural practices; community managed marine and terrestrial protected areas, and promotion of low carbon energy technologies. *Tonga* features two national Ridge to Reef projects that will strengthen and expand marine and terrestrial protected areas, enhance carbon storage through restoration of damaged forests and farmlands, build national climate resilience, and strengthen capacity for integrated water resources and coastal management. In *Tuvalu*, R2R will focus on

strengthening protected areas management, rehabilitation of degraded coastal and inland forests, demonstrate small scale low carbon energy and water technologies, and support integrated water resources management. In *Vanuatu*, Ridge to Reef will focus on strengthening Vanuatu's protected area network, sustainable management of production landscapes, and landscape restoration and forest degradation. Samoa is using LDCF resources as the occurrence of natural disasters underlines the vulnerability of *Samoa* and the need to address the barrier of a fragmented policy with a coordinated response that protects the lives and assets of the communities.

54. The national demonstration projects are complemented by an International Waters regional Ridge to Reef project as well as in several cases with adaptation activities (SCCF and LCCF). The regional component complements the national R2R projects to foster links between the ongoing GEF-supported integrated water resources management initiative and this emerging R2R demonstration work on integrated coastal management and conservation of coastal wetlands, while ensuring coordination, learning, and knowledge management among the national projects and development assistance partners.

55. The PICs R2R program will be the testing ground for longer term replication, mainstreaming and scaling up of innovative integrated natural resources management approaches that may be applicable for the Pacific SIDS and other regions (e.g. the Caribbean). The program is also designed to prepare the countries for up-scaling by providing the requisite supportive governance in terms of mainstreamed enabling policies, responsive institutions and trained personnel.

56. The other programmatic approach is the ***Regional (Caribbean and Latin American Islands): PPP-IDB Sustainable Caribbean Basin Private Equity Fund Program*** (IDB) (GEF Project Grant: \$15,000,000). This public-private partnership (PPP) program with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) will establish an innovative Caribbean Basin Private Equity Fund that will make key investments in sustainability across the region. The program will focus on clean energy and climate mitigation investments, but has the potential to expand to address multi-focal areas including clean energy, chemicals, sustainable forestry, sustainable fisheries, and adaptation.

57. IDB public operations are supporting energy efficiency projects in Chile, Barbados, the Bahamas, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Mexico, and Peru, with investments of over US\$100 million. The IDB/MIF has been innovative in pioneering new financial mechanisms for investments with small and medium enterprises, and using the leverage of the private sector to attach sustainability in Latin America. The focus on the Caribbean island states and basin countries will address an under-served area that has very high energy costs and is vulnerable to climate change.

58. The targeted focal areas are CCM-2, Energy Efficiency and CCM-3, Renewable Energy. The IDB has requested resources from the private sector set-aside as the primary funding source with \$15 million plus agency fee of \$1,200,000. The Fund established will address the high risk profile facing investments and small firms operating in renewable energy and energy efficiency

in the region. The IDB and the investment partners wish to pursue additional GEF financing after work program inclusion and prior to CEO endorsement, including multi-focal area funds.

59. With the current funding commitments, the investment will prioritize clean energy through renewables and energy efficiency, matching the GEF funding with \$200 million or more in co-financing. The private equity partners will provide \$15 million; the IDB/MIF \$5 million; other multi-lateral agencies \$15 million; and private sector lenders \$165 million for the project investments.

60. The GEF funding will be invested in projects or companies in reimbursable form. The CBPEF will invest in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects and in small companies with sustainable business models. As a shareholder of each Fund developed, the GEF will also receive its share allocation of each distribution, in common with all Limited Partners.

61. Co-financing is excellent, with a ratio of 1:13.33 and is expected to enable the funding facility to continue after the GEF participation is completed, contributing to sustainability and scale-up in this region.

SYNERGIES GENERATED AMONG CONVENTIONS THROUGH FUNDED PROJECTS

62. A number of projects demonstrating synergies among different conventions proposed for this work program are identified below.

63. The UNDP project, “*Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat-swamp Ecosystems*” aims to conserve and restore peatlands in the South-Eastern province of Thailand. This multi-focal initiative addresses biodiversity and climate change mitigation objectives and also leverages the sustainable forest management/REDD+ incentives to protect and rehabilitate peatlands in the country. The project will utilize advanced hydro-technical measures to rewet the degraded peatlands and implement zoning measures and conservation area status to ensure that the project areas, important wildlife habitats, and the carbon stocks within are protected in a long-term. Threats to peatlands will also be addressed in national-level strategies. The project is expected to generate carbon benefits of 1,499,232 tCO₂e over the next 20 years.

64. Climate Change Mitigation, Biodiversity and SFM/REDD+ resources are combined to support UNDP’s “*Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance the Resilience of Forests to Climate Change*,” project in China. The project seeks to strengthen institutional, policy, and regulatory frameworks for improved forest management. The project will demonstrate innovative models for sustainable forest management, which will enhance forest carbon storage and will strengthen the biodiversity standards for forest products. The project will make progress towards setting-up a monitoring and verification system in three provinces, thereby contributing towards the country’s new forest carbon inventory system. The project has the potential to achieve significant carbon benefits of approximately 119,417,582 tCO₂ eq in seven to fifteen years.

65. A multi-focal area initiative by UNDP in Fiji, “*R2R Implementing a "Ridge to Reef" Approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and*

Sustain Livelihoods” is a part of the larger Ridge to Reef (R2R) Program in the Pacific Island Countries. It combines biodiversity, land degradation, climate change mitigation, sustainable forestry and international waters objectives in-line with the country priorities to protect and restore the country's diverse marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Expansion of agriculture, increasing pollution and over-exploitation of biological resources are undermining natural resources that are habitat for numerous species and natural storage system for carbon. The proposed project will build on the ongoing efforts of the Fijian Government to strengthen the integrated R2R approach to address these inter-related issues. The project will protect total of 5534 ha of biologically important land and seascape. In addition, 15,000 ha will be reforested generating carbon benefits of 322,849 tCO_{2e}/yr.

66. The UNIDO regional project “*Demonstration of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices (BAT and BEP) in Opening Burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)*” aims to reduce emissions of unintentionally produced-POPs (UPOPs) in the open burning sector of five Asian countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines and Vietnam). In addition to the reduction of UPOPs, the project will reduce emissions of greenhouse gas, namely carbon dioxide and methane, which are emitted from the open burning sector.

67. The initiative *Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem* (UNEP) is a multifocal Sustainable Forest management project developing a suite of interventions throughout 30 adjacent Municipalities to increase connectivity between remaining forest resources and address the competing land use pressures within and around them. The project will support uptake of good practices among private land owners and develop alternative livelihood opportunities, and support the establishment of conservation districts in public and private lands. The project will result in increased protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services across 1 million ha.

68. Within China the *Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance the Resilience of Forests to Climate Change* (FAO) project in China is a multifocal Sustainable Forest Management project applying SFM and biodiversity management practices in three provinces to restore 15,000 ha of degraded forests, convert 15,000 ha of monoculture forests into mixed stand and will allow for natural regeneration of forests in 10,000 ha with estimated carbon benefits of 119 million tCO_{2e}. By setting up a monitoring and verification system in the three provinces, the project will contribute towards the country's new forest carbon inventory system.

69. The *Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya* (UNEP) project catalyzes investments at a landscape level to reduce environmental degradation in small scale agriculture in Western Kenya. The project aims to mainstream sustainable land management (SLM) practices across the productive landscapes around the Kakamega Forest ecosystem through reducing land degradation and improving soil productivity that would lead to increased farm productivity and incomes. Total potential carbon benefit as a result of successful restoration, forest carbon stock enhancement and conservation is estimated at 1.6 million tCO_{2e} sequestered carbon.

SUMMARY OF STAND-ALONE PIFs AND PFDs IN THE JUNE 2013 WORK PROGRAM ⁷

Biodiversity

1. **Argentina** : Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Production Practices of Small Producers to Protect the Biodiversity of High Value Conservation Forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,620,000)
2. **Colombia** : Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,052,114)
3. **Guinea-Bissau** : Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,304,429)
4. **India** : Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food Security (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,196,575)
5. **Indonesia** : Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAP-CTI III) (ADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$8,000,000)
6. **Sri Lanka** : Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustenance of Ecosystem Services in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,626,690)

Climate Change

7. **Regional (Caribbean): PPP-IDB Sustainable Caribbean Basin Private Equity Fund (PROGRAM) (IDB)** (GEF Project Grant : \$15,000,000)
8. **Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Grenada, St. Vincent and Grenadines) : Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC) Program (IDB)** (GEF Project Grant : \$3,013,698)
9. **Azerbaijan** : Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for Low-carbon End-use Sectors in Azerbaijan (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,570,000)
10. **Belarus** : Belarus Green Cities: Supporting Green Urban Development in Small and Medium Sized Cities in Belarus (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,091,000)
11. **Brazil** : Fourth National Communication and Biennial Update Reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,528,500)

⁷ 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. **Equatorial Guinea** : Sustainable Energy for All: Promoting Small Scale Hydropower in Bioko and Other Clean Energy Solutions for Remote Islands (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,502,968)
13. **Guinea** : Developing a Market for Biogas Resource Development and Utilization in Guinea (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,647,706)
14. **India** : Improving Rural Energy Access in Deficit States (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$12,844,000)
15. **Indonesia** : Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-HCFC Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (PENHRA) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,020,822) **(RESUBMISSION)**⁸
16. **Kazakhstan** : Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low-carbon Urban Development (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,930,000)
17. **Malaysia** : Green Technology Application for the Development of Low Carbon Cities (GTALCC) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,354,794)
18. **Mexico** : Mexico Sustainable Energy Technology Development (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$18,200,000)
19. **Myanmar** : Improvement of Industrial Energy Efficiency (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,730,000)
20. **Nigeria** : Scaling up Small Hydro Power (SHP) in Nigeria (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,689,680)
21. **Russian Federation** : National Urban Transport Improvement Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$9,132,420)
22. **South Africa** : South Africa Wind Energy Project (SAWEP) – Phase II (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,554,250)
23. **Tunisia** : NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,552,968)

⁸ Resubmitted PIF from the April 2013 Intersessional Work Program as requested by Council

International Waters

24. **Regional (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia) :** Adriatic Sea Environmental Pollution Control Project (I) (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,776,256)
25. **Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) :** Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean Trawl Fisheries (REBYC-II LAC) (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,800,000)
26. **Regional (Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Chad) :** Improving Lake Chad Management through Building Climate Change Resilience and Reducing Ecosystem Stress through Implementation of the SAP (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,830,000)
27. **Regional (Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam) :** Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,000,000)
28. **Regional (Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan) :** Enabling Country of the Trans-boundary Syr Darya Basin to Make Sustainable Use of their Ground Water Potential and Subsurface Space with Consideration to Climate Variability and Change (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,500,000)

Land Degradation

29. **South Africa :** Securing Multiple Ecosystems Benefit Through SLM in the Productive But Degraded Landscapes of South Africa (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,237,900)

Multi Focal Area

30. **Global (Georgia, Madagascar) :** Global Forest Watch 2.0 FW 2.0 (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,342,465)
31. **Regional (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru) :** Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources for the Andean Region (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$1,240,000)
32. **Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa) :** R2R- Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods (UNDP/UNEP, FAO) (GEF Program Grant : \$70,402,360)

33. **Antigua And Barbuda** : Sustainable Pathways - Protected Areas and Renewable Energy (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,639,726)
34. **Chile** : Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,657,201)
35. **China** : Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance the Resilience of Forests to Climate Change (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,152,728)
36. **Haiti** : Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Vulnerable Communities to CC and Anthropogenic Threats Through a Ridge to Reef Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,753,098)
37. **Indonesia** : Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based Emission Reductions (RIMBA) (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$9,431,763)
38. **Kenya** : Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,583,800)
39. **Mozambique** : Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,319,635)
40. **Russian Federation** : Save the Source: Catalyzing Market Transformation of Breweries from a Major Natural Resource Consuming Industry to a Pro-active Steward for Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,300,000) **(RESUBMISSION)**⁹
41. **Russian Federation** : Sustainable Land Management and Ecosystem-based Climate Change Mitigation in the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$8,170,000) **(RESUBMISSION)**¹⁰
42. **Sao Tome and Principe** : Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Grid-based Hydroelectric Electricity through an Integrated Approach in Sao Tome and Principe (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,274,544)
43. **Thailand** : Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat-swamp Ecosystems (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,224,400)

⁹ Resubmitted PIF from the April 2013 Intersessional Work Program as requested by Council

¹⁰ Ibid.

44. **Yemen** : Support to the Integrated Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,854,566)

POPs

45. **Global** : Global Project on the Updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,965,753)
46. **Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Vietnam)** : Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open Burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,560,000)
47. **Cote d'Ivoire** : POPs Pesticides Management Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,000,000)
48. **Macedonia** : Removal of Technical and Economic Barriers to Initiating the Clean-up Activities for Alpha-HCH, Beta-HCH and Lindane Contaminated Sites at OHIS (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,100,000)
49. **Mexico** : Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,720,000)
50. **Sri Lanka** : Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs Wastes and PCB Contaminated Equipment in Sri Lanka (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,725,000)

SUMMARY OF PIFS¹¹ FROM THE CURRENT AND PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

International Waters

51. **Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao DPR, Philippines, Timor Lester, Vietnam):** Scaling Up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant: \$10,143,992) under the *Program of Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments*
52. **Regional (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam):** Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant: \$2,233,578) under the *Program of Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments*

Multi-Focal Area

53. **Indonesia:** Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program – Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (ADB) (GEF Project Grant: \$8,000,000) under the *Coral Triangle Initiative*
54. **Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa):** Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries (UNDP) (GEF Program Grant: \$9,826,147) under the *Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihood*
55. **Cook Islands:** Conserving Biodiversity and Enhancing Ecosystem Functions through a “Ridge-to-Reef” Approach (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant: \$4,267,431)) under the *Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihood*
56. **Fiji:** Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” Approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant: \$7,387,614)) under the *Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihood*

¹¹ Except for the Indonesia sub-project which is linked to a non-set aside programmatic approach, all sub-projects listed here will draw their grants from their respective program allocations as referred to in Annex A-1.

57. **Nauru:** Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions in Nauru (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant: \$2,644,358)) under *the Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihood*

ANNEX B: HISTORICAL TRENDS ANALYSIS

CO-FINANCING TRENDS BY FOCAL AREA

45. The historical trend in total co-financing amounts and ratios is shown in Annex B. Co-financing performance has steadily increased over the history of the GEF. The co-financing ratio average for GEF-5 to date is 6.56 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	2,895.98	2,964.04	4,823.03	2,790.28	1,157.64	1,012.61	11.49	138.51	15,793.57	4.45
GEF - 4	2,670.53	2,453.48	6,216.13	2,597.65	676.20	2,413.35	13.16	524.19	17,564.69	5.58
GEF - 5	2,434.80	1,608.38	7,120.73	944.71	375.96	4,756.87	12.10	1,127.41	18,380.96	6.55
2011	344.72	55.01	1,674.66	-	17.90	420.33	5.55	64.44	2,582.61	6.49
2012	1,229.28	1,065.08	3,589.76	278.73	215.46	3,227.89	6.55	691.22	10,303.97	7.38
2013	860.80	488.28	1,856.32	665.98	142.61	1,108.65	-	371.75	5,494.38	5.38
Total	11,900.10	10,018.75	26,283.72	7,339.05	2,209.81	8,587.68	211.90	1,795.61	68,346.61	4.74

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

GEF PROJECT GRANTS TREND BY FOCAL AREA

46. Table B.2 shows the trends with 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: GEF 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	318.8	43%	280.6	38%	121.1	16%	-	0%	15.6	2%	4.2	1%	-	0%	740.2
GEF - 1	456.4	36%	507.5	40%	119.4	10%	-	0%	49.7	4%	121.6	10%	-	0%	1,254.6
GEF - 2	727.8	38%	660.9	35%	301.3	16%	-	0%	143.4	8%	43.4	2%	27.0	1%	1,903.9
GEF - 3	878.4	30%	874.4	30%	344.1	12%	205.5	7%	426.2	15%	12.0	0%	155.4	5%	2,896.0
GEF - 4	690.9	26%	749.7	28%	259.4	10%	150.0	6%	564.4	21%	10.8	0%	245.4	9%	2,670.5
GEF - 5	389.7	16%	567.0	23%	127.9	5%	70.0	3%	1,020.6	42%	5.3	0%	254.3	10%	2,434.8
2011	29.2	8%	83.5	24%	-	0%	5.4	2%	206.7	60%	2.6	1%	17.4	5%	344.7
2012	249.2	20%	253.1	21%	52.4	4%	34.6	3%	511.8	42%	2.7	0%	125.4	10%	1,229.3
2013	111.3	13%	230.4	27%	75.5	9%	30.0	3%	302.1	35%	-	0%	111.5	13%	860.8
Total	3,462.1	29%	3,640.0	31%	1,273.0	11%	425.6	4%	2,219.9	19%	197.2	2%	682.2	6%	11,900.1

ANNEX A: PROJECTS/PROGRAMS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

Under the GEF Trust Fund, June 2013

ANNEX A-1: SUB-PROJECTS SUBMITTED UNDER CURRENT AND PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

ANNEX A-2: MULTI-TRUST FUND PROJECTS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

Note: please refer to the above three annexes attached to this cover note below.

PROGRAM/PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL
Under the GEF Trust Fund
June 2013

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Biodiversity</u>											
1	5338	Argentina	UNDP	Mainstreaming Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Production Practices of Small Producers to Protect the Biodiversity of High Value Conservation Forests in the Atlantic Forest, Yungas and Chaco	150,000	14,250	4,620,000	438,900	4,770,000	21,687,400	26,457,400
2	5288	Colombia	FAO	Implementing the Socio-Ecosystem Connectivity Approach to Conserve and Sustainable Use Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region of Colombia	100,000	9,500	6,052,114	574,951	6,152,114	20,370,350	26,522,464
3	5368	Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	Strengthening the Financial and Operational Framework of the National PA System in Guinea-Bissau	70,000	6,650	2,304,429	218,921	2,374,429	11,610,000	13,984,429
4	5132	India	UNEP	Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food Security			4,196,575	398,675	4,196,575	20,217,000	24,413,575
5	5171	Indonesia	ADB	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAP-CTI III)	200,000	19,000	8,000,000	760,000	8,200,000	56,000,000	64,200,000
6	5337	Sri Lanka	UNDP	Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation and Sustenance of Ecosystem Services in Environmentally Sensitive Areas	100,000	9,500	2,626,690	249,535	2,726,690	11,500,000	14,226,690
Sub total for Biodiversity					620,000	58,900	27,799,808	2,640,982	28,419,808	141,384,750	169,804,558

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
7	5388	Regional	IADB	PPP-IDB Sustainable Caribbean Basin Private Equity Fund (PROGRAM)			15,000,000	1,200,000	15,000,000	200,000,000	215,000,000
8	5312	Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Grenada, St. Vincent and Grenadines)	IADB	Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC) Program			3,013,698	286,302	3,013,698	13,100,000	16,113,698
9	5291	Azerbaijan	UNDP	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for Low-carbon End-use Sectors in Azerbaijan	100,000	9,500	3,570,000	339,150	3,670,000	34,000,000	37,670,000
10	5372	Belarus	UNDP	Belarus Green Cities: Supporting Green Urban Development in Small and Medium Sized Cities in Belarus	80,000	7,600	3,091,000	293,645	3,171,000	10,150,000	13,321,000
11	5378	Brazil	UNDP	Fourth National Communication and Biennial Update Reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)			7,528,500	715,208	7,528,500	22,735,500	30,264,000
12	5286	Equatorial Guinea	UNDP	Sustainable Energy for All: Promoting Small Scale Hydropower in Bioko and Other Clean Energy Solutions for Remote Islands	150,000	14,250	3,502,968	332,782	3,652,968	40,000,000	43,652,968
13	5289	Guinea	UNDP	Developing a Market for Biogas Resource Development and Utilization in Guinea	60,000	5,700	2,647,706	251,532	2,707,706	10,150,000	12,857,706
14	5364	India	World Bank	Improving Rural Energy Access in Deficit States			12,844,000	1,155,960	12,844,000	28,000,000	40,844,000
15	4899	Indonesia	UNDP	Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-HCFC Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (PENHRA)(RESUBMISSION)	102,466	9,734	5,020,822	476,978	5,123,288	25,000,000	30,123,288
16	5059	Kazakhstan	UNDP	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low-carbon Urban Development	150,000	14,250	5,930,000	563,350	6,080,000	60,000,000	66,080,000
17	5329	Malaysia	UNDP	Green Technology Application for the Development of Low Carbon Cities (GTALCC)	100,000	9,500	4,354,794	413,705	4,454,794	34,386,878	38,841,672
18	5387	Mexico	World Bank	Mexico Sustainable Energy Technology Development	250,000	22,500	18,200,000	1,638,000	18,450,000	100,000,000	118,450,000
19	5321	Myanmar	UNIDO	Improvement of Industrial Energy Efficiency	100,000	9,500	2,730,000	259,350	2,830,000	13,800,000	16,630,000

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
20	5375	Nigeria	UNIDO	Scaling up Small Hydro Power (SHP) in Nigeria	50,000	4,750	2,689,680	255,520	2,739,680	14,870,000	17,609,680
21	5396	Russian Federation	World Bank	National Urban Transport Improvement Project			9,132,420	867,580	9,132,420	270,000,000	279,132,420
22	5341	South Africa	UNDP	South Africa Wind Energy Project (SAWEP) – Phase II	100,000	9,500	3,554,250	337,654	3,654,250	27,720,000	31,374,250
23	5340	Tunisia	UNDP	NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan	100,000	9,500	3,552,968	337,532	3,652,968	63,886,025	67,538,993
Sub total for Climate Change					1,342,466	126,284	106,362,806	9,724,248	107,705,272	967,798,403	1,075,503,675

International Waters

24	5269	Regional (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia)	World Bank	Adriatic Sea Environmental Pollution Control Project (I)			6,776,256	643,744	6,776,256	76,250,000	83,026,256
25	5304	Regional (Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago)	FAO	Sustainable Management of Bycatch in Latin America and Caribbean Trawl Fisheries (REBYC-II LAC)	200,000	19,000	5,800,000	551,000	6,000,000	17,062,500	23,062,500
26	4748	Regional (Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Nigeria, Chad)	UNDP	Improving Lake Chad Management through Building Climate Change Resilience and Reducing Ecosystem Stress through Implementaion of the SAP	300,000	28,500	5,830,000	553,850	6,130,000	33,484,250	39,614,250
27	5401	Regional (Indonesia, Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)	UNEP	Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand	100,000	9,500	3,000,000	285,000	3,100,000	12,000,000	15,100,000
28	5301	Regional (Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan)	UNDP	Enabling Country of the Transboundary Syr Darya Basin to Make Sustainable Use of their Ground Water Potential and Subsurface Space with Consideration to Climate Variability and Change	100,000	9,500	3,500,000	332,500	3,600,000	17,500,000	21,100,000
Sub total for International Waters					700,000	66,500	24,906,256	2,366,094	25,606,256	156,296,750	181,903,006

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
29	5327	South Africa	UNDP	Securing Multiple Ecosystems Benefit Through SLM in the Productive But Degraded Landscapes of South Africa	100,000	9,500	4,237,900	402,600	4,337,900	20,500,000	24,837,900
Sub total for Land Degradation					100,000	9,500	4,237,900	402,600	4,337,900	20,500,000	24,837,900

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
Multi Focal Area											
30	5356	Global (Georgia, Madagascar)	UNEP	Global Forest Watch 2.0 FW 2.0	136,987	13,013	5,342,465	507,534	5,479,452	68,300,000	73,779,452
31	5384	Regional (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	World Bank	Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources for the Andean Region	26,484	2,516	1,240,000	117,800	1,266,484	2,630,000	3,896,484
32	5395	Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	UNDP/UNEP, FAO	R2R- Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods	0		70,402,360	6,336,213	70,402,360	258,046,794	328,449,154
33	5390	Antigua And Barbuda	UNEP	Sustainable Pathways - Protected Areas and Renewable Energy	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,739,726	5,360,000	8,099,726
34	5135	Chile	UNEP	Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem	150,000	14,250	5,657,201	537,434	5,807,201	19,350,000	25,157,201
35	5139	China	FAO	Sustainable Forest Management to Enhance the Resilience of Forests to Climate Change	153,200	14,554	7,152,728	679,509	7,305,928	48,400,000	55,705,928
36	5380	Haiti	UNDP	Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Vulnerable Communities to CC and Anthropic Threats Through a Ridge to Reef Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management	82,518	7,839	3,753,098	356,545	3,835,616	17,700,000	21,535,616
37	5285	Indonesia	UNEP	Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based Emission Reductions (RIMBA)	190,000	18,050	9,431,763	896,018	9,621,763	37,777,052	47,398,815
38	5272	Kenya	UNEP	Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya	80,000	7,600	3,583,800	340,461	3,663,800	7,200,000	10,863,800
39	5225	Mozambique	World Bank	Mozambique Conservation Areas for Biodiversity and Development Project			6,319,635	600,365	6,319,635	94,800,000	101,119,635

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
40	5293	Russian Federation	UNIDO	Save the Source: Catalyzing Market Transformation of Breweries from a Major Natural Resource Consuming Industry to a Pro-active Steward for Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RESUBMISSION)	90,000	8,550	6,300,000	598,500	6,390,000	30,860,000	37,250,000
41	5104	Russian Federation	UNDP	Sustainable Land Management and Ecosystem-based Climate Change Mitigation in the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion (RESUBMISSION)	195,000	18,525	8,170,000	776,150	8,365,000	29,500,000	37,865,000
42	5334	Sao Tome and Principe	UNDP	Promotion of Environmentally Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Grid-based Hydroelectric Electricity through an Integrated Approach in Sao Tome and Principe	100,000	9,500	5,274,544	501,081	5,374,544	20,390,000	25,764,544
43	5330	Thailand	UNDP	Maximizing Carbon Sink Capacity and Conserving Biodiversity through Sustainable Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Peat-swamp Ecosystems	120,000	11,400	3,224,400	306,319	3,344,400	12,960,000	16,304,400
44	5347	Yemen	UNEP	Support to the Integrated Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago	150,000	14,250	4,854,566	461,183	5,004,566	17,562,520	22,567,086
Sub total for Multi Focal Area					1,574,189	149,547	143,346,286	13,265,886	144,920,475	670,836,366	815,756,841

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
POPs											
45	5307	Global	UNEP	Global Project on the Updating of National Implementation Plans for POPs			4,965,753	471,747	4,965,753	5,500,000	10,465,753
46	5082	Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Vietnam)	UNIDO	Demonstration of BAT and BEP in Open Burning Activities in Response to the Stockholm Convention on POPs	200,000	19,000	7,560,000	718,200	7,760,000	28,700,000	36,460,000
47	5362	Cote d'Ivoire	World Bank	POPs Pesticides Management Project			7,000,000	665,000	7,000,000	21,000,000	28,000,000
48	4385	Macedonia	UNIDO	Removal of Technical and Economic Barriers to Initiating the Clean-up Activities for Alpha-HCH, Beta-HCH and Lindane Contaminated Sites at OHIS	100,000	9,500	3,100,000	294,500	3,200,000	12,450,000	15,650,000
49	5179	Mexico	UNDP	Sound Management of POPs Containing Waste	100,000	9,500	5,720,000	543,400	5,820,000	23,000,000	28,820,000
50	5314	Sri Lanka	UNIDO	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs Wastes and PCB Contaminated Equipment in Sri Lanka	150,000	14,250	4,725,000	448,875	4,875,000	18,900,000	23,775,000
Sub total for POPs					550,000	52,250	33,070,753	3,141,722	33,620,753	109,550,000	143,170,753
<u>Grand Total</u>					4,886,655	462,981	339,723,809	31,541,532	344,610,464	2,066,366,269	2,410,976,733

PROJECTS SUBMITTED UNDER PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

Under the GEF Trust Fund

June 2013

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees Paid	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	Total GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>International Waters</u>											
4936 EAS Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments (PROGRAM)						Approved by Council in November 2012					
1	5405	Regional (China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste, Vietnam)	UNDP	EAS Scaling up the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia			10,143,992	912,959	10,143,992	144,981,000	155,124,992
2	5393	Regional (Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam)	UNDP	EAS Sustainable Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the West Pacific and East Asian Seas	60,000	5,400	2,233,578	201,022	2,293,578	16,156,000	18,449,578
Sub total for International Waters					60,000	5,400	12,377,570	1,113,981	12,437,570	161,137,000	173,574,570

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees Paid	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	Total GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Multi Focal Area</u>											
3647 CTI The Coral Triangle Initiative (PROGRAM)							Approved by Council in April 2008				
3	5171	Indonesia	ADB	Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Program-Coral Triangle Initiative, Phase III (COREMAP-CTI III)	200,000	19,000	8,000,000	760,000	8,200,000	56,000,000	64,200,000
5395 R2R- Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods										New	
4	5404	Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	UNDP	R2R - Testing the Integration of Water, Land, Forest & Coastal Management to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods in Pacific Island Countries	300,000	27,000	9,826,147	884,353	10,126,147	93,459,721	103,585,868
5	5348	Cook Islands	UNDP	R2R- Conserving Biodiversity and Enhancing Ecosystem Functions through a “Ridge to Reef” Approach	150,000	13,500	4,267,431	384,068	4,417,431	14,293,673	18,711,104
6	5398	Fiji	UNDP	R2R - Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” Approach to Preserve Ecosystem Services, Sequester Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods	250,000	22,500	7,387,614	664,884	7,637,614	30,221,812	37,859,426
7	5381	Nauru	UNDP	R2R- Implementing a “Ridge to Reef” Approach to Protecting Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functions in Nauru (R2R Nauru)	85,000	7,650	2,644,358	237,992	2,729,358	6,353,000	9,082,358
Sub total for Multi Focal Area					985,000	89,650	32,125,550	2,931,297	33,110,550	200,328,206	233,438,756
<u>Grand Total</u>					1,045,000	95,050	44,503,120	4,045,278	45,548,120	361,465,206	407,013,326

MULTI-TRUST FUND PROJECT SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL

Submitted under the GEF Trust Funds

June 2013

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Trust Fund	PPG Amt	PPG Fees Paid	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
1	5384	Regional (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru)	World Bank	Adaptation to the Impact of Climate Change in Water Resources for the Andean Region	GET	26,484	2,516	1,240,000	117,800	1,266,484	2,630,000	3,896,484
					SCCF	173,516	16,484	8,456,621	803,379	8,630,137	18,470,000	27,100,137
					Sub Total	200,000	19,000	9,696,621	921,179	9,896,621	21,100,000	30,996,621
2	5395	Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa)	UNDP/UNEP, FAO	R2R- Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef National Priorities – Integrated Water, Land, Forest and Coastal Management to Preserve Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, Store Carbon, Improve Climate Resilience and Sustain Livelihoods	GET			70,402,360	6,336,213	70,402,360	258,046,794	328,449,154
					LDCF			12,522,936	1,127,064	12,522,936	75,000,000	87,522,936
					Sub Total			82,925,296	7,463,277	82,925,296	333,046,794	415,972,090

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	Trust Fund	PPG Amt	PPG Fees Paid	GEF Project Grant	Project Agency Fees	GEF Grant	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
3	5380	Haiti	UNDP	Increasing Resilience of Ecosystems and Vulnerable Communities to CC and Anthropic Threats Through a Ridge to Reef Approach to BD Conservation and Watershed Management	GET	82,518	7,839	3,753,098	356,545	3,835,616	17,700,000	21,535,616
					LDCF	97,482	9,261	5,381,970	511,287	5,479,452	25,300,000	30,779,452
Sub Total						180,000	17,100	9,135,068	867,832	9,315,068	43,000,000	52,315,068
<u>Grand Total</u>						380,000	36,100	101,756,985	9,252,288	102,136,985	397,146,794	499,283,779