



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Tackling Global Environmental Challenges through the Integrated Approach Pilots

Third progress report on the Integrated
Approach Pilots (IAPs)

October 2015 – February 2016

Summary

In the last quarter of 2015, the GEF Agencies, GEF Secretariat and STAP continued with consultation and outreach toward further development of the IAP programs.

The lead agencies of each integrated approach program consulted nationally, regionally and globally with key stakeholders. These activities are the first step to design the “child” projects (national projects or regional and global projects with national-level activities) and achieved two goals: increased understanding of the approach and methodology behind the integrated programs; and collection of valuable inputs for design of the child projects.

Outreach activities by the GEF and agencies continued to raise awareness of the integrated approach programs, most notably during the UNFCCC COP21 and the UNCCD COP12. In both cases, the audience demonstrated a high level of interest. Many countries expressed an interest in joining the programs, sending a strong signal to the GEF about the importance of these pilots.

Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Designing child projects from the 12 participating countries and the cross-cutting, “hub” project are on track. Most project design teams have already organized design workshops together with representatives of national and sub-national governments and other key stakeholders.
- Most country-specific design teams have undertaken or planned subsequent design missions in January-February 2016, for additional consultations and to collect data for their baselines.
- Swaziland, Kenya and Malawi have done ex ante baseline assessments for mitigation status and potential, using detailed data from fieldwork; others will do so at inception stage.

Next Steps

In the months before the program commitment deadline, the design teams will focus on drafting their respective projects, and organizing validation workshops with relevant stakeholders. With respect to the hub child project, an “editshop” for the project document is scheduled for 31 March-1 April at IFAD Headquarters in Rome with all GEF Agencies and technical partners.

Sustainable Cities

- The World Bank as lead Agency is working with other GEF Agencies to establish a common understanding and approach to linking the Global Platform and with country child-projects for support to participating cities.
- The World Bank is also engaging major actors in the urban sustainability sector, such as WRI, ICLEI, C40, Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities, UN Habitat, among others, to explore and develop partnerships in the areas of sustainability planning, tools and indicators, and financial sustainability.
- Child project preparation activities are well underway in all 11 participating countries, including stakeholder consultations, institutional frameworks for implementation, co-financing arrangements, and baseline information for CEO endorsement. Countries are aiming toward submitting project proposals to the GEF Secretariat by July 2016.

Next Steps

The First Meeting of the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) will convene in Singapore from 7-11 March 2016. It will include two separate working meetings on indicators and finance, a conference with all major stakeholders, and site visits to learn from Singapore's best practices in urban planning. The various sessions will enable participants to share challenges and best practices from their respective cities, which will help inform ongoing work for the child projects.

Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains

- Participating IAP agencies continued to reach out to major actors within the sustainable forestry sector and along the entire supply chain, including, for example, platform or collaboration initiatives, private sector companies, development organizations, financial institutions, academia and think tanks.
- Commodity supply chains were featured at COP21, and the Paris Agreement marked an unprecedented political recognition of the risks of climate change and much-needed acknowledgment of the critical role that forests play in combating climate change.
- A series of meetings and consultations on individual child projects, or on collaborative efforts across child projects, have identified potential intervention strategies at global scale and in targeted landscapes in the four participating countries.
- IAP program design workshop was held in Washington, D.C. (16-17 February) to finalize the theory of change and address cross-cutting issues of resilience and knowledge management.

Next Steps

Some key meetings and iterations are planned as the IAP program design team works toward the commitment deadline. The global validation workshop - to review the overall program design and stakeholder engagement strategy – is also being planned in the coming months.

Milestones and Achievements (October-February)

- Country-specific stakeholder consultations brought together other GEF Agencies with government entities and key technical partners to discuss substantive aspects of the child projects. Feedback from the GEF Council and cross-cutting needs such as gender dimensions, resilience and knowledge management were considered.
- STAP continued developing a framework for monitoring resilience, including indicators and approaches for potential application in child projects. Final draft of the Resilience, Adaptation and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) framework completed, and draft report was produced on sustainability indicators for agricultural commodities.
- All three IAPs were featured at UNFCCC COP21 in Paris, including a session in the Rio Conventions, during which representatives from Cote d'Ivoire, Indonesia and Uganda shared perspectives. Separate events for the Commodities and Sustainable Cities IAPs were held to increase outreach and engage stakeholders.
- The Food Security IAP featured at the UNCCD COP12 in Ankara, Turkey to further strengthen links with initiatives on sustainable land management, including the Great Green Wall Initiative of the African Union.
- The GEF Secretariat and Agencies took part in major conferences and events to continue stakeholder engagement and outreach for the IAPs and major programs, including the following:
 - ▶ Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) Council meeting, 3-5 November 2015, Bellagio, Italy – GEF Secretariat participated to share perspectives on priorities for resilience in the Food Security IAP. The GRP core group invited and accepted a new set of partners in its Partnership Council, including the GEF, UNDP, CILSS, DFID, the World Bank's GFDRR, IGAD and the Zurich Insurance Group. With an initial commitment of \$150 million, this new Resilience Partnership will help the global community pivot from being reactive in the wake of disaster to driving evidence-based investments that enable cities, communities and households to better manage and adapt to inevitable shocks.
 - ▶ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, 12th General Assembly and 13th Roundtable Meeting, 16-November 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia – GEF Agencies on the Commodities IAP organized side events to engage key stakeholders.
 - ▶ International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) and Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, and Engagement (FLARE) Network, Annual Conference, 27-30 November, 2015 - GEF Agencies shared perspectives on the Commodities IAP.
 - ▶ NEPAD TerraAfrica Partnership Steering Committee meeting, December 2015 – GEF Secretariat shared perspectives on the Food Security IAP, including opportunities for alignment with new TerraAfrica Action Plan.
 - ▶ IDH Smallholder Renovation Finance meeting, November 2015, Amsterdam, The Netherlands – GEF Agencies on the Commodities IAP shared perspectives on possible finance models for smallholder tree crops including palm oil.

Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa

Highlights

- The 12 participating countries and the cross-cutting, “hub” project are on track. Most country-specific design teams have organized design workshops together with representatives of national and sub-national governments and other key stakeholders.
- Most country-specific design teams have undertaken or planned subsequent design missions in January-February 2016, for additional consultations and to collect data for their baselines.
- Swaziland, Kenya and Malawi have done ex ante baseline assessments for mitigation status and potential, using detailed data from fieldwork; others will do so at inception stage.

Regional Programming

- With IFAD as lead GEF Agency for the IAP, progress has been made on design of the “hub” child project on cross-cutting capacity building, knowledge services and coordination. Roles and responsibilities have been clearly delineated among participating GEF Agencies and technical executing partners. In addition, four PPG-funded thematic reviews are underway to inform the design of the project and components as follows:
 - i. existing policy and scientific platforms to support dialogue and advocacy for mainstreaming of ecosystem services, climate resilience and gender-sensitive approaches to food security, as well as to support innovations – led by FAO and UNEP
 - ii. approaches to the integration of sustainability and resilience into regional staple food crop value chains – led by UNDP and AGRA
 - iii. agricultural advisory service delivery and opportunities for improved integration of participatory approaches related to scaling up of INRM – led by FAO
 - iv. existing tools and frameworks for monitoring of ecosystem services and socio-economic benefits of INRM, and global environmental benefits – led by CI.
- IFAD is continuing to develop a Hub project component that will ensure coordination and reporting across IAP projects. It is exploring innovative ways of measuring programmatic impacts. One option is outcome mapping that unpacks the theory of change and provides a framework for collecting data on immediate, basic changes that lead to longer, more transformative change, and allows for a plausible assessment of the initiative’s contribution to results. IFAD is also collaborating with Cornell University, working with two co-supervised Masters students to review the state-of-the-art on food security policies in SSA.
- As part of its coordination role, IFAD is monitoring the status of all child projects via a program database and documentation, which is updated as information is available from Agencies. In parallel, IFAD as the lead Agency has compiled comments from Agencies regarding (i) the IAP-FS Tracking Tool and (ii) the STAP Resilience Framework (RAPTA), which has also been used on a trial basis during the design of the Ethiopia country project.
- IFAD and its partner agencies are on track to deliver a fully designed hub child project in time for the program commitment deadline that can provide early and timely technical and capacity building support to the participating countries.

Country Programming

Burkina Faso (GEF Agency: IFAD)

- The child project in the northern region will focus on development of mechanisms to improve food security through sustainable agro-ecosystem management, and linkages of these mechanisms at all decision levels. Three components have been in line with the IAP framework: (i) strengthening capacity of multiple actors at the local and national levels; (ii) scaling-up integrated approaches for sustainable land management in agroecosystems; and (iii) monitoring environmental risks in the context of food security.
- The project has been under “continuous design” since a mission was aborted due to the coup d’état in September 2015. A draft project design will be presented for internal quality control at IFAD in February, after which – if the situation allows – a second mission will visit the country to finalize the design.

Burundi (GEF Agency: FAO)

- The focus is still on establishing a coherent and multi-sector approach to tackle environmental degradation and food insecurity in five high plateau provinces – Bururi, Mwaro, Muramvya, Kayanza and Ngozi. The national policy context includes focus on combating poverty, land degradation and natural disasters, as well as biodiversity conservation and agricultural development.
- Due to insecurity in Burundi, FAO has not carried out design missions on the ground. In the meantime, international and national consultants have been recruited, and FAO and the government agencies have continued preparatory activities where possible (via video link). The team is finalizing a customized household baseline assessment tool (HH-BAT), and – if possible – the training of national consultants. Furthermore, discussions continue with IFAD and representatives of its baseline program (PRODEFI) in the country and between IFAD and FAO headquarters.

Ethiopia (GEF Agency: UNDP)

- The child project is focused on strengthening the country’s institutional framework for integrated approaches in the agro-pastoral systems, covering the highland areas of Tigray, North Shoa, East Hararege and lowland areas of West Hararege, Somali (Hadew area) and the Rift Valley Lakes. Emphasis is on innovations for water resource management and on community-based watershed interventions to increase resilience of the production systems.
- The design team has produced an inception report. It is collecting baseline data, and running a pilot of the Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) framework. In February, the team will consult with the state minister and relevant stakeholders. A RAPTA workshop will be held in March and its validation workshop in May.

Ghana (GEF Agency: The World Bank)

- Design of the child project continues to build on the strong foundation of investing in sustainable land and water management in smallholder production systems. The project is scaling up initiatives in the Northern Savanna zone, which has the highest incidence of poverty and food insecurity and the least climate resilience.

- The national government held a stakeholder workshop in December in Tamale to initiate design of the project. National media coverage helped create awareness of the proposed approach. A local steering committee meeting took place in the town of Wa. The team will finalize detailed activities and documents for Bank Board submission in May 2016.

Kenya (GEF Agency: IFAD)

- The child project has advanced considerably, building on creation of the Upper Tana Water Fund, a unique partnership involving government and development agencies, the private sector and international environmental organizations. This fund is the first of its kind in Africa. With major focus on water resources to sustain flows for agricultural production and other sectoral needs, the project will strengthen management of the country's major "water towers," which are also critical for protection of native flora and fauna.
- Following a design mission in September 2015, the project passed IFAD's internal quality enhancement process in January. The project has received firm commitments from stakeholders – including national and county governments, parastatals and private sector partners – to support design and implementation. The project will be submitted for CEO endorsement in February.

Malawi (GEF Agency: IFAD)

- The country child project is focused on a shift toward a holistic approach to foster sustainability and resilience for food security in smallholder production systems. In addition to strengthening and expanding cross-sectoral teams and platforms at national level, project design is targeting integrated catchment management in four districts that are most affected by land degradation, food insecurity and rainfall variability. Scaling up will be pursued through promotion of options for integrated natural resource management, and removal of barriers to adoption by smallholder farmers.
- The design team did a baseline study in November, including a survey of more than 323 households (in shortlisted target districts) and held 12 focus group discussions. The project passed IFAD's internal quality enhancement process in January. A second design mission in January included consultations with district staff, extension officers and national stakeholders.

Niger (GEF Agency: IFAD)

- The country is building on its 3N national program (Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens) to design the IAP child project for advancing a holistic approach toward increasing productivity of smallholder farms. The focus is still on scaling up of good practices in regions most critical for food production yet affected by environmental degradation (Tahaoua, Zinder and Maradi). IFAD is supporting the government to develop initiatives under the 3N, which will foster sustainability and resilience for food security.
- A baseline design in 2014 identified prospective GEF-funded IAP activities, which a national startup workshop endorsed on January 28. This process will enable the project team to move rapidly to launch the GEF-supported activities. The project document has been finalized and translated, and the team is preparing for CEO endorsement.

Nigeria (GEF Agency: UNDP)

- The child project is still focused on harnessing initiatives to improve food production and food value chains, and seeks to enhance resilience of smallholder farmers to effects of climate change

in the Sudano-Sahelian zone. In addition to strengthening the existing national-level institutional and policy framework for integration of environmental management in production systems, the project will scale up interventions on sustainable land and water management, and introduce innovative tools for monitoring and assessment of global environment benefits and resilience.

- Following a design inception workshop in November 2015, the project team is consulting with various stakeholders in the target geographies and nationally, which will ensure consistency with the IAP framework. The design team is also organizing a visit to Songhai Agricultural Centre in Port Novo in March, and will conduct technical workshops and stakeholder consultations to identify and indicate secured co-financing resources in April.

Senegal (GEF Agencies: IFAD and UNIDO)

- The overall framework and approach for Senegal is consistent with the IAP program, which presents an opportunity for the country to address sustainability and resilience for food security. The framework includes a government planning process at national level, involving all key stakeholders (relevant ministries, agencies and the private sector). Building on this process, the child project will facilitate targeted investments in regions where land degradation and climate change are driving food insecurity. The proposed approach will strengthen food value chains by engaging all major actors, especially at the production end.
- The child project completed IFAD's quality enhancement process in December. A validation workshop will take place in February in Dakar, after which the project document will be finalized and submitted for CEO endorsement.

Swaziland (GEF Agency: IFAD)

- Design of the child project - 'Climate-Smart Agriculture for Resilient Livelihoods' (CSARL) - is now complete, and the CEO endorsement is being finalized for submission to the GEF Secretariat. The project is linked to the Smallholder Market-Led Project (SMLP), which the government of Swaziland and IFAD agreed to jointly finance in March 2015. SMLP aims at reducing poverty and food insecurity of poor rural dwellers, with emphasis on women and youth, through increased agricultural production and productivity, and market-led commercialization of smallholder agriculture. CSARL adds value to SMLP by i) ensuring that resource planning and agricultural production are underpinned by sustainable land and water management (SLWM); and ii) strengthening national capacity for promoting SLWM. SLWM provides a sound ecological base for production, which will be achieved through climate-smart agriculture.

Tanzania (GEF Agency: IFAD)

- The child project is still intended to help the government address two critical needs for sustainability and resilience, focusing on smallholder farmers and pastoralists in the semi-arid areas: 1) a strengthened national-level institutional framework for multi-sectoral cooperation and coordination, and 2) scaled up best practices focused on sustainable land management, ecosystem-based adaptation and biodiversity conservation. The project will build on several national-level policies and strategies addressing agricultural development and economic growth. A recently developed strategy focuses on integrating climate change as a major cross-cutting development priority.
- A recent change in the position of Permanent Secretary for the designated government ministry will likely delay the design phase. Nevertheless, the project team aims to submit the CEO endorsement by the IAP commitment deadline.

Uganda (GEF Agencies: UNDP and FAO)

- The child project is still focused on a targeted approach to address food insecurity in one of the country's most affected regions, the northeastern sub-region of Karamoja. The project will enable the government to strengthen the national platform for investment in sustainable land management (SLM) interventions that integrate broader needs of affected communities in the sub-region. This will also broaden the framework to include other stakeholders, such as those associated with development of markets (private sector). Scaling up efforts will focus on value chains to create opportunities for smallholder farmers in the region.
- The design team completed inception activities, including a workshop and recruitment of consultants. In addition, it completed criteria for selecting project sites and associated baseline programs in consultation with an inter-ministerial technical committee on SLM, and local project partners. A comprehensive household survey using FAO's household baseline assessment tool (HH-BAT) is in preparation.

Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement is progressing at multiple levels: global, regional (in Africa) and national (in the context of country child projects). At the global level, the IAP was a key feature of several events in which the GEF Secretariat and agencies participated, including sessions at COP21 of the UNFCCC in Paris, France, and COP12 of the UNCCD in Ankara, Turkey. In addition, the IAP was a key component for GEF engagement with the Global Resilience Partnership, which is co-led by Rockefeller Foundation, US Agency for International Development and the government of Sweden.

Regionally, the GEF Secretariat and Agencies held preliminary discussions with the TerrAfrica Secretariat, which is hosted at NEPAD Agency. With its newly launched 10-year strategy, the TerrAfrica Partnership offers additional opportunities to advance the integrated approach for food security in Africa.

At national level, the countries also reached out to stakeholders. Malawi is collaborating with IMWI – Pretoria office for water management and institutional elements and is designing activities related to linking IAPs with other initiatives. Project concepts of Burkina Faso and Ghana were presented in Ankara at the UNCCD COP, and Ghana's will also be presented in March 2016 at both the Bank's Environment & Natural Resources global meeting and the Land and Poverty conference. The FSIAP was the subject of a side event co-organized with the GEF Secretariat at the UNCCD and UNFCCC COPs in the fall of 2015. Finally, outreach materials are being produced and will be distributed, for example, at the Extended Constituency Workshop in February for southern Africa.

In the news

The Upper Tana Water Fund is the first of its kind in Africa. It has received important media coverage over the past 12 months, including in the Guardian, SciDev and Voice of America.

Looking ahead

In the months before the commitment deadline, the design teams will draft their respective projects, and organize validation workshops with relevant stakeholders. With respect to the hub child project, an "editshop" for the project document is scheduled for 31 March-1 April at IFAD Headquarters in Rome with all GEF Agencies and technical partners.

Sustainable Cities

Highlights

- The World Bank as lead Agency is working with other GEF Agencies to establish a common understanding and approach to linking the Global Platform and with country child-projects for support to participating cities.
- The World Bank is also engaging actors in the urban sustainability sector, such as WRI, ICLEI, C40, Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities and UN Habitat, among others, to explore and develop partnerships in the areas of sustainability planning, tools and indicators, and financial sustainability.
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Global Programming

The Sustainable Cities IAP program is an ambitious attempt to promote urban sustainability, recognizing the unique window of opportunity that comes with rapid urbanization. As mayors in developing countries seek to transform cities into resilient hubs of growth, there is a growing demand for innovative tools and knowledge to help them make informed decisions. Initiatives such as the Compact of Mayors, C40 Large Cities Climate Leadership Group, and the Rockefeller Foundation 100 Resilient Cities are already playing an important role in helping address this need.

The World Bank as lead Agency for the IAP program is reaching out to engage these initiative to further strengthen the overall support for cities, and bring specific additional value by enhancing the environmental governance for the resilience and sustainability of the cities. The global programming there focus on creating a Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC) dedicated to providing space for collaborative engagement by cities with aspirations for sustainability, and a wide range of entities already working to support those cities. This Global Platform will engage partners and city networks to promote integrated urban design, planning and management, resulting in sustainable, resilient, and environmentally sound urban development.

The GPSC will bring together cities, agencies, technical partners and city based associations towards a common goal of designing sustainable and resilient cities. The day to day activities under GPSC will include extensive and continuous consultations and technical support to cities based on their demands and needs, and the expertise available within the partnership players of the GPSC. This will include Data/Indicators & Tools, Sustainability Planning, and Financial Sustainability among other such "services". These services will be delivered in the form of capacity building, training, technical assistance, review of sustainability plans, documents and processes. North-south or south-south exchanges will be strongly encouraged and facilitated.

Country Programming

Paraguay (City: Asuncion; GEF Agency: UNDP)

- In late December 2015, the consultant team for the design of the “Asunción Green City of the Americas” child project was assembled. The cycle of meetings with national counterparts began on several issues: urban planning, biodiversity, transport, solid waste, disaster risk management, gender, etc.
- National institutions involved so far include the Secretariat of the Environment, the Ministry of Public Work and Communications, the National Secretariat for Emergencies and the Secretariat of Strategic Planning. Preliminary meetings were held with authorities from the Municipality of Asuncion who came into office in December 2015. Joint meetings will likely be held in February; NGOs, academy and other stakeholders will be informed to ensure adequate participation in project design and implementation.
- Baseline information and a draft result framework are expected by a workshop in February that will engage most national counterparts and UNDP. The workshop will review this information and adjust as necessary to successfully complete the child project design phase, in line with the IAP Sustainable Cities Program and the GPSC.

Mexico (Cities: Campeche, La Paz and Xalapa; GEF Agency: IDB)

- The Mexico child project will focus on development of sustainable clean projects in three cities: Campeche, La Paz and Xalapa. In each city, the IDB team has worked with local, state and federal authorities in identifying priorities that will benefit from the IDB’s Emerging and Sustainable Cities Initiative (ESCI) financing. In addition to the GEF grant of US\$ 15 million, the Mexican government will provide US\$ 110 million.
- The country has established three major components for the integrated approach, which are being developed under the child project: 1) Solar Complex for La Paz Public Buildings, 2) Waste-to-Energy Project for Xalapa and 3) Bay Clean-Up Project in Campeche.
- IDB specialists and consultants have engaged with city municipalities, local and state authorities on priorities for investment during design missions. The first mission in September 2015 covered all three participating cities, and discussed the overall framework for the child project.
- In November 2015, IDB specialists and consultants took a second mission to all three cities for consultations on priorities related to water/wastewater, solid waste and energy. This was followed by subsequent visits to La Paz and Xalapa (December 2015 and January 2016) to elaborate with local and state authorities, needs on water/wastewater and solid waste.

Peru (City: Lima; GEF Agency: IDB)

- Peru has established five major components for advancing the integrated approach for sustainability in the city of Lima, which are being developed under the child project: 1) Sustainable planning, 2) Monitoring climate change variables, 3) Biodiversity conservation, 4) Strategic investments for a sustainable Lima and 5) Institutional strengthening. The breakdown of GEF financing will include 30% infrastructure (US\$ 1.9 million) and 70% technical assistance (US\$ 4.43 million).
- On a first mission to Lima in September 2015, IDB specialists met with state and local authorities,

and followed up with a second mission in January 2016. The team is now preparing application documents and holding meetings to define areas of intervention. Stakeholders include the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima and other national, regional and local authorities, as well various actors of civil society, the academia, the business and financial sector, among others. The objective is to identify actions that can achieve the biggest impact within the time frame of the project.

Brazil (Cities: Recife and Brasilia; GEF Agency: UNEP)

- A Brazilian Knowledge Platform (+250 cities/users) is being developed with a focus on IT tools, indicators, content management, social media and capacity building. This will be an important bridge to the SC-IAP, with a focus on Recife and Brasilia. Recife will focus on green transport (solar boats, bikes and electric cars, ferries), green roofs, filtering gardens, intermodal stations and a transit app with a range of themes. Brasilia will focus on watershed restoration, dumpsite soil remediation, renewable energies (solar and LED pilots) and an eco-econ zoning tool. Themes include: clean water, metro area, and an increasing population.
- All the project development teams (one team for each city in Brazil and another team for indicators) have validated the project scope and have developed a detailed work plan and deliverables for the project development phase. A coordinator has also been hired to work with both cities and to bring together all of the necessary materials.

Vietnam (Cities: Hue, Ha Giang, Vinh Yen, and potentially others; GEF Agency: ADB)

- The GEF grant of US\$ 9 million under the SC-IAP will be linked to a separate US\$ 4.5 million SCCF-project that is also under design, and leverage an additional US\$ 180 million through an ADB-supported baseline project Green Cities I Program. This program will support urban and global environmental improvement and climate resilience in the three IAP cities, including preparation of Green City Action Plans (GCAPs). ADB finance will be provided through results-based lending, and is expected to be approved in September 2016. It will support investments into priority urban infrastructure across the three cities based on the GCAPs. The GEF SC-IAP will be integrated and processed with the loan.
- GEF SC-IAP has started a review of the GCAPs. This is expected to lead to recommendations for modifications and additional priorities, including a holistic, integrated approach to urban development and the mainstreaming of environmental and global environmental concerns into GCAPs and individual investments. A particular focus is on climate resilience. Discussions have started with planning teams and city decision-makers.
- GEF SC-IAP will also support national upscaling of sustainable, integrated, climate-resilient urban development. It will help the central government prepare a national framework that will prioritize, provide incentives and develop capacity for green, climate-resilient city investments across Vietnam. It will include sustainable cities indicators to guide an integrated planning framework and linked financial mechanisms.
- Finally, GEF SC-IAP will demonstrate or pilot two-three activities in support of sustainable, climate-resilient city development. This will demonstrate the use of small grants to achieve local economic and global environmental benefits and increase climate resilience in the urban setting. The GEF SC-IAP demonstration funds could be used to support physical investments, the use of software, or innovative finance or risk management mechanisms such as climate insurance at the city level.

China (Cities: Tianjin, Nanchang, Ningbo, Shijiazhuang, Beijing, Shenzhen and Guiyang; GEF Agency: WB)

- The GEF SC-IAP China child project will focus on transit-oriented development (TOD) and planning integration. It will reflect agreements with Ministry of Finance (MOF) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Rural Development (MOHURD) during the identification closing workshop in November in Beijing. The World Bank Country Director for China, Mongolia and Korea also endorsed this direction in December 2015.
- The project would focus on developing a Diagnostic Tool and Toolkit for TOD, which would be a scientific, innovative and scalable instrument for China's cities to help achieve more low-carbon and sustainable urbanization. It is expected the TOD Tool/Toolkit would form an overall City TOD Platform owned and guided by MOHURD through a high-level multi-agency steering committee. This is considered a strategic and coherent way to frame the project with the integrated approach pilot of GEF and COP21-related commitments of cities.
- The tool/toolkit would be developed with multiple modules (e.g. technical, institutional, incentives, approaches, applications, etc.) that enable complete analysis of the broader economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of TOD. This includes potential global benefits such as GHG emissions reduction and sustainable land management, as compared to business-as-usual scenarios. The toolkit would aim to help cities evaluate readiness for TOD and identify a range of pathways and interventions to materialize TOD given their diverse contexts. Cities would improve the toolkit through experiences from the pilots, as well as through knowledge sharing, and feedback mechanisms and monitoring. The Global Platform for Sustainable Cities would play a key role in sharing lessons with cities globally.

India (Cities: Jaipur, Bhopal, Mysore and Vijayawada-Guntur; GEF Agency: UNIDO)

- The India project will focus on integration of sustainability strategies into urban planning and management to create a favorable environment for investments in infrastructure and service delivery. The major components of the India child project include 1) Sustainable urban planning and management, 2) Pilot projects / Technology demonstration, 3) Partnerships, investments and knowledge platform, and 4) Monitoring and evaluation.
- The objectives and components were agreed during an initial coordination meeting in August 2015 between UNIDO and Ministry of Urban Development (chaired by Joint Secretary-MoUD), together with representatives of the IAP cities.
- In September and October 2015, the project design team gathered data and assessed prospective technology demonstration projects. This was followed by a joint UNIDO-GEF Secretariat mission to the IAP cities in November 2015, for consultation and data-gathering with city Mayors/Commissioners and city-level stakeholders, as well as visits to potential intervention sites.
- In December 2015 and January 2016, UNIDO held an experts' writeshop at Headquarters in Vienna for preparation and writing of the project document for GEF CEO endorsement. A Sustainable Cities Workshop is planned for February 2016 in New Delhi for national-level stakeholder consultations and validation by city/state/national counterparts of the project document.

Malaysia (City: Melaka; GEF Agency: UNIDO)

- The government of Malaysia has established two main objectives for its child project, focused on the city of Melaka: i) to promote an integrated approach to urban policy-making and management guided by an evidence-based, multi-dimensional and broadly inclusive planning process that balances economic, social and environmental resource considerations; and ii) to build awareness and institutional capacity, and promote investment in climate-risk mitigation technologies through demonstration projects.
- Accordingly, two major components will deliver the project: 1) Integration of climate risks in urban planning and management (national policies for strategic direction and demand creation for sustainable cities; incentive schemes [funding models, green procurement, PPPs, etc.]); institutional capacity of policy-makers at the national level, focusing on policy coordination partners of Malaysia's Smart City Program; increased adoption of electric vehicles promoted through demonstration activities of solar-powered charging facilities, smart-grids, IT applications, etc.; demonstration of energy efficiency and renewable energy applications in commercial and government buildings; awareness-raising events for policy-makers, industry and end-users at the local and city levels; and 2) Monitoring and evaluation.
- A Stakeholder Inception Workshop in November 2015 gained inputs for development of the full-fledged project document. Consultations between project counterparts are still ongoing, led by the project executing partner, MIGHT. The local consultant has drafted a full-fledged project document, which will be finalized in the coming weeks.

South Africa (City: Johannesburg; GEF Agencies: UNEP and Development Bank of South Africa—DBSA)

- South Africa has already developed national indicators on sustainable cities, while Johannesburg also has local indicators (Growth and Development Strategy—GDS 2040) to articulate a desired environmental path. Johannesburg hopes to invest in BRT corridors and nodes, develop a green building index, assess energy consumption, explore fuel alternatives for public transport, assess current waste composition and process, address food security (assess food flow and create food action plan), train local officials, invest in social housing, and create a biogas project for food waste, among other actions.
- The project development team has validated the project scope and developed a detailed work plan and deliverables for the development phase. A formal Memorandum of Understanding underpins collaboration between Johannesburg and the GEF Agencies.
- Johannesburg hosted the month-long EcoMobility World Festival in October 2015, in partnership with ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. The festival allowed commuters to leave their cars at home and encouraged the use of public transport, cycling and walking. Through various events and dialogues, the Festival allowed citizens to reclaim street space and provided a platform for mobility experts, local government leaders and private sector representatives to discuss sustainable urban transport solutions for the future.

Senegal (Cities: Dakar, Diamniadio and Saint Louis; GEF Agencies: WB and UNIDO)

- The consultant hired by the World Bank on August 2015 prepared a background document on the sustainable cities approach at national level and has identified activities that would lead to expected outputs and outcomes.

- Consultants have been developing the UNIDO component since January. The World Bank has already developed its component as part of the PROGEP 2; it has also begun recruiting a consultant to develop the CEO endorsement request by consolidating the two components.
- A national validation workshop will be organized after a first draft of the consolidated document becomes available. Subsequently, each implementing agency will undertake an internal validation process before submission of the project document to GEF. This submission is scheduled sometimes during March.

Côte d'Ivoire (Cities: Abidjan, Bouake and San Pedro; GEF Agencies: AfDB and UNIDO)

- The GEF grant of US\$ 5.2 million will be linked to a US\$ 120 million AfDB loan, which will engage the Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Environment, District of Abidjan, and municipalities of Bouake and San Pedro.
- The overall objective is to enhance local capacity to assess and respond to environmental degradation through application of integrated sustainable urban planning and management methods, while encouraging uptake of innovative lower carbon technologies to reduce GHG emissions and improve air quality. The child project will be delivered through the following four components: 1) Improving urban mobility planning and management, 2) Assessing and improving air quality (UNIDO), 3) Sustainable urban transportation infrastructure, and 4) Capacity building, knowledge management and replication activities.
- Preparations have begun under the PPG with recruitment of the consulting firm in charge of the GEF component. The Bank organized a preparation mission in November 2015 with involvement of all stakeholders, including District of Abidjan, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, CSOs and private sector entities. The mission, jointly organized by AfDB, JICA and European Investment Bank (EIB), discussed preparation of the Abidjan Urban Transport Project as key component of the IAP child project.
- For the UNIDO component, a steering committee (Cellule Technique Opérationnelle: CTO) was established on 24 November 2015 by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The Centre for Anti-Pollution (Centre Ivoirien pour Antipollution: CIAPOL) was selected as the national counterpart for execution of this component. In line with its comparative advantage, UNIDO technical departments related to Energy, Environment and Agri-Business Development, based on the specific project scenario and upon request from the beneficiary country, provide technical assistance and services to ensure smooth project approval and start-up.

Outreach & Stakeholder Engagement

- The GEF Secretariat and World Bank co-organized several events on the IAP during COP21 in Paris with a series of partners.
- The World Bank and other agencies have engaged multiple actors in the urban sustainability community, exploring the possibility of joint activities in such areas as climate change, transit-oriented development and indicators for sustainable cities. Stakeholders include WRI, ICLEI, C40, 100 Resilient Cities, UN Habitat, among others.
- To further explore the possibilities of the GPSC as an international platform for urban sustainability, a GPSC Meeting on Partnerships is scheduled for 8 March among major technical institutions and networks and IAP implementing agencies.

Looking Ahead

The First Meeting of the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities will convene in Singapore from 7-11 March 2016. It will include two separate working meetings on indicators and finance, a conference with all major stakeholders, and site visits to learn from Singapore's best practices in urban planning. The various sessions will enable participants to share challenges and best practices from their respective cities, which will help inform ongoing work for the child projects.

Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains

Highlights

- Participating IAP agencies have reached out to multiple actors within the sustainable forestry sector and along the entire supply chain, including, for example, platform or collaboration initiatives, private sector companies, development organizations, financial institutions, academia and think tanks.
- Commodity supply chains were featured at COP21, and the Paris Agreement marks an unprecedented political recognition of the risks of climate change and much-needed acknowledgment of the critical role that forests play in combating climate change.
- A series of meetings and consultations on individual child projects, or on collaborative efforts across child projects, have identified potential intervention strategies either at the global scale or for each country. IAP program design workshop was held in Washington, D.C. (16-17 February) to finalize the theory of change and address cross-cutting issues of resilience and knowledge management.

Supply Chain Programming

- The design team on financial transactions met in December 2015, with IFC, UNEP-FI and WWF-US. The group recapped the last six months in relation to potential project activities, budgets and next steps.
- Inter-agency consultations with stakeholders were held in Indonesia in November and Paraguay, followed by detailed design workshops in Brazil and Indonesia. Additional discussions are underway with key implementing and project partners.

Oil palm

- IAP program inception meeting was held in Jakarta, Indonesia in November 2015, with the agency consortium and representatives of government and key potential partners. Remarks from the GEF Operational Focal Point highlighted the need for a green economy approach, including creating jobs and alleviating poverty. They also underlined the need to ensure sustainable economic growth, maintain the national carrying capacity of the land, ensure interconnections of IAP program with national projects financed through STAR allocations and involve financial, as well as grassroots, stakeholders.
- A multi-stakeholder (including government) project design workshop in Jakarta, Indonesia on 25-27 January was followed by a field visit to West Kalimantan for consultations with provincial authorities, local farmer groups and companies. The Jakarta workshop engaged all major

stakeholders to discuss the overall IAP framework, and establish strategic entry points for the three major supply chain components (production, transactions and demand). The emphasis was on support to production, which enabled a more focused discussion on how the IAP can directly influence producers (smallholders and companies) toward sustainable and resilient practices. More than 40 participants attended the workshop, with representation from government agencies, civil society, development partners and the private sector. A key highlight was reference to the recently launched “Indonesia Palm Oil Platform” (InPOP), which is now the de facto anchor for all activities associated with the palm oil supply chain. InPOPs’ four working groups include 1) Increasing smallholder capacity, 2) Environmental management and monitoring, 3) Governance and mediation and 4) ISPO certification and market access. By aligning the IAP with these working groups, the GEF can now more directly influence and support transformation of the supply chain for this globally important commodity.

- In Liberia, where interest in palm oil plantations is increasing, a country-level consultation is planned for late February.

Soy and beef

- In early December, UNDP and IFC design teams met in Paraguay to explore ongoing work on supply chain and opportunities for the IAP, focusing on the Chaco region.
- In mid-December, the Brazilian government confirmed its commitment to the IAP program, which opened the way for a three-day multi-agency and stakeholder consultation workshop on 20-22 January. The first two days were focused on technical discussions on the IAP program framework, and involved representatives of participating GEF Agencies, GEF Secretariat and several Brazilian organizations. On 22 January, a half-day meeting was held with government officials, led by Ms. Ana Cristina Barros, Secretary of Environment and Forests in the Ministry of Environment. The meeting focused on the Matopiba region; the government has highlighted the region as a priority for the IAP program to engage in the soy supply chain. It was agreed the target landscape will emphasize engagement with stakeholders on the production end, while harnessing priorities for demand and financial transactions components.
- Formal consultations were also held between GEF Agencies and the government entities in Paraguay, where the priority landscape will be the Chaco region.

Outreach and Stakeholder Engagement

IAP agencies have reached out to multiple actors within the sustainable forestry sector and along the entire supply chain. These include, for example, platform or collaboration initiatives, private sector companies, development organizations, financial institutions, academia, donors and think tanks.

Platform/collaboration initiatives – Outreach to Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil, Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil, Tropical Forest Alliance, Consumer Goods Forum, ISEAL and Global Green Growth Institute. The RSPO meeting in November 2015 included a session to identify key global issues and strategies to advance sustainable palm oil. With over 100 participants globally, the sessions were broken out by geography: China, EU, SE Asia, Americas, India and Rest of the World, with participants including private sector, government and civil society. The IAP design team also attended side events organized by the RSPO Financial Institutions Task Force (FITF) and visited IFC program sites in North Sumatra, focusing on independent smallholder productivity improvement and standards adoption (RSPO).

Private sector companies – Outreach and presentations to, or meetings with, trading, plantation

or manufacturing companies, including Cargill, Musim Mas, Sine Darby and Mondelez. In addition, the demand and transactions projects hosted a successful workshop in Miami on 14 January with soy trading companies from Latin America, including ADM, Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, Noble/COFCO, Wilmar, Amaggi and Marubeni.

Financial institutions – Meetings have been held with Rabobank, Santander and HSBC.

Development organizations/non profits/charities/PPP initiatives - Extensive outreach by the design team, including to Moore Foundation, DFID, Solidaridad, Oxfam, Rainforest Alliance, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), EcoAgriculture Partners, IDH, UNEP TEEB, UN REDD, Meridian Institute, Supply Change/Forest Trends, Proforest, TNC, London Zoological Society, Wetlands International, Governors' Climate and Forests Fund, and World Resources Institute. This was further enhanced through participation in an IDH Smallholder Renovation Finance meeting (November 2015), a one-day meeting in Amsterdam to review a joint-funded study on the possible finance models for smallholder tree crops, including palm oil. The study showed there are limited models for smallholder replanting/renovation in the oil palm sector to learn from, and that any renovation to date has been heavily subsidized by the public sector banks.

Think tanks/academia – Outreach to the Global Canopy Programme, Trucost, the Paulson Institute, the University of Wisconsin and the University of Michigan, all of which will play an important role for adaptive management and learning on the overall approach to taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains.

Looking Ahead

Some key meetings and iterations are planned as the IAP program design team works toward the commitment deadline. A global validation workshop is being planned for later in the year to will review the overall program design and stakeholder engagement strategy.



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