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**GEF-8 PROGRAMMING SCENARIOS AND GLOBAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TARGETS  
(PREPARED BY THE GEF SECRETARIAT)**

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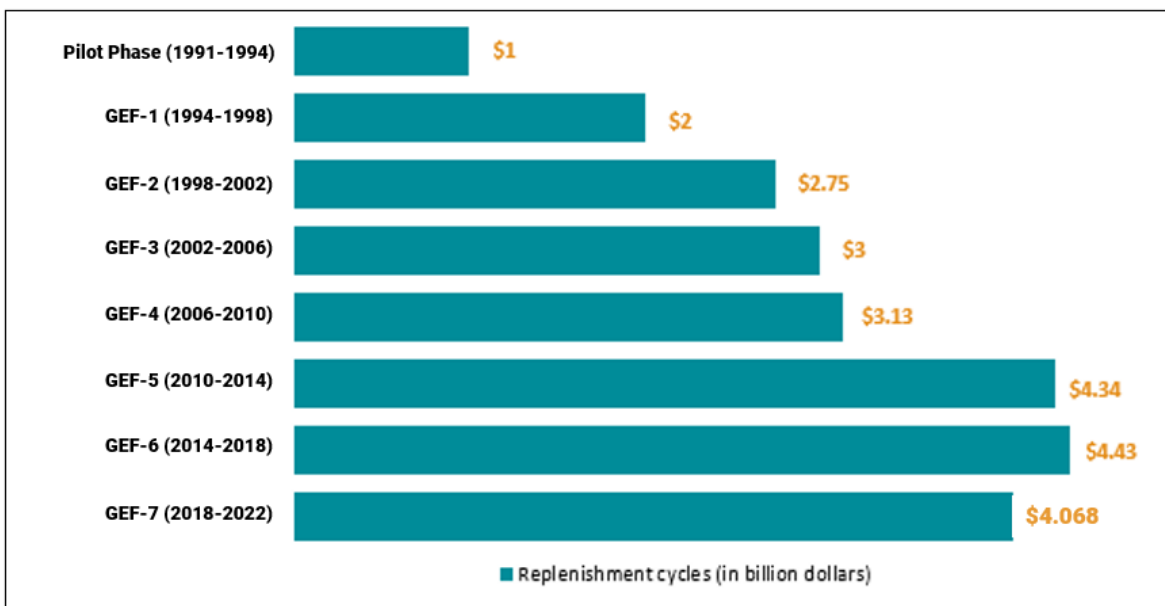
## INTRODUCTION

1. This paper describes the GEF8 programming scenarios and results targets. The first section explains how GEF-8 programming scenarios will help the GEF support countries in achieving Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). The second section provides targets and estimates of the scale of lasting Global Environmental Benefits to be delivered in ten targeted results areas based on the programming scenarios.

## GEF-8 PROGRAMMING SCENARIOS

2. The proposed GEF-8 programming scenarios respond to the expectations of the global community and of the ambitions for increased funding for the global environment that have been made public in the past year by countries and multi-lateral bodies. Given the scale relative to the estimates of the Nature Financing Gap,<sup>1</sup> a much more robust GEF-8 replenishment relative to GEF-7 is essential to fulfill the overall ambition and mandate of the GEF. Figure 1 reflects the GEF's previous replenishment levels which has stabilized for the last three cycles between US\$4.1 and US\$4.5 billion per funding cycle (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: GEF Replenishment Envelopes throughout the Phases**



3. The volume of resources, and decisions about their deployment in priority areas, are at the core of a successful replenishment and an effective GEF-8. The distribution of funds is decided by replenishment Participants on the basis of considerations about the overall impact on

<sup>1</sup> As of 2019, the biodiversity financing gap alone is estimated to be between US\$ 598 billion and US\$ 824 billion per year. *Financing Nature: Closing the global biodiversity financing gap*, Deutz, A., Heal, G. M., Niu, R., Swanson, E., Townshend, T., Zhu, L., Delmar, A., Meghji, A., Sethi, S. A., and Tobin-de la Puente, J. 2020. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability, <https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/key-initiatives/financing-nature-report/>

the global environment that could be achieved, in line with the GEF's mandate and the evolving external context within which the GEF operates. This document presents three illustrative programming scenarios and their associated targets for global environmental benefits: a scenario of US\$5 billion, a mid-level scenario of US\$6.5 billion, and a high-level scenario of US\$7 billion (Table 1). These scenarios are only responsible for a small fraction of the funds that are needed to achieve the existing goals for nature conservation.<sup>2</sup> Fortunately, through its strategic focal area investments, its integrated programming, and its engagements with key stakeholders and policies at the country level, the GEF is able to systematically multiply ODA funds into broader impact. It is expected that this catalytic logic will be further intensified by the integrated programming and the growing policy focus of GEF-8.

4. The US\$5 billion scenario represents an approximate 25% increase over the GEF-7 replenishment of US\$4.068 billion, while the mid-level scenario represents an approximate 60% increase. Finally, the high-level scenario equates to an approximate 75% increase. The US\$5 billion scenario is considered the minimum scenario needed to achieve the GEF mandates across the conventions to which it is accountable, and as reflected in the GEF-8 programming directions,<sup>3</sup> together with the growing levels of ambition in delivery and impact being expected by the global community.

5. As requested by Participants at the second Replenishment meeting, three programming scenarios are presented that illustrate a range of outcomes and trade-offs. The three scenarios combined with a strong and impactful GEF value-for-money proposition provide a compelling rationale for GEF-8. The US\$5 billion scenario is presented as the minimum level that allows the GEF to address the expectations given by conventions to which it is accountable. This scenario will enable the GEF to help tackle global environmental problems with support to the entire strategy (Integrated Programs and Focal Area Strategies) albeit at the minimum level possible. In contrast, a scenario of US\$ 6.5 billion allows for the full impact of integration and impactful designs to be harnessed and to advance transformational change in key systems and produce global impacts at scale. This scenario would also support the most ambitious enhancements proposed to the Small Grants Program, so important for civil society. Finally, we present a third scenario of US\$7.0 billion which builds on the middle scenario in terms of impact and strategically adds resources to further enhance innovation through some key programs and elements of the GEF-8 programming directions; specially, the NGI, SGP, Enabling activities, and a dedicated Innovation and Targeted Research window.

6. In line with previous replenishments,<sup>4</sup> each of the scenarios allocates funding across the GEF's many focal areas and other activities. The GEF-8 replenishment amount will be allocated across the GEF's five focal areas (Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation, Chemicals & Waste, International Waters, including indicative funding for the 10 Integrated Programs), as well as four other discrete budget lines (Non-Grant Instrument, Innovations Window, Small Grants Program, and the Corporate Budget).

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<sup>2</sup> GEF/R.08/17, *GEF-8 Programming Directions*, GEF-8 Replenishment (Third Meeting), February 2022

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> GEF/C.54/19.Rev.03, *Summary of Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund*, [http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.54.19.Rev\\_03\\_Replenishment.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.19.Rev_03_Replenishment.pdf)

7. The allocation for the three Rio Conventions (Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Land Degradation) is further distributed across country allocations and set asides. Country allocations are predetermined levels of funding to each GEF recipient country to fund projects and projects according to their national priorities; they are determined by the GEF's System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR).<sup>5</sup> Set-aside allocations under the Focal Areas fund the core enabling activities, global and regional projects and programs, and, on a voluntary basis, the Integrated Programs.

8. Countries can use their STAR allocations to participate in one or more of the GEF-8 Integrated Programs. These allocations, in turn, will be matched with incentive resources (at a rate of \$3 from STAR to \$1 from the Incentive window) included in the Focal Area set-asides.<sup>6</sup> These incentive resources are essential to ensure that each country project is fully integrated into the program-level objectives, and is delivering GEBs at scale. Focal Area set-aside resources will also be needed to fund the global/regional coordination and stakeholder engagement platforms essential for the achievement of the program-level goals.

9. The two focal areas outside of the STAR system, along with focal area set-asides reserved for global and regional programs, offer expanded opportunities for the GEF to partner with like-minded funding institutions to achieve greater impact, including philanthropies, bilaterals, and the private sector. One striking example in GEF-7 is the Blue Nature Alliance that brought together the GEF and four other private foundations with the aim to rapidly expand the coverage of Marine Protected Areas and to improve their management, which is something no organization alone would be able to deliver.

### **Rationale for the GEF-8 Resource Allocations**

10. The GEF-8 scenarios are built around the following main resource allocation rationale:

- Increased allocation for the Biodiversity Focal Area to further bolster GEF's ability to help combat the precipitous decline in global biodiversity by funding priority objectives tentatively identified in the four-year framework GBF that will be discussed at COP15. The GEF is the only standing multilateral fund with a dedicated window to support biodiversity and the only financial mechanism to the CBD. An increase in the allocation for this focal area is long overdue and the ambition and urgency for action requires GEF to play a lead role that is consistent with this mandate.
- The Biodiversity and Climate Change focal areas represent 50% of the entire request as these historically represent the dominant focal areas and for which the highest expectations and demands from the COPs as seen by the recent Glasgow Climate Pact exist.
- The Land Degradation focal area objectives focusing on supporting Land Degradation Neutrality continue to be extremely important and are mainly realized through

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<sup>5</sup> GEF/R.08/14, *GEF-8 Policy Directions*, GEF-8 Replenishment (Third Meeting), February 2022

<sup>6</sup> GEF/R.08/12, *Note on Operationalizing the GEF-8 Integrated Programs*, GEF-8 Replenishment (Third Meeting), February 2022

integrated investments with BD and CC in either Integrated Programs or multi-focal area projects and programs.

- Increased allocation for the Chemicals & Waste Focal Area, reflecting, in particular, growing demand for GEF support for implementation of the Minamata Convention, including for enabling activities, as it comes into force, but also reflecting the growing scope and higher demand of work being conducted under the Stockholm Convention.
- An increased allocation for the International Waters Focal Area, with a particular focus on helping countries’ harness their blue economy potential and on supporting the management of transboundary freshwater resources, is well justified.
- Increased allocation for non-grant instruments, reflecting the successful GEF-6 and GEF-7 funding of this modality to support the GEF’s ability to catalyze private sector investments for the benefit of the global environment, through which very high levels of private sector co-financing have been achieved, including in “pioneering” areas like agro-forestry and small- scale fisheries.
- The inclusion of a new dedicated window, at the recommendation of the IEO’s recent evaluation on Innovation<sup>7</sup> and also reflected in its overall OPS7 Report,<sup>8</sup> on Innovation and Targeted Research to address a gap in the GEF toolbox that can direct targeted resources towards specific and focused research questions that can advance GEF-8 knowledge and improve future investments of the GEF-8 replenishment envelope.
- Minor upward adjustment in total administrative budget allocation (for the GEF Secretariat, Independent Evaluation Office, STAP and the Trustee), to reflect the increased ambition of the GEF-8 strategy and associated increases in technical and other capacities within the GEF partnership (GEFSEC, IEO, STAP).
- An increase in set-aside funding for enabling activities under the three Rio conventions in the three scenarios, mainly on account of increasing costs of convention obligations to support countries in their fulfillment of COP reporting requirements.
- Enhancements to the Small Grants Program designed to deepen engagement with and support to civil society and diversity programming.

## Reflecting the Integrated Nature of GEF-8 Programming in the Financing Scenarios

11. As reflected in the GEF-8 programming directions, **integration is a core feature of the GEF-8 strategy**. Therefore, the relative shares per focal area in each scenario must be distinguished from the results that are expected to transcend focal area silos throughout the programming lines. The concept of full flexibility in the GEF-8 STAR allocation model currently

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<sup>7</sup> GEF/E/C.60/02, *GEF Support to Innovation – Findings and Lessons*, [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.E\\_C60\\_02\\_GEF\\_Support\\_to\\_Innovation.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.E_C60_02_GEF_Support_to_Innovation.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> GEF/E/C.61/Inf.01, *Working Toward a Greener Global Recovery - Final Report of OPS7*, [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/EN\\_GEF.E.C.61.Inf\\_01\\_OPS7\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/EN_GEF.E.C.61.Inf_01_OPS7_Final_Report.pdf)

under discussion by replenishment participants<sup>9</sup> will also de-emphasize the relative shares to the three STAR focal areas relative to the impact that those combined funds will deliver across all thematic areas. For example, using the OECD Rio Markers, the GEF consistently tracks its Climate-Related Financing, which is distinct from the funds that were allocated to the Climate Change focal area in GEF-7; as of the last Corporate Scorecard, this was at 82%.<sup>10</sup> In GEF-8, we plan to do the same for the Biodiversity and Land Degradation focal areas.

12. The integration element is evident in the respective focal area programming lines of the financing scenarios, where funds to GEF-8 integrated programs are being channeled through respective STAR allocations, Country Program Incentives, and IP Global Platforms. The proportion of the replenishment that will be channeled towards Integrated Programs relative to other focal area objectives varies between 31 and 35% across the 3 scenarios and is significantly higher than in GEF-7.

13. Finally, the GEF will be in a strong position to measure and report on both the Biodiversity and Land Degradation benefits of all GEF-8 investments since, as mentioned above, the Rio Markers will be applied to all three Rio STAR focal areas, as for Climate Change Mitigation in GEF-7 and will be continued in GEF-8. While it is too early to provide a hard estimate on what this GEF-8 Biodiversity relevant funding level will be, the GEF Secretariat is confident that based on the exercise with CCM in GEF-7, a Biodiversity-relevant share of GEF-8 funding that is well above the focal area share in the negotiated replenishment can be demonstrated. Similarly, the benefits to the Land Degradation focal area, over and above the relative replenishment share, will be similarly tracked. The Secretariat will undertake regular monitoring, analysis, and reporting of these respective shares throughout GEF-8.<sup>11</sup>

14. GEF-8 would provide all countries with the opportunity to participate in one or more of the proposed Integrated Programs. The increased breadth of typologies and thematic areas covered by the Integrated Programs will allow for many more countries (including SIDS and LDCs)<sup>12</sup> to participate in impactful investments and for MDBs to find more opportunities to expand their contribution in the ambit of the GEF-8 portfolio. The Integrated Programs are designed to help countries pursue holistic and integrated approaches for transformational change in a set of key systems driving environmental degradation, in line with countries' national development priorities. The Integrated Programs hold the potential to enhance synergies and integration across GEF focal areas and will allow the GEF to better crowd-in other stakeholders, including the private sector, enhance knowledge sharing and learning, and enable a more effective use of GEF resources. They will help ensure that each of the GEF's focal areas provides maximum contribution to the goals of their respective conventions as described in the GEF focal areas. Participation in the Integrated Programs is the country's choice, and as was the

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<sup>9</sup> GEF/R.08/14, *GEF-8 Policy Directions*, GEF-8 Replenishment (Third Meeting), February 2022

<sup>10</sup> GEF/C.60/Inf.04, *GEF Corporate Scorecard June 2021*, [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN\\_GEF.C.60.Inf\\_04\\_GEF\\_Corporate\\_Scorecard\\_June\\_2021.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.60.Inf_04_GEF_Corporate_Scorecard_June_2021.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> GEF/R.08/16, *GEF-8 Replenishment Policy Recommendations*, GEF-8 Replenishment (Third Meeting), February 2022

<sup>12</sup> This is also in line with one of the IEO's OPS-7 recommendations to increase support to these groups of countries, particularly through integration. GEF/E/C.61/Inf.01, *Working Toward a Greener Global Recovery - Final Report of OPS7*, [https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/EN\\_GEF.E.C.61.Inf\\_01 OPS7\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/2021-11/EN_GEF.E.C.61.Inf_01 OPS7_Final_Report.pdf)

case in GEF-7, incentive resources will be provided for country participation from the focal area set-asides (Table 1). The total proposed set-aside funding for GEF-8 Integrated Programs is listed under each scenario, and the bulk of this funding under each scenario would be earmarked for country matching incentives, while the remaining smaller portion would support global support functions for participating countries, knowledge sharing, and other activities to enhance overall impact.

### **Strategic Impact of the GEF-8 Programming Scenarios**

15. The GEF-8 scenarios represent increases from past replenishments and as such are poised to deliver strategic impact across all elements of the GEF-8 proposed architecture (Focal Areas and Integrated Programs).

16. The integrated nature of the GEF-8 strategy rests on the premise that each GEF unit of investment provided has the potential to produce multiple benefits across all focal areas. This is clearly demonstrated in the results section of this paper. Moreover, the *Healthy Planet, Healthy People* framework depends on the increased funding and ambition of the GEF-8 strategy to fully advance transformational change across key economic systems and reverse the negative impacts of the drivers of environmental degradation.

17. The GEF-8 architecture and principally the 10 Integrated Programs (IPs) are designed to tackle the breakdown in food, energy, urban, health, and natural systems that underpin human well-being and development. The 10 IPs are all interlinked and anchored within the GEF focal areas to reflect their critical importance for achieving transformations in the key systems, and in accordance with GEF mandate for investing in global environmental benefits. Hence GEF investment through the Integrated Programs will not only generate multiple global environmental benefits, but also create innovative pathways for transforming these systems toward durability and resilience. Furthermore, the coherent and interlinked nature of IPs is critical for ensuring that the overall GEF-8 programming accommodates the needs and priorities of multiple countries, especially LDCs and SIDS,<sup>13</sup> for blue and green recovery development pathways that are nature-positive, carbon-neutral, and pollution-reduced.

18. In accordance with proposed funding scenarios, the GEF-8 IPs are intended to contribute significant results across all core indicator targets:

- Most of the IPs are designed to meet expectations for raising ambition in accordance with global aspirations for a safe and healthy planet. For example, the Amazon, Congo Basin and Critical Forests Biome IP under a higher funding scenario will contribute up to an estimated 270 million metric tons of GHG emission reductions through protection and sustainable management of forests. This natural climate solution will also be reflected in the design of the Food Systems, Sustainable Cities, and Ecosystem Restoration IPs, all of which will also contribute toward systems transformation with co-benefits for human well-being.

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.



- The IPs are expected to achieve over half of the targets for six core indicators through harnessing synergies across the biodiversity, land degradation and climate change focal areas. This share of overall results is higher than their relative financing, which stands at around 50%. For example, the GHG mitigation target contributed by IPs amounts to 57% of the total GEF-8 target. Climate change mitigation is tracked across nearly all IPs. Likewise, nine out of ten IPs will aim to improve practices in landscapes, contributing 59% of GEF-8 targets for this core indicator.
- The scope and depth of interventions across the 10 IPs will contribute toward achieving significant results to benefit all five focal areas, demonstrating efficient use of GEF financing. This potential is owed largely to the deeper understanding gained through GEF-6 and GEF-7 on how to address system change by tackling the drivers of environmental degradation across focal areas. For example, in addition to biodiversity, climate change mitigation, and land degradation benefits, the Sustainable Cities IP in GEF-8 will contribute to better management of waste, the sourcing of sustainable building materials, and clean transportation in cities. Similarly, the new IP on Clean and Healthy Ocean will also yield benefits across multiple core indicator areas, including reduced GHG emissions.

19. The GEF-8 Biodiversity Focal Area investments and associated programming through other focal areas and integrated programs will directly support the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at a key turning point for nature. Accordingly, GEF-8 marks a shift to integrated landscape/seascape management approaches that blend protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), sustainable use, ecosystem restoration, and biodiversity mainstreaming approaches for sustained, large-scale impact. This more integrated approach will achieve durable results at scale in conservation, sustainable use, and restoration. Fundamental to this new approach is the critical role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) managed lands and waters and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of nature and resulting benefits for people. GEF will support the contribution and engagement of IPLCs within the context of the integrated landscape/seascape approaches supported in the focal area. For the first time ever, GEF will support Domestic Resource Mobilization for Biodiversity to help countries create the enabling conditions, including baseline diagnostics, capacity, institutional arrangements, and planning required to mobilize resources at scale to implement the GBF and close the biodiversity resource gap. The US\$5 billion scenario in GEF-8 would create or improve the management of more than 215 million hectares of marine and terrestrial protected areas, whereas the \$6.5 billion scenario would increase that figure by almost 50%, both results well above what was proposed in GEF-7, and the same scale of result would be expected on improved practices and restoration outside protected areas of landscapes and seascapes in GEF-8.

20. Under the Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) Focal Area, the findings of the latest IPCC Report, as reflected in the outcomes of the COP 26 negotiations, have left no doubts regarding the need to halve global carbon emissions by 2030. Considering the magnitude of this challenge, and the fact that most of the emissions growth is expected in emerging economies, international climate finance has never been more vital to support climate action and reach net-zero by around mid-century. The GEF has a key role to play in enabling this transition and the climate change focal area strategy is designed to assist developing countries setting a path towards their climate

ambition, promote alignment with the Paris Agreement and enable the implementation of its enhanced transparency framework. Under the \$5 billion scenario, the focal area will support transformative investments in recipient countries, promoting innovation, technology development and transfer and enabling policies with systemic impact potential. CCM Focal Area investments will focus on scalable technologies for clean energy and energy efficiency, circular economy and zero-emissions transportation. Compared to GEF-7, new focal area investment windows are included for Nature-based Solutions and to support carbon pricing schemes, two areas often considered key for climate ambition in developing countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The \$6.5 billion scenario will allow for the CCM Focal Area investment windows to further scale up action and substantially increase expected results: compared to climate change mitigation target outcomes for GEF-7.

21. The Land Degradation Focal Area (LDFA) strategy in GEF-8 aligns with GEF's vision to achieve healthy and resilient ecosystems by addressing agro-ecosystems in production landscapes. Under the \$5 billion scenario, the LDFA will increase its support to countries in implementing their voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets under the UNCCD, and comprehensively promote and scale-up sustainable land management (SLM) at the landscape level. Compared to GEF-7, it will expand SLM efforts to include drought-smart land management (DS-LM) to increase attention to Desertification, Land Degradation, and Drought (DLDD) issues, especially in Drylands. Further, it will increase support to global restoration efforts as one pillar to achieve LDN. The LDFA allocation under this scenario will make a solid contribution to address integrated SLM and conducive enabling frameworks as cross-cutting issues in several integrated programs such as Ecosystem Restoration, Food Systems, Blue and Green Islands, Amazon, Congo Basin and Critical Forest Biomes, and the Net Zero Accelerator. Under the US\$6.5 billion scenario, GEF will be able to further increase its attention to drought mitigation, within its mandate, through supporting countries in the implementation of their National Drought Plans. It will allow the GEF to consider opportunities to develop dedicated LDFA programmatic initiatives where they are likely to trigger transformational changes in the natural resource management sectors, such as the Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) and regional programs in drylands to address DLDD issues. Further under the US\$6.5 billion scenario, more significant contributions of the LDFA allocation to the implementation of the integrated programs will lead to substantially increased results with regard to area under restoration and area under improved land management as well as to GEF being able to play leading roles in important multi-stakeholder platforms, such as the UN Decade for Ecosystem Restoration.

22. The International Waters (IW) Focal Area is key to ensuring that marine and freshwater biodiversity and shared resources are well conserved and managed across national boundaries. In GEF-8 the IW focal area will have a focus on deploying nature-based solutions towards delivering ecosystem change to transboundary water systems. The GEF 8 IW strategy first and foremost will deliver improved management of in 44 transboundary water ecosystems in the higher replenishment scenario, which will have impacts that will have transformational and long-lasting impacts across public and private sectors globally, on how ocean and freshwater is managed. Under the US\$5 billion scenario, the IW focal area will be able to deliver improved management in 36 transboundary water ecosystems. Moreover, in the US\$6.5 billion scenario the GEF will be bringing 2.7 million tons globally over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable management. The GEF 8 investments will continue to enable local, national and regional policy

formulation and implementation, which will ultimately lead to cooperation and trust between nations. Both of these are essential ingredients to curb immediate-, medium- and long-term anthropogenic pressures to the pivotal transboundary water ecosystems, that ties the global economic sector together and provide political and societal cohesion and stability.

23. History has proven that more resources for chemicals not only increases results but perhaps more importantly, creates the conditions and critical mass to foster higher participation and buy in from the private sector which drives chemical pollution. In GEF-7 with more resources the Chemicals and Waste (CW) focal area programs and projects has brought together, and for the first time, the hotel industry, the cruise ship industry, the shipping industry, gold industry and agricultural industry. Focal areas resources under the US\$5 billion scenario in GEF-8 will galvanize greater participation of the private sector and transform polluting supply chains, giving biodiversity a chance to recover and key ecosystems to be detoxified and at the same time improving the health and resilience of humans which has been compromised by exposure to hazardous chemicals. In the US\$6.5 billion scenario, focal area resources can be more widely deployed across geographies and supply chains as well as integrate more broadly across the GEF landscape to achieve benefits in all areas that the GEF works.

24. The Non-Grants Instruments (NGI) Blended Finance window is key to harnessing the power of the private sector towards achieving GEBs at scale and driven by environmentally positive investments. Under the US\$5 billion scenario, the NGI window will be increased by 18%, which will place the GEF's role in attracting private sector investment in frontier areas and its anchor investment in innovative projects. This scenario would maintain the GEF as a "niche" partner with limited power of transformational change. Under this scenario, the GEF will continue to invest in innovative and transformational projects that have the potential to be replicated and scaled up and will continue to require high co-financing ratios. At the US\$6.5 billion scenario, the NGI funding envelope would more than double the current size in GEF-7 and would therefore have the potential to increase the GEF's role as partner of choice of the private sector. Size is of essence in this window; a US\$350 million allocation under this scenario would result in expected co-financing from of US\$ 4-5 billion, with high participation of the private sector, replicating the entire GEF-7 replenishment thereby helping to significantly reduce the financial gap.

25. The SGP is a critical element of GEF's strategy to engage with civil society organizations and as such is key to our global stakeholder engagement strategy. Under the \$5 billion scenario, the increase for SGP compared with GEF-7 would provide limited support for to channel SGP resources to civil society organizations and actors through potential additional Agencies as well as the establishment of new financial windows. The \$6.5 billion scenario, however, would allow the GEF to more fully operationalize its ambition to maximize the contribution of local actors and civil society in GEF-8. This scenario would provide the needed increased financing to SGP, recalibrating important criteria to further leveraging 25+ years of the SGP's community-based grant making experience, directing bottom-up capacity development and financial support to civil society and community-based organizations worldwide. It would provide additional financial resources for establishing and testing an innovative, competitive and complementary SGP delivery avenue. This will provide further opportunities for the SGP to leverage expanded GEF Agencies' experiences engaging and supporting youth and youth-led civil society organizations, women and women groups as well as Indigenous Peoples and local community

organizations to catalyze and mobilize their needed engagement, actions and innovations to support solutions and pathways towards a green recovery and delivery of the transformative ambitions in selected GEF Integrated Programs.

26. Finally, we present a third scenario of US\$7.0 billion which builds on the middle scenario in terms of impact and strategically adds resources to further enhance innovation through some key programs and elements of the GEF-8 programming directions. Specifically, the NGI window, SGP, Enabling activities, and a dedicated Innovation and Targeted Research window are enhanced to ensure that existing demands and IEO recommendations are fully taken into account in this scenario.

**Table 1. Programming scenarios for GEF-8**

	GEF-5	GEF-6	GEF-7	GEF-8 \$5 billion	% change from GEF-7	GEF-8 \$6.5 billion	% change from GEF-7	GEF-8 \$7 billion	% change from GEF-7
<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>65.1%</b>
STAR Country Allocations	968	1,051	1,031	1,090	5.7%	1,602	55.3%	1,602	55.3%
STAR Set-Aside	242	245	261	412	58.0%	481	84.5%	531	103.6%
- Enabling Activities	60	13	46	50	9.3%	50	9.3%	50	9.3%
- Integrated Programming	130	195	160	237	48.0%	306	91.1%	306	91.1%
- Global and Regional Programs	52	37	55	125	127.7%	125	127.7%	125	127.7%
- Cartagena and ABS	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	n/a	50	n/a
<b>Climate Change</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>51.3%</b>
STAR Country Allocations	1,088	941	511	628	23.0%	700	37.0%	700	37.0%
STAR Set-Aside	272	319	291	404	39.1%	413	42.2%	513	76.6%
- Enabling activities and CBIT	80	130	165	180	9.3%	180	9.3%	280	70.0%
- Integrated Programming	100	130	108	171	59.0%	180	67.3%	180	67.3%
- Global and Regional Programs	92	59	18	32	74.9%	32	74.9%	32	74.9%
- Support for carbon pricing schemes	-	-	-	21	n/a	21	n/a	21	n/a
<b>Land Degradation</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>53.8%</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>59.1%</b>
STAR Country Allocations	324	346	354	430	21.4%	562	58.7%	562	58.7%
STAR Set-Aside	81	85	121	152	25.7%	169	39.7%	194	60.4%
- Enabling Activities	15	15	23	23	0.6%	23	0.6%	48	109.9%
- Integrated Programming	20	60	66	104	57.5%	121	83.1%	121	83.1%
- Global & Regional Programs	46	10	32	25	-21.9%	25	-21.9%	25	-21.9%
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>53.1%</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>61.4%</b>
<b>International Waters</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>76.7%</b>
<b>Non-Grant Instruments</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>156.8%</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>230.2%</b>
<b>Innovations Window</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>178.0%</b>
<b>Country Support Program/ Country Engagement</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59.4%</b>
<b>Cross-Cutting Capacity Development</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMMING</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>6,814</b>	<b>74.0%</b>
<b>CORPORATE BUDGETS</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>22.9%</b>
- GEFSEC, STAP, Trustee	n/a	106	127	157	22.9%	157	22.9%	157	22.9%
--- GEFSEC	n/a	n/a	103.5	127	22.9%	127	22.9%	127	22.9%
--- Trustee	n/a	n/a	12.6	15	22.9%	15	22.9%	15	22.9%
--- STAP	n/a	n/a	11.3	14	22.9%	14	22.9%	14	22.9%
- IEO	n/a	19	24.5	30	22.9%	30	22.9%	30	22.9%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>4,433</b>	<b>4,068</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>22.9%</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>59.8%</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>72.1%</b>

## GEF-8 RESULTS TARGETS

27. In a global context where business-as-usual is no longer tenable, the GEF-8 programming scenarios aim to deliver higher impact across Core Indicators. Therefore, the Secretariat proposes robust and ambitious Core Indicator targets aligned with the three programming scenarios under consideration by Replenishment Participants: US\$ 5 billion as a baseline, US\$6.5 billion and US\$7 billion. The US\$ 6.5 billion scenario will allow the GEF to provide resources to meet the rising needs of countries and urgency to achieve substantial environmental benefits under the *Healthy Planet, Healthy People* framework (see Table 2): 170 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management; 140 million hectares of marine protected areas created or under improved management; 12 million hectares of area of land restored and 245 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices; 100 million hectares of marine habitat under improved practices; 2.3 billion metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated; 54 shared water ecosystems under improved management; 2.7 million metric tons globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels; 455 thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced; and 8,630 grams of toxic equivalent of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants to air from point and non-point sources to be reduced or avoided. The US\$ 7 billion scenario will deliver even higher results mainly through the larger Non-Grant Instrument window.

### Approach to setting targets

28. The design of targets for GEF-8 builds on the strong methodological foundations of GEF-7, on results delivered over recent replenishment phases, and on country engagement and global goals for the environment. Expected results from projects and programs, as well as co-financing, serve as a basis to generate results estimates. Country demand expressed through upstream consultations and exchanges with Agencies also inform this exercise, including on co-financing prospects. Continuous policy implementation underpins this ambition. Consistent with global aspirations in Multilateral Environmental Agreements and relevant forums, the Secretariat has also strived to set a high but realistic level of challenge that reflects its commitment to results in alignment to global objectives.

29. The environmental impact targeted for GEF-8 draws from the evidence and experience garnered during recent Replenishments and the strategic plan set out in programming directions. One Work Program remains in GEF-7, yet seven out of the ten targets set at the onset of the current replenishment cycle have already been achieved, when measured by Council-approved amounts; that is at the project's PIF or program's PFD stage. Two complementary approaches have been used to estimate the environmental results of the GEF-8 Replenishment.

- For standalone projects, a statistical approach informs the exercise to set targets for Core Indicators. This '*stratified bootstrapping*' approach consists of simulating GEF-8 project portfolios along the financing scenarios based on past projects' targets and financing. This identifies a distribution of expected results from the many simulated portfolios, allowing the extraction of a mean and confidence interval for each Core Indicator. Findings from this model are adjusted to incorporate important considerations, including anticipated demand from countries, lessons on the use of Core Indicators, increased effectiveness gained through implementation experience and new programming directions. It also limits the contribution of outlier projects that would otherwise significantly change target levels.

- For integrated programming, co-benefits across focal areas increases results across multiple Core Indicators. For example, the GEF-7 Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program is a key contributor to core indicators tracking GHG emissions mitigated, landscapes restored, and landscape under sustainable management. Because similar approaches are expected for the Integrated Programs in GEF-8, expert judgement combined with past data trends helped inform the targets per integrated program. In this regard, the approach adopted is similar to the one presented during the GEF-7 replenishment, with the added learning from the three Impact Programs that are now under implementation. The target-setting exercise also accounts for the fact that several integrated programs for GEF-8 are new or have a different scope compared to GEF-7.

### **Preliminary targets for GEF-8**

30. Across virtually all areas, the GEF sets ambitious, yet achievable targets for GEF-8 that exceed those agreed for GEF-7. Table 2 provides complete GEF-8 targets across the ten core indicators focused on global environmental benefits, with reference to GEF-7 targets and Council approvals as per the December 2021 edition of the GEF Corporate Scorecard. In setting goals and measuring progress, the GEF strikes a careful balance between ambition and realism, in the context of higher goals for the world's environment and climate. The following paragraphs provide details on targets for the US\$6.5 billion scenario.

31. Additional details on Targets under the US\$ 6.5 billion scenario, by key results areas:

- **Conserving and sustainably using biodiversity.** Learning from the GEF-7 experience and leveraging new opportunities, an estimated 140 million hectares of marine areas are expected to be protected or sustainably managed with GEF-8 financing. This is seventeen times the GEF-7 target, reflecting higher demand to expand marine protected areas. The target for terrestrial protected area reaches 170 million hectares, contributing with marine areas to the goal to protect 30 percent of the planet by 2030. The level of ambition for terrestrial protected areas, as well as for the targeted 245 million hectares of areas of landscapes under improved practices, reflects in part the higher cost to transform land into protected areas as productive agricultural land expands. Taken together, the targets for marine and terrestrial areas are 150 percent higher than the GEF-7 equivalent, highlighting a collectively higher level of ambition for the planet.
- **Sustainably managing and restoring land.** Restored landscapes translate into protected reserves, ecological corridors, regenerated forests, well-managed plantations, agroforestry systems and plantings along waterways. In this context, 12 million hectares of land will be placed under restoration in GEF-8, almost twice the high amount achieved in GEF-7. It will also help meet the global commitment to reach Land Degradation Neutrality under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification. This commitment is translated into the Bonn Challenge, which aims to reach 350 million hectares of land restored by 2030.

**Table 2. The Expected Global Environment Benefits of GEF-8 on the Core Indicators**

CORE INDICATOR	GEF-7		GEF-8 TARGET	
	Target	Approved	US\$5 billion	US\$6.5 billion
<b>CONSERVING &amp; SUSTAINABLY USING BIODIVERSITY</b>				
Core Indicator 1 — Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	200	102	125	170
Core Indicator 2 — Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (million hectares)	8	1328	90	140
Core Indicator 4 — Area of landscapes under improved practices (million hectares; excluding protected areas)	320	167	180	245
Core Indicator 5 — Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (million hectares; excluding protected areas)	28	87	65	100
<b>SUSTAINABLY MANAGING AND RESTORING LAND</b>				
Core Indicator 3 — Area of land under restoration (million hectares)	6	8	10	12
<b>REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS</b>				
Core Indicator 6 — Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e)	1500	1445	1840	2320
<b>STRENGTHENING TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT</b>				
Core Indicator 7 — Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	32	54	46	54
Core Indicator 8 — Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (million metric tons)	3.5	2.4	2.4	2.7
<b>REDUCING CHEMICALS AND WASTE</b>				
Core Indicator 9 — Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination, and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials, and products (thousand metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	100	88	335	455
Core Indicator 10 — Reduction, avoidance of emissions of persistent organic pollutants to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent)	1300	2862	5815	8630

- **Reducing GHG emissions.** The target for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mitigated is over 150% the GEF-7 target, highlighting that the integrated approach promoted through GEF financing can achieve more results in support of the high goals set in the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- **Strengthening transboundary water management.** The target for globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels stand at 2.7 million metric tons, reflecting the experience in GEF-7 and increased country demand. It also



supports the fact that heightened ambitions for marine protected areas will provide a refuge for species. Ambitions around fisheries will also support the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA), the first binding international agreement to specifically target illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

- **Reducing chemicals & waste.** GEF-8 will continue to build on its past achievements, with a target to directly reduce or avoid 8,630 grams of toxic equivalent of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants emissions to air from point and non-point sources. This is in line with the GEF's responsibility to eliminate the most harmful chemicals, as it serves the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

32. The proposed Integrated Programs will account for a large share of the expected global environmental benefits in GEF-8 -- significantly larger than their relative share in GEF-8. **Error! Reference source not found.** Table 3 provides the distribution of targets for each integrated program and illustrates the following:

- Integrated programs are expected to achieve over half of the targeted results for the six core indicators contributing to biodiversity, land degradation and climate change results in GEF-8; a share of results higher than their relative financing of approximately 50 percent. Using the example of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mitigated, integrated programs target to mitigate 1,323 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, or 57 percent of the total GEF-8 target. This highlights the increased convergence between different focal areas, such as biodiversity with climate change, as demonstrated in many GEF-financed activities that protect areas, while achieving climate benefits. The contribution to combatting climate change is in fact tracked across nearly all integrated programs, showing how integrated programming generate benefits in multiple areas. Likewise, nine out of ten integrated programs will aim to improve practices in landscapes. Collectively, they contribute to 59 percent of GEF-8 targets for this indicator on landscapes under improved practices.
- Integrated programs contribute on average to five core indicators, cutting across focal areas of investment and attesting to the integrated nature of their design and related outcomes. Building on the GEF-7 experience where integrated programs contributed primarily to three focal areas, the scope and depth of interventions will expand to achieve high results in all five focal areas. The learning that occurred through GEF-7 and earlier with the Integrated Approach Pilot programs now translates into a deeper understanding of how to address system change by tackling the drivers of environmental degradation across focal areas. This is how the Sustainable Cities integrated program in GEF-8 is expected to reduce pollutants, chemicals and waste in cities through a better management of waste, the sourcing of sustainable building materials and clean transportation. Conversely, new integrated programs targeting oceans will also yield benefits across multiple results areas, including reduced GHG emissions.
- The intensity of expected results across different Core Indicators varies by integrated program, highlighting careful considerations to achieving higher impact in program design. The conceptual thinking around the design of the integrated programs makes clear that integration facilitates the achievement of multiple benefits. Targets identified in

**Error! Reference source not found.**3 point to the relative contribution of each integrated program to different indicators. For example, the Net-Zero Accelerator will be a major contributor to mitigating GHG emissions, but its contribution to improve practices in marine habitat will be limited.

**Table 3. The expected results from integrated programs in GEF-8**

	Scenarios	Core Indicator 1	Core Indicator 2	Core Indicator 3	Core Indicator 4	Core Indicator 5	Core Indicator 6	Core Indicator 7	Core Indicator 8	Core Indicator 9	Core Indicator 10
Food Systems	US\$5b			0.5	24.2		267	1		25	
	US\$6.5b			0.6	29.3		311	1		35	
Ecosystem Restoration	US\$5b			4.2	8.9		90	1			
	US\$6.5b			4.7	10		102	1			
Sustainable Cities	US\$5b			0.2	2.3		241				500
	US\$6.5b			0.3	2.7		298				750
Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes	US\$5b	51		1	40		231	1			
	US\$6.5b	61		1.3	50		267	1			
Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution	US\$5b						12	1		10	1200
	US\$6.5b						25.9	2		10	2586.2
Blue and Green Islands	US\$5b	0.4	50	0.3	3	36	43	1	0.01	10	243
	US\$6.5b	0.6	58	0.4	4.3	54	63	2	0.02	15	362
Net-Zero Accelerator	US\$5b			0.3	11		153				
	US\$6.5b			0.4	13.5		176				
Blue and Healthy Ocean	US\$5b				0.2	13.6	5.7	2			
	US\$6.5b				0.3	20	8.5	3			
Wildlife Conservation for Development	US\$5b	17		0.1	12.7		42				
	US\$6.5b	21.7		0.1	16.4		50				
Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development	US\$5b	2.5	0.5		2.5	0.5	18				
	US\$6.5b	2.5	0.5		2.5	0.5	18				

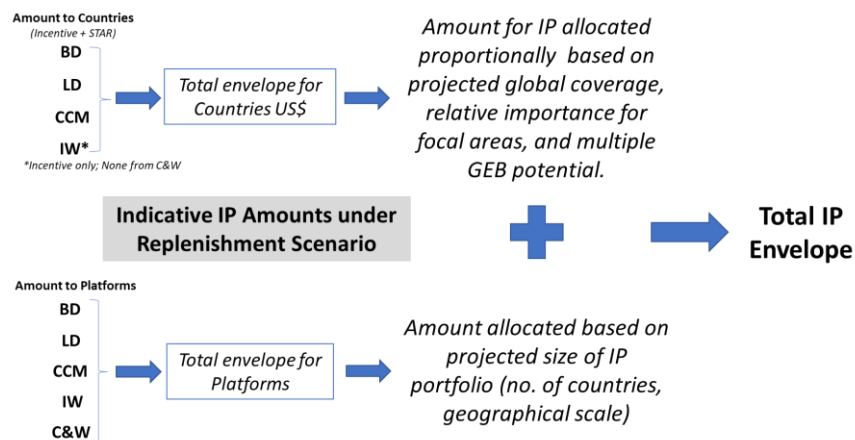
## ANNEX A. FINANCING THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMS (IPs)

As indicated in the GEF-8 Programming Directions document, the IPs are designed to be anchored on and complement the five GEF focal areas. Hence the financial breakdown presented for each replenishment scenario includes explicit amounts for IPs under the focal areas (See Annex B). For four of the focal areas (Biodiversity, Climate Change, Land Degradation, and International Waters) the amounts allocated include separate set-asides for country incentives and global platforms. For Chemicals and Waste, the amount allocated as set-aside is only for global platforms since none of the IPs have an explicit focus on addressing the focal area priorities.

To estimate breakdown of resources for IPs, the following steps were taken (see Figure 2):

- The incentive amounts for STAR focal areas (BD, CCM, and LD) were matched with the country allocations using the proposed ratio of 1:3 to derive the total envelope for countries. The incentive for IW was added to this envelope since it is critical for engaging countries in several IPs including Clean and Healthy Ocean, and Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution.
- Building on programming experience with the GEF-6 IAP programs and GEF-7 Impact Programs, the total envelope for countries was proportionally allocated to IPs based on their relative global coverage, relative importance for the focal areas as determined by amounts contributed, and potential for contributing multiple GEBs relative to GEF-8 ambitions.
- The total envelope for platforms was allocated to IPs based on projected size of portfolio, including number of countries to be potentially incentivized, geographical scale of operation (global, regional, or sub-regional), and potential for leveraging diverse initiatives and stakeholders.
- The total envelope for each IP was then derived by adding the amount for countries and the amount for platform. The final projected envelopes are presented in Table 4.

**Figure 2. Process for Allocating Focal Resources to IPs**



As shown in Table 4, four IPs account for about sixty percent of the total amount allocated for IPs under the different replenishment scenarios: Amazon, Congo Basin, and Critical Forest Biomes (18%); Food Systems (16%); Next-zero Accelerator (14%); and Sustainable Cities (12%). Collectively, these four IPs will play a critical role in addressing ambitious targets related to biodiversity and climate change mitigation, with significant contributions to other focal areas. In addition, they hold the greatest potential for anchoring the *Healthy Planet, Healthy People* framework globally, and for engaging the largest number of countries toward nature-positive, carbon-neutral, and reduce-pollution pathways.

A second set of three IPs account for twenty-three percent of the total envelope: Wildlife Conservation for Development (8%), Greening Transportation Infrastructure (8%), and Ecosystem Restoration (7%). These IPs will primarily address priorities related biodiversity and sustainable land management, but with considerable potential for generating climate change mitigation benefits.

The third set of IPs accounting for sixteen percent of the total envelope include: Clean and Healthy Ocean (7%), Green and Blue Islands (5%), and Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution (4%). These IPs will engage countries, in particular SIDS, with significant potential to safeguard fragile coastal and marine ecosystems. This will be particularly critical for management of conjunctive water systems with potential benefits for biodiversity, waste management, pollution control, and climate change mitigation.

**Table 4. Financing the GEF-8 Integrated Programs**

GEF-8 INTEGRATED PROGRAMS	GEF-8 \$5 BILLION SCENARIO			GEF-8 \$6.5 AND \$7 BILLION SCENARIOS		
	Proposed Envelope for Countries	Coordination Platform	Projected IP Totals	Proposed Envelope for Countries	Coordination Platform	Projected IP Totals
Food Systems	259	20	<b>279</b>	302	20	<b>322</b>
Ecosystem Restoration	112	13	<b>125</b>	128	13	<b>141</b>
Sustainable Cities	182	20	<b>202</b>	242	20	<b>262</b>
Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes	280	40	<b>320</b>	345	40	<b>385</b>
Circular Solutions to Plastic Pollution	58	20	<b>78</b>	125	20	<b>145</b>
Blue and Green Islands	84	11	<b>95</b>	124	11	<b>135</b>
Clean and Healthy Ocean	107	20	<b>127</b>	141	20	<b>161</b>
Greening Transportation Infrastructure Development	115	20	<b>135</b>	147	20	<b>167</b>
Net-Zero Accelerator	214	25	<b>239</b>	247	25	<b>272</b>
Wildlife Conservation for Development	122	20	<b>142</b>	153	20	<b>173</b>
<b>INDICATIVE TOTALS</b>	<b>1533</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>1742</b>	<b>1954</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>2163</b>

## ANNEX B. NOTIONAL FOCAL AREA BREAKDOWNS

GEF-8 SCENARIOS	GEF-8 \$5 BILLION		GEF-8 \$6.5 BILLION		GEF-8 \$7 BILLION	
FOCAL AREA	\$	% of total replenishment	\$	% of total replenishment	\$	% of total replenishment
<b>Biodiversity Focal Area</b>	<b>1502</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>2083</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>2133</b>	<b>30.5%</b>
<i>BD STAR Country Allocations</i>	<i>1090</i>	<i>21.8%</i>	<i>1602</i>	<i>24.6%</i>	<i>1602</i>	<i>22.9%</i>
BD-1: Integrated Landscape/Seascape Management	399	8.0%	678	10.4%	678	9.7%
BD-2: Cartagena Protocol/Nagoya Protocol	58	1.2%	84	1.3%	84	1.2%
BD-3: Domestic Resource Mobilization	117	2.3%	117	1.8%	117	1.7%
Integrated Programs	516	10.3%	723	11.1%	723	10.3%
<i>BD STAR Set Aside</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>8.2%</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>7.4%</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>7.6%</i>
EAs	50	1.0%	50	0.8%	50	0.7%
Cartagena and ABS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	50	0.7%
Global and Regional Programs	125	2.5%	125	1.9%	125	1.8%
IP Global Platforms	65	1.3%	65	1.0%	65	0.9%
IP Country Project Incentive	172	3.4%	241	3.7%	241	3.4%
<b>Climate Change Focal Area</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>20.7%</b>	<b>1113</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>17.3%</b>
<i>CCM STAR Country Allocations</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>12.6%</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>10.8%</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>10.0%</i>
Efficient use of energy and materials	81	1.6%	94	1.4%	94	1.3%
Decarbonized power systems	74	1.5%	86	1.3%	86	1.2%
Zero-emission mobility	74	1.5%	86	1.3%	86	1.2%
Nature-based solutions	53	1.1%	62	0.9%	62	0.9%
Integrated Programs	346	6.9%	372	5.7%	372	5.3%
<i>CCM STAR Set Aside</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>8.1%</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>6.3%</i>	<i>513</i>	<i>7.3%</i>
CBIT	70	1.4%	70	1.1%	110	1.6%
EAs	110	2.2%	110	1.7%	170	2.4%
Support for carbon pricing schemes	21	0.4%	21	0.3%	21	0.3%
Global and Regional Programs	32	0.6%	32	0.5%	32	0.5%
IP Global Platforms	56	1.1%	56	0.9%	56	0.8%
IP Country Project Incentive	115	2.3%	124	1.9%	124	1.8%
<b>Land Degradation Focal Area</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>10.8%</b>
<i>LD STAR Country Allocations</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>8.6%</i>	<i>562</i>	<i>8.0%</i>
LD-1: Sustainable land management	72	1.4%	95	1.5%	95	1.4%
LD-2: Restoration of production landscapes	41	0.8%	55	0.8%	55	0.8%
LD-3: Address land degradation, desertification & drought	72	1.4%	95	1.5%	95	1.4%
LD-4: Improve enabling framework for LDN	58	1.2%	78	1.2%	78	1.1%
Integrated Programs	188	3.8%	239	3.7%	239	3.4%
<i>LD STAR Set Aside</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>2.8%</i>
EAs	23	0.5%	23	0.4%	48	0.7%
Global/Regional Programs	25	0.5%	25	0.4%	25	0.4%
IP Global Platforms	42	0.8%	42	0.6%	42	0.6%
IP Country Project Incentive	63	1.3%	80	1.2%	80	1.1%
<b>Chemicals and Waste Focal Area</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>13.8%</b>
<i>Stockholm Convention</i>	<i>387</i>	<i>7.7%</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>7.4%</i>
EAs	28	0.6%	37	0.6%	62	0.9%
Other Programming	359	7.2%	456	7.0%	456	6.5%
<i>Minamata Convention</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>4.9%</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
EAs	20	0.4%	20	0.3%	45	0.6%
Other Programming	232	4.6%	301	4.6%	301	4.3%
<i>Montreal</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.2%</i>
<i>SAICM</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>1.1%</i>
<i>IP Global Platforms</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>0.1%</i>
<b>International Waters Focal Area</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>11.7%</b>
<i>Blue Economy</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>3.6%</i>
<i>ABNJ</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>1.4%</i>
<i>Enhancing Freshwater Security</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>4.0%</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>3.9%</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>3.6%</i>
<i>IP Global Platforms</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>0.5%</i>
<i>IP Country Project Incentive</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>2.5%</i>
<b>TOTAL FOCAL AREA RESOURCES</b>	<b>4447</b>	<b>88.9%</b>	<b>5611</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>5886</b>	<b>84.1%</b>
<b>Non-Grant Instruments Window</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>3.2%</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
<b>Innovations Window</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>Small Grants Program</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>5.1%</b>
<b>Country Engagement</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMMING</b>	<b>4813</b>	<b>96.3%</b>	<b>6313</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>6813</b>	<b>97.3%</b>
<b>Corporate Budgets</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
<i>GEFSEC</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>2.0%</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>1.8%</i>
<i>IEO</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0.6%</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0.4%</i>
<i>Trustee</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>0.2%</i>
<i>STAP</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.2%</i>

GRAND TOTAL	5000	100.0%	6500	100.0%	7000	100.0%
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