



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Tackling Global Environmental Challenges through the Integrated Approach Pilots

Report for the GEF Council

June – October 2015



Table of Contents

Introduction	4
IAP Programs at a glance	6
Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa (FSIAP)	7
Program Framework Development	7
Country Programming	8
Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach	12
Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains (CIAP)	14
Program Framework Development	14
Supply Chain Programming	16
Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach	19
Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot Program (SCIAP)	20
Program Framework Development	20
The Global Knowledge Platform (GKP)	20
Country Programming	22
Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach	23
Resilience as a Cross-cutting Issue	24
Annex 1 - Overview of the IAP Programs	26

An aerial photograph of a natural landscape. In the foreground, a dense green forest borders a dark river that curves through the scene. Beyond the forest, a wide, flat plain stretches out, leading to a range of mountains in the distance under a clear sky. A teal-colored banner is overlaid on the top left of the image, containing the title 'Introduction' in white text.

Introduction

On June 4, 2015, during its 48th meeting, the Council approved the three integrated approach pilots (IAPs) (see Annex 1 for summary). This report provides an update on activities since then to advance further development of the programs, spanning the period June-October 2015.

Council members welcomed the IAPs for their groundbreaking approach. They reiterated the importance of country ownership and alignment with country priorities during their subsequent development. Each of the programs represents a significant step by the GEF toward holistic and synergistic investment in generating global environmental benefits. The Council therefore called for a strong institutional framework in their development, including collaboration with relevant actors already engaged with the issues, and engagement by the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) in expounding the scientific underpinnings and theory of change for the programs.

The IAP programs represent an important step toward implementation of the GEF 2020 strategy and delivery on focal area strategies in the GEF-6 Programming Direction. The GEF 2020 vision is a long-term strategy that seeks to position the GEF as champion of the global environment, supporting transformational change and achieving global environmental benefits at scale. To pursue this long-term vision, the IAPs collectively embody the following key principles of the GEF 2020 strategy:

- Address drivers of environmental degradation. They will proactively seek out and promote interventions that focus on the underlying drivers of global environmental degradation, and support coalitions that bring together partnerships of committed stakeholders around solutions to complex environmental challenges.
- Support innovative and scalable activities. They will advance and support innovative ways of doing business and focus on activities that are scalable across multiple countries, regions and sectors through policy, market or behavioral transformations.
- Deliver the highest impacts, cost-effectively. They will keep a clear focus on maximizing the global environmental benefits by investing in cost-effective solutions to major environmental challenges.

Following Council approval of the IAP programs in June, significant progress has been made toward their further development and preparation of the child projects. Highlights are presented in this report for each IAP. Engagement by GEF Agencies, technical partners and STAP is helping clarify major cross-cutting issues for ensuring coherence and consistency within each and across all programs. To support these multi-agency and multi-stakeholder platforms, the GEF Secretariat has been assisting GEF Agencies and countries throughout this process as needed. Key milestones and achievements for the period June to October are presented in Box 1.

Box 1 - Milestones and Achievements (June-October)

- Organization of an Interagency Task Force for the IAPs, which includes lead Agencies for the IAPs (IFAD, UNDP and World Bank), GEF Secretariat and STAP. The Task Force will serve as platform for discussing all major issues of relevance across the IAPs, to facilitate timely actions during development of child projects.
- Preparation of preliminary draft of harmonized and customized tracking tools for each IAP. The tools are customized according to the objectives identified in the Council-approved Program Framework Documents (PFDs). This will ensure that individual child projects under each IAP will contribute only to those objectives of focal areas already identified in the PFDs.
- Organization of meetings by lead GEF Agencies to address priorities and needs for design of child projects under the IAPs. These meetings brought together other GEF Agencies, STAP and key technical partners to discuss substantive aspects of the programs, taking into account feedback from the GEF Council and cross-cutting needs such as gender dimensions, resilience and knowledge management.
- Development of country programming processes by GEF Agencies to initiate design of child projects under the programs, including consultation meetings with government agencies in Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa for the Sustainable Cities IAP.
- Increased engagement by STAP in further development of a framework for monitoring resilience, including indicators and approaches for potential application in child projects.
- Participation by the GEF Secretariat and Agencies in major conferences and events to continue stakeholder engagement and outreach for the IAPs and major programs, including the following:
 - Embracing a New Era of Eco-Civilization: New Agenda, New Normal, New Action, June 26-28, Guiyang, China – GEF contribution featured a High-Level Dialogue on the Sustainable Cities IAP, including participation by the GEF CEO
 - High-Level Forum on Sustainable Development: Inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals in Municipalities, July 8, New York – GEF contribution on the Sustainable Cities IAP
 - Aspen Institute Food Security Strategy Group meeting, July 7-9, Milan, Italy – GEF contribution featured the Food Security IAP, including participation by the GEF CEO
 - Third International Conference on Financing for Development, July 13-16, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia – GEF contribution featured a High-Level Dialogue on the Sustainable Cities and Food Security IAPs, including participation by the GEF CEO and heads of GEF Agencies
 - UNEP Conference on Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Food Security in Africa, July 30-31, Nairobi, Kenya – GEF contribution featured the Food Security IAP as a model for investing in integrated management of production systems for ecosystem-based adaptation
 - Africa Green Revolution Forum, Lusaka, Zambia – GEF contribution to the forum through a special session on the Food Security IAP, which emphasized the importance of sustainability and resilience in efforts to transform African agriculture
 - SDG Summit in NY, September 23-25 – GEF participation in policy discussions on Sustainable Cities, Food Security in Africa and Supply Chain of Global Commodities.

IAP Programs at a glance

IAP Program	Food Security	Commodities	Cities
GEF Agencies ¹	IFAD (Lead), CI, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, World Bank	UNDP (Lead), CI, IADB, UNEP, World Bank (IFC), WWF	World Bank (Lead), ADB, AfDB, DBSA, IADB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO
Program financing			
Program financing approved (<i>USD</i>)	106,359,290	40,332,518	137,522,072
Agency fees approved (<i>USD</i>)	9 572 336	3,629,927	12,403,984
Total financing approved (<i>USD</i>)	115,931,626	43,962,445	151,583,106
Indicative co-financing (<i>USD</i>)	805,361,640	443,200,000	1,478,647,433
Number of countries (directly involved)	12	6	11
Geographical coverage	Africa	Global	Global
Indicative, expected global environmental benefits			
Land under integrated management (<i>ha</i>)	5,000,000	23,000,000	-
Sustainable land management (<i>ha</i>)	5,000,000	-	-
GHG emissions avoided or reduced (<i>MtCO_{2e}</i>)	10-20	80	106
Genetic diversity of crops and animals maintained or increased in the production landscape (%)	15-25	-	-
Land cover (<i>increase, %</i>)	10-20	-	-

¹ Note: Lead GEF Agencies are responsible for overall coordination and delivery of the programs, while all other GEF Agencies listed are involved in design and implementation of at least one child project under the programs.

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



Program Framework Development

Following Council approval of the program, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – the lead agency for FSIAP – has taken major steps to engage the participating countries, other GEF Agencies and key technical partners for design of the child projects. With a view to promoting coherence across the 12 national child projects, and to identify ways in which participating GEF Agencies and country stakeholders could collaborate effectively during the project design phase, IFAD hosted a one-day design workshop in Rome, Italy, on June 18, 2015.

The workshop brought together representatives of the seven GEF Agencies that are involved in FSIAP. Other participants included STAP and various partner institutions such as the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) and Bioversity International. The workshop contributed toward a common understanding among participants on several critical design aspects. These included the importance of addressing climate change and other risks in program design; the challenges and opportunities of monitoring and assessing resilience and ecosystem services; and ways in which the program could harness rapidly evolving geo-spatial tools to inform design and implementation. Participants also agreed on a number of practical next steps, including to further specify the niche of FSIAP; to develop a knowledge management strategy for the program; and to provide further technical guidance to country design teams to foster program coherence. IFAD is now compiling these into a guidance note that will inform the teams responsible for designing country child projects.

Following the consultation with Agencies and partners, IFAD has proposed a division of roles and responsibilities for the regional, cross-cutting child project on capacity building, knowledge services and coordination. This was a critical step toward a design workshop in September, where Agencies engaged with countries on a detailed proposal for how the regional project could serve countries' national-level actions.

STAP also continues to be closely involved in development of the IAP program, including participation in the design meetings and workshops. STAP's role has primarily focused on identifying indicators for agro-ecosystem resilience, specifically the Resilience, Adaptation and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) framework described in Box 2. STAP introduced the RAPTA at the FSIAP meeting in February 2015, and addressed it again at the June 2015 IAP meeting. The RAPTA is an approach to assess the resilience of social-ecological systems (including agro-ecosystems) to potential future stresses such as from climate change. The approach involves the following components:

- i. initial bio-physical and socio-economic description
- ii. assessment of system resilience and whether there is a need for adaptation or transformation
- iii. identification of intervention and/or governance options
- iv. emphasis on multi-stakeholder engagement throughout.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) is developing guidelines to apply the RAPTA under guidance from STAP and the GEF. As an initial step, CSIRO held a planning workshop in September 2015 in Canberra, Sydney. STAP and experts on social sciences and resilience contributed to these discussions. UNDP provided a GEF Agency perspective on how the RAPTA could contribute to an assessment of resilience and be applied during the design and implementation of projects. STAP and CSIRO presented the draft guidelines for consideration by agencies and countries at the IAP design workshop in September. The guidelines will be finalized by December 2015, and STAP will publish them to accompany the technical report on “The Resilience, Adaptation and Transformation Assessment Framework: from theory to application.”

Knowledge Management and Learning

An important priority for the IAP program is to strengthen learning and adaptive management through a robust knowledge management system at all levels of implementation. As part of the regional “hub” child project, IFAD as lead GEF Agency will seek to align the knowledge management actions at three levels: the programmatic level to foster coherence between child projects; the national level for potential South-South exchanges; and the global level in line with other ongoing initiatives involving GEF Agencies and major scientific partners. The efforts will ensure a substantive and comprehensive approach to capturing knowledge resources in the form of data (including spatial data), tools and best practices, and lessons from implementation.

Country Programming

Since Council approval of the program, GEF Agencies have been engaged with each of the 12 participating countries on a process for design of child projects. IFAD as lead GEF Agency joined forces with other GEF Agencies and partners to organize a program-level design workshop on September 23-25, 2015, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop was attended by the country representatives from 11 of the 12 participating countries (Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda). Other participants included representatives from GEF Agencies, GEF Secretariat, STAP, UN-REDD, CSIRO, Ecoagriculture Partners, European Space Agency, Bioversity International and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa.

The workshop provided country design teams with an opportunity to share progress and work together to resolve common challenges. Specifically, it created space for country design teams to learn from each other in accordance with the overall program framework; establish a clear understanding of the interactions between the regional and country projects; and agree on the requirements needed from each project and on the best tools to meet them. Each country team was allocated a time slot to present their design plans and outline steps toward delivering the fully developed project for CEO endorsement. The design plans take into account the following: a clear theory of change that includes both food security and environment; description of agro-ecological context and existing baseline projects; description of integrated landscape and/or value chain approach; and institutional framework for ensuring harmonization, monitoring and assessment, and knowledge management. The following paragraphs includes highlights of the country projects as presented:

Burundi – With FAO as GEF Agency, the country is working with several development partners to establish 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. The project will build on several major initiatives on climate-resilient agriculture as a basis to foster sustainability and resilience. The proposed approach will draw on existing frameworks to target and scale-up interventions in the production landscapes. This will ensure that all on-the-ground investments address environmental problems and improve agro-ecosystem productivity at scale.

Ethiopia – The government has a number of national policies on climate-resilient growth and green economy, and recently adopted an Agriculture Development-Led Industrialization



strategy as a basis for advancing technologies (fertilizer, seeds and infrastructure) to improve productivity. Building on these national frameworks, the government has embarked on a series of coordinated programs focused on food security and climate change adaptation for smallholder farm households. These programs involve a wide range of national institutions and development partners, including GEF Agencies, and will serve as a basis to foster sustainability and resilience. With UNDP as GEF Agency and a major development partner, the government will strengthen its 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. The project will ensure focus on innovations for water resource management and on community-based watershed interventions to increase resilience of the production systems.

Ghana – The agriculture sector in Ghana is currently driven by the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy, which includes a focus on science, policy and institutions. The country has a strong foundation of investing in sustainable land and water management, specifically in smallholder production systems, and the GEF has been a strategic partner for generating global environmental benefits through investments in innovative practices. With the World Bank as GEF Agency, the proposed project will build on sustainable land and water management initiatives in the Northern Savanna zone, which has the highest incidence of poverty and food insecurity and is the least climate-resilient. GEF financing will enable the government to strengthen participatory processes to support integrated management of production landscapes and value chains. This will maximize opportunities for smallholder farmers to harness and safeguard valuable ecosystems in the fragile agro-ecology.



Kenya – Working within the framework of the country’s Vision 2030, the Government of Kenya has established a streamlined agenda for addressing environmental priorities nationally. A major focus is on management of water resources to sustain flows for agricultural production and other sectoral needs. The government has targeted the country’s major “water towers,” which are also critical for protection of native flora and fauna. The existing baseline includes the creation of the Upper Tana Water Fund, a unique partnership initiative involving government agencies, development partners, the private sector and international environmental organizations. With IFAD as GEF Agency, the proposed project will enable the government to institutionalize integrated management of water resources in the major river basins. Through this effort, targeted interventions will be implemented at scale across the watershed, with upstream and downstream interests linked through a payment for ecosystem services scheme. A robust monitoring and assessment platform will be established to focus on ecosystem service flows and resilience. The national framework will ensure that the Upper Tana model influences action for other water towers around the country.

Malawi – The country has an Agriculture Sector-Wide Approach that includes three main focus areas: food security and risk management; agri-business and market development; and sustainable land and water management. Despite these very important priorities, the country continues to face major challenges with improving food security, especially with smallholder farm households. With IFAD as GEF Agency, the proposed project will support a shift toward a holistic approach to foster sustainability and resilience. In addition to strengthening and expanding cross-sectoral teams and platforms at national level, project activities will focus on 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.

Niger – The country’s new 3N national program (Nigériens Nourish Nigériens) is a major endeavor by the government to address priorities for smallholder agriculture, which underpins the country’s food security. The program already embodies a holistic approach toward increasing the productivity of smallholder farms. IFAD as GEF Agency is supporting the government to develop initiatives under the 3N, which will serve as a basis to foster sustainability and resilience for food security. The focus will be on policy and institutional frameworks to promote environmental management in food production systems. The project will facilitate scaling up of good practices in regions most critical for food production yet affected by environmental degradation (Tahaoua, Zinder and Maradi).

Nigeria – Nigeria’s agriculture is dominated by about 6.2 million smallholders who account for over 90% of the national food production, and play a critical role in the country’s growing demand for food and feed. Yet smallholder agriculture throughout the country remains vulnerable to effects of environmental degradation, including effects of climate change. The government has invested in several major initiatives over the last decade to improve natural resource management in the most affected regions. With UNDP as GEF Agency, the proposed project is building on existing 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.

Senegal – The government has embarked on a major effort to improve productivity in agro-sylvo-pastoral systems across the country, and for which a number of donors and development partners have been engaged. The overall framework and

approach is consistent with the IAP program, which presents an opportunity for the country to address sustainability and resilience. With support from IFAD and UNIDO working jointly as GEF Agencies, the government has initiated a planning process that includes a specific focus on national-level institutional framework. It will involve all key stakeholders, including relevant ministries, agencies and the private sector. Building on this framework, the proposed project will facilitate targeted investments in regions where food insecurity is driven by land degradation and effects of climate change. The proposed approach will strengthen food value chains by engaging all major actors, especially at the production end. This will include innovative practices for water management such as through use of renewable energy for irrigation and diversification of the production systems.

Swaziland – The government has a 25-year National Development Strategy that underpins investment in environmental sustainability, and an existing framework for integrating environment and agriculture through sustainable land and water management. Building on this national context and experience with smallholder farmers in the Lower Usuthu region, the government is seeking to advance sustainability and resilience across all production systems. With IFAD as GEF Agency, the proposed project will support the establishment of multi-stakeholder and cross-sector frameworks to foster supportive policies and investment in integrated approaches, and focusing specifically on climate-smart agriculture for resilient livelihoods. Scaling up will be pursued through value chains that link farmers to markets, with emphasis on promoting sustainable land and forest management practices.

Tanzania – The country has several national-level policies and strategies addressing agricultural development and economic growth, and recently developed a strategy focused specifically on integrating climate change as a major cross-cutting development priority. The national framework for implementation of the policies and strategies is embedded in the Vice President's office, which allows for engagement of all government entities at the highest level. With IFAD as GEF Agency, the proposed project

will help the government address two critical needs for sustainability and resilience, focusing on smallholder farmers and pastoralists in the semi-arid areas. First, it will strengthen the existing national-level institutional framework for multi-sectoral cooperation and coordination, which will ensure that all priorities are aligned to maximize potential for synergies at national level. Second, it will promote scaling up of best practices focused on sustainable land management, ecosystem-based adaptation and biodiversity conservation.

Uganda – The government has embarked on a targeted approach to address food insecurity in one of the country's most affected region, the northeastern sub-region of Karamoja. The region has diverse production systems that are highly vulnerable to land degradation and effects of climate change. The approach is therefore holistic and includes a number of major investments covering adaptation, livelihoods, climate-smart agriculture and conservation of natural resources. With joint support from UNDP and FAO as GEF Agencies, the proposed project will enable the government to strengthen the existing national platform for investment in sustainable land management interventions that integrate broader needs of affected communities in the Karamoja 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.

It was also made clear from the design team presentations at the workshop that all 11 countries are on track to deliver fully designed projects by the program commitment deadline. The GEF Agencies are fully engaged with implementing the Project Preparation Grants for countries that requested them. The target agro-ecologies, stakeholders and baselines have been established in all the countries. For some, such as Niger, Senegal, and Swaziland, consultation processes are well underway. Others such as Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tanzania started with establishing the national context for stakeholder engagement, and now have a plan and timeline for the design process.

Overall, the following were identified as key priorities for consideration by the country-level design activities:

- a. creating or strengthening of a purpose-driven multi-scale/multi-stakeholder platform to enable dialogue and exchange in and outside the country, and influence in-country policies. The project will provide a clear definition of advocacy role and mechanisms, establish a strong program coordination unit, foster collaboration between the different ministries, operationalize existing policies and ensure harmonization with existing platforms for enhancing resilience.
- b. elaborating a strategy for scaling-up and scaling-out of interventions, that is demand-driven and promotes cooperation by different partners (private sector, development agencies, civil society, etc.). Specifically, ensure harmonization and coherence with all partners and activities in the field, have a clear baseline project to scale out the activities, strengthen extension services and staff, develop best practices for investment in landscapes and value chains, promote access to market to ensure sustainability and ownership of the activities by communities, identify champions at early stage of the design, build on ongoing initiatives, show added value of the GEF investment and bring in the private sector.
- c. establishing framework for monitoring and assessment with indicators for global environment benefits and resilience, and the knowledge management platform.

With inputs from the GEF Secretariat, STAP and scientific partners, the workshop also discussed cross-cutting priorities, including resilience and gender dimensions. In addition, various tools and methodologies were presented and discussed as opportunities to strengthen monitoring and knowledge management in the overall program. The regional cross-cutting project will address capacity needs in the countries and ensure harmonization of the child projects to reinforce

program-level coherence. It will also promote engagement with regional-level initiatives and institutions, including the African Union and NEPAD Agency.

Finally, most countries participating in the IAP program are also involved with other initiatives lead by the GEF Agencies. This includes the AfDB resilience program in the Sahel and the World Bank resilience program for the Horn of Africa. At the same time, other countries such as Chad and Zambia have expressed keen interest in aligning their Council-approved projects with the IAP program. Both countries are working with AfDB as GEF Agency, and will benefit from all cross-cutting regional activities planned under the IAP program.

Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach

The IAP program has created opportunities for the GEF Secretariat and Agencies to explore potential linkages with other major initiatives and stakeholders focusing on food security issues in Africa and globally. This includes the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), EcoAgriculture Partners and the Aspen Institute. In addition, the GEF Secretariat is also engaged in outreach activities to highlight the IAP program as an innovative option to promote investment in sustainability and resilience for food security. The focus of discussion with these entities is on collaboration to increase potential for transformational change and impact.

In a continued effort to increase outreach and engagement with key processes on agriculture and food security in Africa, the IAP program was also featured at several major events and conferences. At the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from July 13-16, the GEF Secretariat organized a high-level side event to examine the role of partnership for financing sustainable development, focusing on the IAP programs for food security and sustainable cities (<https://www.thegef.org/gef/node/11336>). The discussion emphasized that food security and cities represent complex issues requiring partnership to address, and for which the GEF



has an important role to play.

The IAP program also featured at the 2nd Africa Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Food Security Conference, organized by UNEP from July 30-31. More than 1,200 delegates from governments, research and policy institutions, civil society, the private sector and youth organizations attended the event. The IAP program was considered in a session on “innovative financing models” as a model for investing in sustainability and resilience for food security. Finally, the African Green Revolution Forum (AGRF 2015), held in Lusaka, Zambia from September 29-October 2 also featured a session on the food security IAP. The session presented a timely opportunity to discuss elements of the IAP program as proposed in order to promote the integrated management of ecosystem services in smallholder agriculture and food value chains.



Taking Deforestation Out of Commodity Supply Chains (CIAP)

Since the Council's approval, the Agency consortium has continued its regular series of Steering Committee conference calls that focus on activities for the project preparation process and submission of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) requests. These resources will allow participating countries and Partner Agencies to proceed promptly with the complete design of their respective projects, including stakeholder consultations. The fully developed project proposals will be submitted for Council review and CEO endorsement by the intended program commitment deadline of June 30, 2016.

Program Framework Development

The International Finance Corporation hosted an initial Agency Consortium meeting on July 22-23, 2015 in Washington, DC to help plan for the preparation phase of the child projects. This meeting was also attended by colleagues from STAP, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (GEF IEO) and the GEF Secretariat (GEFSEC). The meeting was seen as a vital step to link Agencies' developing dialogues with potential participating countries into a program that makes the most of the supply chain approach across geographic and technical areas. Issues discussed included roll-out of deepening dialogue with prospective country partners, PPG planning and project document preparation, roles and responsibilities of the partners and further development of the Steering Committee, communications and stakeholder engagement. The groups also welcomed the input from GEF IEO and STAP colleagues, particularly on M&E planning and the integration of impact research into the IAP design process. Early discussion of these topics was seen as particularly useful in ensuring M&E and impact research are central to the IAP from this early stage of PPG implementation. The following timeline and milestones were also prepared:





Milestone	Timeline
Establishment of country teams and government engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency country team briefings both remotely and face-to-face dialogues • Continuation of national government dialogues (then remains ongoing throughout entire process) 	August 2015
Country/global data gathering and logframes development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider stakeholder mapping and engagement strategies developed and implemented (then remains ongoing throughout entire process) • Baseline data and assessment • Landscape mapping and intervention options identified • Logframes exercises with governments and stakeholders • Demand-related partnerships identified and potential transactions identification • FI partnerships identified and secured • Co-financing secured 	September-November
Finalization of data gathering and logframes	December
National-level stakeholder logframe consultations	January/February
M&E workshop	February/March
Program global stakeholder workshop	Early March
Program Commitment Deadline	June 30

Supply Chain Programming

The GEF Agencies for this IAP program have been very active in the months since Council approval. As part of the project preparation phase for the program components, consultation has been underway in the major countries, including Brazil, China, Indonesia, Liberia and Paraguay. It has focused on entry points for commodity supply chains appropriate to the national context in line with the program components. This will ensure a strong bottom-up aspect to design of the child projects, while strengthening country ownership. The discussions have taken different courses within the separate countries, in accordance with the commodity supply chains. This reflects the importance of the initiative to a very wide range of stakeholder groups as shown in the table below.



Supply Chain	Palm Oil	Soy	Beef
<i>Support to Production</i> Lead: UNDP; with IADB, CI and WWF	Indonesia and Liberia as participating countries; engagement with Round tables, private sector, production systems and smallholders; Tropical Forest Alliance and Consumer Goods Forum	Brazil and Paraguay as participating countries; engagement with market/private sector actors, and production systems	Brazil and Paraguay as participating countries; engagement with landscape-level production systems, private sector, production and traceability systems
<i>Enabling transactions</i> Lead: WB/IFC; with UNEP and WWF	Engagement with private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies	Engagement with private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies	Engagement with private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies
<i>Generating Responsible Demand</i> Lead: WWF; with UNDP	Engagement with private sector and Round tables, Consumer Goods Forum	Engagement with private sector and Round tables, Consumer Goods Forum; fast-growing Asian markets (such as China) as priority	Engagement with private sector and Round tables, Consumer Goods Forum



Supply chain activities

As the in-country dialogues progress, the form of the child projects and the IAP program as a whole begin to interact. Support to Production opportunities are identified where each child projects assists and is assisted by the others to achieve not only location-specific success, but also the program goals. As the Support to Production and Enabling Transactions child projects are developed and locations and national partners identified, the project on Generating Responsible Demand will become more directly focused on identifying the buyers of soy, beef and palm from participating countries in order to enter into specific dialogue about purchases from the countries and pilot landscapes. The Agencies have been in dialogue with the associations and individual companies that buy commodities from the countries so they can be firm parts of the program, providing market signals down to the producer countries and landscapes.

Soy and beef

Following Council approval of the program in June, in Brazil, the GEF Agencies have been engaged in dialogue and consultation with the Ministry of Environment on potential entry points within soy and beef supply chains. Current dialogue is exploring how the Support to Production component could be aligned with current efforts of the Brazilian government and complement the strategic actions of agricultural development planning. The focus is on a potential partnership framework that could help municipalities and producers of the commodities make the transition to sustainable agricultural landscapes. This could include strengthening implementation of the country's Forest Code, and ensure expanding access of Brazilian products to increasingly demanding markets for social and environmental sustainability.

Engagement of Paraguay has a head start with existing efforts addressing beef- and soy-driven deforestation in the Atlantic forest. Consultations by GEF Agencies with government and other stakeholders have centered on production-based activities within the Chaco region, which

has come under intense deforestation pressures recently. A design team has been established in-country and is now drafting production-based options as entry points for the IAP program. This will build on landscape-level initiatives for soy and beef production, and on existing government efforts to develop the national platform for soy and beef. The IAP program will further develop links with the private sector and the national chambers of commerce. At the same time, there is a key focus on identifying means through which the IAP program can create synergy with other initiatives. These initiatives include those of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS) and various initiatives driven by the private sector that are also relevant for the Enabling Transactions component.

Responsible Demand related activities have included dialogue with both individual companies and organizations developing awareness of the program and the potential for collaboration between the IAP and supply footprints. Discussion has been ongoing with associations such as Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) and Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS), and their individual members. Consultations by GEF Agencies with various government officials is focusing on potential ways for the IAP program to support China's efforts to raise awareness, build capacity and foster South-South exchange among the many actors involved with green commodity trade in China. The IAP program has generated considerable interest from the government particularly in relation to the "one road one belt" strategy, with a focus on supply chain for soy, which is an important commodity in the country.

Palm oil

The Agencies working on the Support to Production have initially focused on engagement in the participating countries to establish specific entry points for the palm oil supply chain. In Indonesia, consultations have focused on coordination with the substantial GEF-funded portfolio, including the GEF-6 project on sustainable forest management and a range of other initiatives on forests and palm oil. Entry points for the IAP program include a specific

focus on how out-growers can be involved in the overall supply chain approach. The design team is engaging key stakeholders including the Indonesian Oil Palm Association, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance. The supply chain entry points will link to the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019, the ongoing national REDD+ efforts, Ministry of Agriculture's peatland rehabilitation initiatives and the Ministry of Environment and Forests' efforts to develop over 12 million ha of Indonesian Forest accessible to communities with the World Bank. In addition, the entry points will also link with the 10 year Framework Document on Sustainable Consumption and Production in Indonesia, and potential support toward achievement of Indonesia's INDC targets.

The Support to Production component is also creating opportunity to harness the momentum led by the Tropical Forest Alliance 2000 and Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) on palm oil development in Liberia. This process has been a major force in driving sustainable palm oil development and given the very wide stakeholder engagement provides the IAP program with a clear entry point. At the same time, other initiatives are also developing processes (e.g. IDH, Norway and private sector entities), focusing particularly on smallholder palm oil production methodologies. The design team will concentrate on ensuring that the supply chain approach is fully embedded within the existing and potential future investment landscape. With Agencies already engaged in the country, the IAP program will build on the solid foundation of the Palm Oil Technical Working Group and the palm oil principles, and act as a key driver to move these forward in line with the national action plan.

Responsible Demand has focused attention on outreach to the CGF and Round Table on Sustainable Oil Palm (RSPO), aiming to identify opportunities for awareness raising and engagement with companies in general as entry points. This will be a valuable aspect of the IAP program as it is through these initial market leaders that demand "pull" is created, which is essential for the market-based mechanism to operate.

Enabling Transactions

Often seen as the most innovative element of the Commodities IAP program, the transactions child project is following up a number of leads to support commercial transactions. As many of these are under development, disclosure of potential individual transaction or organization is not possible. However, they include efforts to generate transactions to improve traceability in large beef supply chains, credit lines for sustainable agri-business and the potential to developing trade finance discount for palm oil trades. There has been considerable interest in how smallholders, who have traditionally been excluded from commercial finance, can be included through novel partnerships and arrangements – this is particularly important where improvement of smallholder production is seen as a key means to increase overall sector production. Additional analysis is also being carried out on how the IAP can support the further development and implementation of green banking protocols guidelines and regulations for integrating environmental issues into financial decision making. Work is also underway to see how the use of existing risk tools such as the IFC's Global Map of Environmental & Social Risk in Agro-commodity Production (GMAP) can be refined for use within the IAP to refine country-commodity combinations and risk scores. It should, however, be acknowledged that the transactions elements is being developed in real time through an iterative process; it will really only be fully developed as the other child projects and the program as a whole solidifies.

Adaptive Management and Learning – coordinated by UNDP

Across all of these discussions, the overall program theory of change remains the primary focus; i.e. promoting sustainable practices for major commodities to take deforestation out of entire supply chains. This allows individual national activities to be developed in a coherent and consistent manner, to allow the program to reach its full potential rather than merely become a series of loosely-related national interventions. With the program coordination team in place, efforts are now underway to link the child projects in a systematic, but flexible manner; develop the

means to aggregate M&E outputs from the child projects to provide a comprehensive view of the program's progress and effectiveness; and further develop the research on relevant issues with STAP and other stakeholders.

Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach

The GEF Council emphasized the need to strengthen the underlying theory of change for the program. This included the potential role of targeted research activities to increase understanding of key aspects of the proposed supply chain approach. The GEF Secretariat and Agencies are working together with STAP to address this need, including the following:

- Investigate further the demand-side regulatory measures that are applicable to the program.
- Explore alignment with existing initiatives on deforestation-free supply chains, as well as incorporating lessons learned from initiatives such as the World Bank BioCarbon Fund's Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes and the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 to increase private sector interest and support.
- Focus on creating enabling environments (including land-use planning, available land, financing), and producer capacity and practices (restoration, monitoring and enforcement, dialogue).

The program agencies continue to have dialogue on how to collaborate with the World Economic Forum, the Consumer Goods Forum and Tropical Forest Alliance, as well as with their individual members. In addition, dialogue with DFID has explored how to form links between the program and the 2015-18 round of the Forest Governance, Markets and Climate Program. The program partners continue to have dialogue with a range of other stakeholders, including the Climate and Land Use Alliance. They also explore opportunities for collaboration with IDH, drawing on its experience of building effective partnerships for sustainable market transformation. Similarly, cooperation dialogue is ongoing with the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation on how the program can establish

links with its recently approved Forests and Agricultural Markets Initiative.

The GEF Agencies and STAP are also in contact with the International Forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) and will participate in the first annual conference of the Forests and Livelihoods: Assessment, Research, and Engagement (FLARE) Network, November 27-30, 2015. This event will advance cutting-edge knowledge on forest-based livelihoods, and help develop tools, methods and indicators to assess how, where and why interventions function within the larger landscape context.



Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot Program (SCIAP)



Program Framework Development

During the reporting period, Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) were requested for 9 of the 12 child projects, and approved by GEF Secretariat. The resources will allow the participating countries and agencies to start project design and proposal development immediately. The approved PPGs include one for development of the cross-cutting child project or Global Knowledge Platform, which is led by the World Bank.

The Global Knowledge Platform (GKP)

The World Bank prepared a detailed plan for development of the child project for a Global Knowledge Platform (GKP), which will support countries and cities across a range of activities related to sustainability of planning and financing, and promote an integrated approach to urban sustainable development. The GKP will serve as umbrella for the SCIAP, making the country child projects more than the sum of their individual parts. Working with cities and the implementing agencies, the GKP will aim to forge a common vision of sustainable city development across different countries and cities. It will do so by providing a range of services to cities participating in the IAP program, complementing and supplementing those to be provided by the implementing agencies. These activities will be organized around three key themes in various thematic areas: tools and metrics (“indicators”), sustainability planning and financing. Cutting across these components will be knowledge management, capacity building and global outreach. The cross-cutting elements will extend to other cities not currently part of the program.

Each topic will be handled by a working group to define and deliver products and support. A preliminary plan and potential deliverables for each topic have been proposed and discussed with other GEF Agencies and participating cities, and will serve as a basis for further consultation. The World Bank is also working toward organizing an annual meeting that will bring together all the SCIAP city participants, implementing agencies, knowledge providers and city networks, as well as other interested cities. Technical workshops and trainings will be held between each annual meeting to complement discussions. The following timeline and milestones were proposed for the GKP.



Milestone	Timeline
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock taking of existing initiatives and work by cities/countries/partner institutions (desk review, country visits and consultations – internal and external) 	June-December 2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of a comprehensive draft work program for GKP 	January 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global meeting (with participation of all SCIAP countries, agencies and knowledge providers) for consultation on GKP. Subject to availability of funding. 	February-March 2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of WB’s internal approval process and submission to GEF CEO for approval 	March-June 2016

The World Bank, as lead agency for the Global Knowledge Platform, organized a two-day workshop (October 8-9) in Paris to engage with countries on the overall framework and approach for the IAP program, including links between country projects and the GKP. Representatives from 10 of the 11 countries (Brazil, China, Cote d’Ivoire, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, and South Africa), and participating GEF Agencies attended the workshop. The meeting was structured to: (i) establish a common vision for the IAP program, including theory of change and a program-level results framework; (ii) share information on the child project activities; (iii) provide input for the work program for the GKP; and (iv) to discuss consistency and coherence between the design of the child projects at city/country level and the GKP. GEF Secretariat and STAP participated to provide support and input on cross-cutting issues and priorities, including the GEF tracking tool, resilience and gender dimensions. During the meeting, the

participating country teams presented their project activities and key challenges facing project implementation, and shared their ideas on the interaction between the GKP and their city-level projects. The World Bank presented its approach to the GKP and deliverables to ensure complementarity between the two tracks. The meeting also served as a good opportunity for the experts and country teams to exchange lessons and identify thematic areas that are of common interest to most of the participating cities.

STAP engagement in the SCIAP continues to focus on measuring urban sustainability and resilience, building on publication of the Sustainable Urbanization Policy Brief last year. The effort is on identifying a limited number of scientifically sound indicators that could ultimately help demonstrate whether a city has become more sustainable as a result of GEF investment. After early discussions with a number

of international organizations and expert groups, STAP was invited to participate in the January and October 2015 meeting of International Standards Organization (ISO) indicator working group ISO/T268/WG 2 (Sustainable Cities). Initially with the University of Toronto's Global Cities Indicator Facility, the working group is now chaired by the World Council on Cities Data (WCCD). Under the WCCD, the group produced the first ISO Standard on Cities, ISO 37120. It is now working on augmenting this achievement with resilience indicators for cities.

During February 2015, STAP intensively engaged with World Bank-led working groups to help develop the PFD and Global Knowledge Platform concepts, with input including:

- compiling and submitting detailed input from additional partners (such as the University of Toronto and the WCCD) on indicator development
- flagging larger conceptual and/or strategic issues related to streamlining of indicator selection (to ensure alignment of the child project and IAP objectives with the GEF 2020 strategic priorities), as well as the overall partitioning of process vs output indicators and minimized use of subjective rating scales for the IAP Results Framework
- flagging of potentially useful research efforts (e.g. satisfying calls from the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives and other practitioners to find ways to better track urban metabolism, which STAP recognizes can also help create a link between IAPS on sustainable cities, and food security and commodities).

STAP has continued to collaborate with the World Bank and GEF Secretariat. For example, it has commented on the draft program results framework, and assisted with the World Bank-led October 2015 IAP meeting. The IAP meeting is focused largely on creating synergistic action with the ISO process, which will run concurrently. STAP also continues to focus on potential downstream contributions, including the piloting of urban "metabolism" indicators within the IAP. In this regard, STAP is also exploring how to adapt the RAPTA framework to the urban social-ecological

system, to help ensure that child projects select their own indicators.

Country Programming

Some participating countries have already initiated consultation processes that will help facilitate project design:

Brazil – The executing agency, Programa Cidades Sustentáveis, together with the implementing agency, UNEP, organized a side event, "Inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Municipalities" in the High-Level Forum on Sustainable Development in New York on July 8. The side event explored two issues: how to incorporate the SDGs' city goal into Brazilian cities' planning process, and who should be involved. The event contributed to a common understanding among participants on several design aspects, such as improving municipal governments' capacity to work with those urban dwellers who lack basic services. Participants also agreed on a number of practical next steps, including the target of working with more than 300 Brazilian cities to ensure their voluntary adoption of the SDGs' city goals and supporting these cities with integrated urban planning process.

China – The executing agency, Ministry of Housing and Urban and Rural Development (MHURD), together with the implementing agency, World Bank, organized a design workshop in Beijing on July 22. The workshop attracted 56 participants, including representatives from the seven pilot cities, Ministry of Finance, MHURD and GEF Secretariat. The workshop rendered two significant results. First, the seven cities agreed to set up a project management structure directly under the Mayor's office to truly promote cross-sectoral integration. Second, a sense of partnership and collaboration started to form among the seven cities through the introduction of the Global Platform functions.

India – The government has designated UNIDO as GEF Agency for preparation of the child project, and the Agency organized an official mission to New Delhi and the pilot cities in early

August. Through meeting with the Indian Ministry of Urban Development and the pilot cities, UNIDO scoped out a work plan and identified urban solid waste management as a priority for consideration in developing the project.

Mexico – The GEF Agency IADB organized two conference calls with the three pilot cities in June. Important design issues, such as investment priorities, knowledge management and scaling up strategies, were discussed. The three cities agreed to “map” their investment needs and prepare some preliminary research to better identify investment priorities. An official mission to the country is scheduled for the second week of September. The mission will lead to a much more defined work plan.

Stakeholder Engagement and Outreach

The program has already benefited from an intensive outreach to, and consultation with, a wide range of stakeholders. As a result, the GEF Agencies and countries will benefit from strong relationships with major entities and programs focused on cities, including the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, C-40, World Resources Institute, the World Council on City Data (WCCD), UN-Habitat, Rockefeller Foundation, Philips Lighting, Siemens Infrastructure and Cities, and others. These discussions are gaining traction and, as a result, positioning the GEF and IAP on sustainable cities as key priorities for the following upcoming events:

ISO Sustainable Development and Resilience of Communities – City Indicators Paris Conference, October 5-6 – the GEF is invited to present the SCIAP. Out of 23 IAP cities, Johannesburg in South Africa is the only one that has adopted ISO 37120. WCCD is ready to help more cities to be certified ISO 37120.

Lima-Paris-Action-Area Cities and Regions Day preparation meeting, October 11, Bonn, Germany – the GEF is invited to participate in the preparation meeting and contribute to the discussion on a five-year work plan.

EcoMobility World Festival, Johannesburg, October 2015 – The mayor of Johannesburg

kicked off the EcoMobility World Festival, and the project implementation team of the South Africa Child Project highlighted the IAP at the Festival.



Resilience as a Cross-cutting Issue



In addition to tackling several major drivers of environmental degradation, the IAP programs demonstrate an unprecedented level of multi-country engagement and institutional collaboration. As a result, each program has already established a foundation for the GEF to engage with a wide range of policy processes and alignment with other relevant initiatives funded by development partners. The GEF Council specifically called for such purposeful linkages to ensure the IAP programs add value beyond the confines of targeted geographies (regions, countries or cities), species, habitats or ecosystems.

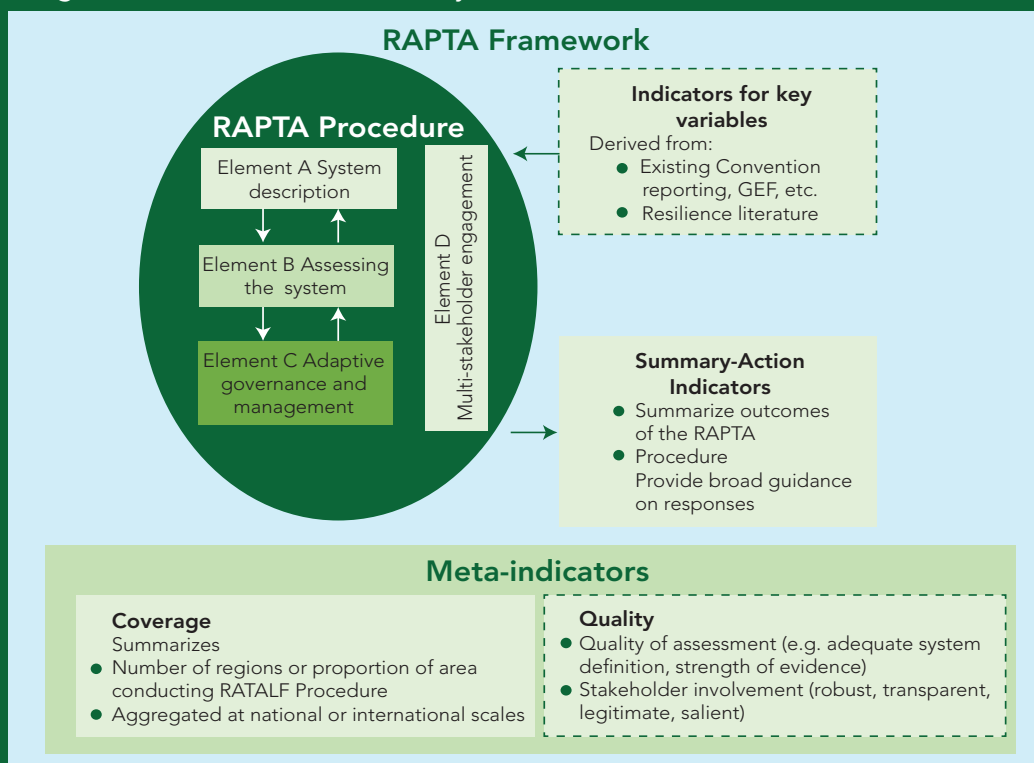
Development of the IAP programs will also play a key role in addressing resilience as an important cross-cutting issue of importance for the GEF. Building on input from the GEF Council and guidance from STAP, the IAP programs fully embrace the concept of resilience, taking into account the complexities of social-ecological systems across both urban and rural landscapes. Resilience – the capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change so as to retain essentially the same function, structure, identity and feedbacks – is critical for ensuring the sustainability of the global environment and livelihoods. For the IAP programs, STAP is leading a major effort with CSIRO and other scientific partners to develop the RAPTA framework. This will be a participatory, iterative approach to guide assessment of resilience of social-ecological systems and support the design and development of response measures (see Box 2).

The IAP program on food security in Sub-Saharan Africa will focus on how to maintain or enhance the flow of goods and services from agro-ecological systems over time in the face of climate change and other shocks. In the context of the commodities IAP program, a potential focus will be on the continued ability of supply chains, despite external shocks, to increase and maintain the share of sustainably produced commodities, while not increasing deforestation. The IAP program on sustainable cities will include resilience as a key component of sustainability planning tools to be developed and implemented by the participating countries.

Box 2 - Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) Framework

The RAPTA framework is a structured participatory approach that assists users to develop a process-level understanding of the system, which will inform planning of interventions and identification of indicators for monitoring and assessment (see Figure below). It guides users to apply a multi-stakeholder process to describe the system, including the key interactions between social, economic and environmental elements. It also enables users to identify key driving variables and vulnerable aspects that should be the focus of interventions and monitoring. The evaluation stage assesses system resilience and the need for adaptation or transformation. RAPTA can be used to compare resilience between different complex systems and to monitor progress in enhancing resilience over time.

With STAP guidance, CSIRO is developing guidelines to apply the RAPTA in the Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa (FSIAP) program. It is anticipated that countries will be able to use RAPTA during the design of child projects under the IAP programs, as well as to guide monitoring and assessment. The draft guidelines will be presented at the design workshop for the food security IAP program in September 2015, and at the UNCCD Conference of the Parties in October 2015. The guidelines will be finalized by December 2015.



Overview of the Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Assessment (RAPTA) framework. The components with solid outlines are presented in O'Connell et al. (2015)¹. Dotted outlines indicate elements that require further work to develop and elaborate. RATALF stands for Resilience Adaptation Transformation Assessment and Learning Framework.

¹ O'Connell, D., Walker, B., Abel, N., Grigg, N. (2015) The Resilience, Adaptation and Transformation Assessment Framework: from theory to application. CSIRO, Australia. The report is available on the STAP website: <http://www.stapgef.org/the-resilience-adaptation-and-transformation-assessment-framework/>

Annex 1 - Overview of the IAP Programs

The IAP program on Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa is closely aligned with the core development priorities of countries in sub-region. It recognizes the need to enhance the resilience of agriculture and food systems in the face of growing threats from climate change. This approach will position the GEF to more effectively respond to the challenge of meeting future demand for food on a planet of 9 billion by 2050, while safeguarding the ecosystem service that underpins production systems. The focus on Sub-Saharan Africa will ensure this approach is fully aligned with the growing momentum by governments and development partners for an African Green Revolution, which is focused on increasing smallholder farmers' access to improved seeds, fertilizers and markets. The IAP will specifically promote innovations to safeguard land, water and crop genetic diversity, and increase focus on climate-resilient practices in smallholder agriculture. This is very much in line with the commitment by countries to the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program of the African Union, and the recent Malabo Declaration to accelerate Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.



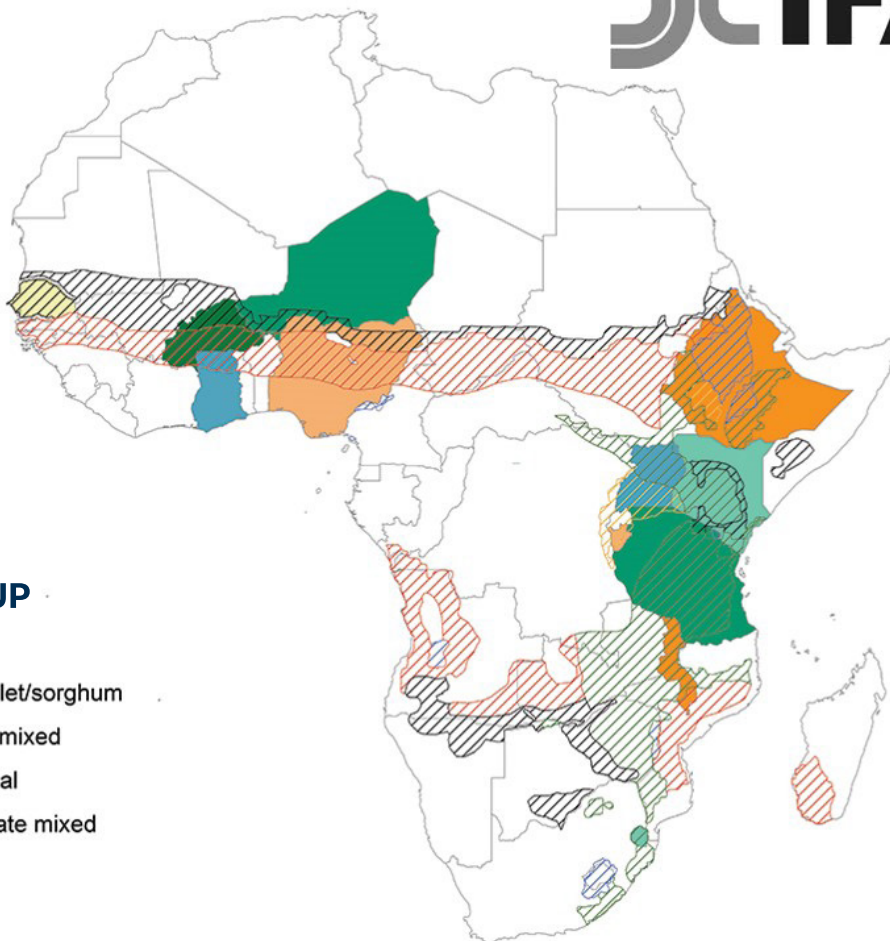
CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL



WORLD BANK GROUP

Farming System

- Agro-pastoral millet/sorghum
- Cereal-root crop mixed
- Highland perennial
- Highland temperate mixed
- Maize mixed



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

The IAP program on Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains will tackle the growing consumption of agricultural food and fiber commodities as important drivers of deforestation; production of beef, soy, oil palm and pulp paper is responsible for 49% of the annual deforestation of primary tropical forests. As consumption of these commodities rises, the impact on forest resources will be even more severe. In addition to species and habitat loss, deforestation for these crops generates about half as many greenhouse gas emissions as all transportation globally each year. The program objective is to take deforestation out of the supply chains of these critical commodities by supporting action with producers, buyers, financial institutions and national governments of the major supply (production) and demand (consumer) countries. Following specific recommendations by the GEF Council and STAP, the supply chain approach will be implemented to take into account other commodities such as cacao, sugar, rubber and paper/pulp; these are also implicated as drivers of deforestation in the tropics.



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

CONSERVATION
INTERNATIONAL



WORLD BANK GROUP



Market-based approach

Enhance understanding among decision makers



Enhance investment in sustainable commodities

Strengthen enabling environment



Support uptake of best production practice

Whole value-chain engagement

The IAP on Sustainable Cities will position the GEF to address the growing threat from urbanization in developing countries. Urbanization, which is occurring at an unprecedented rate, is one of the mega-trends that drive global environmental degradation. The program will establish the basis for development and demonstration of innovative models of cleaner, more efficient, resilient and prosperous cities with positive impacts on the global environment. The GEF recognizes both significant opportunities for engagement to help put cities on the right development pathway, as well as the risks of delay. Through the integrated approach, the program will help countries and cities address the rising urban demand of goods and services, and rising consumption of resources, all of which are contributing to global environmental degradation. The investment covers all aspects of urban sustainability – from access to services like public transport, clean water supply and green buildings to mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) and air pollution emissions, resource efficiency, chemicals and waste management, ecosystem management, biodiversity and climate resilience. The approach will facilitate integrated planning and management frameworks, thus contributing to a green economy while leveraging local benefits.

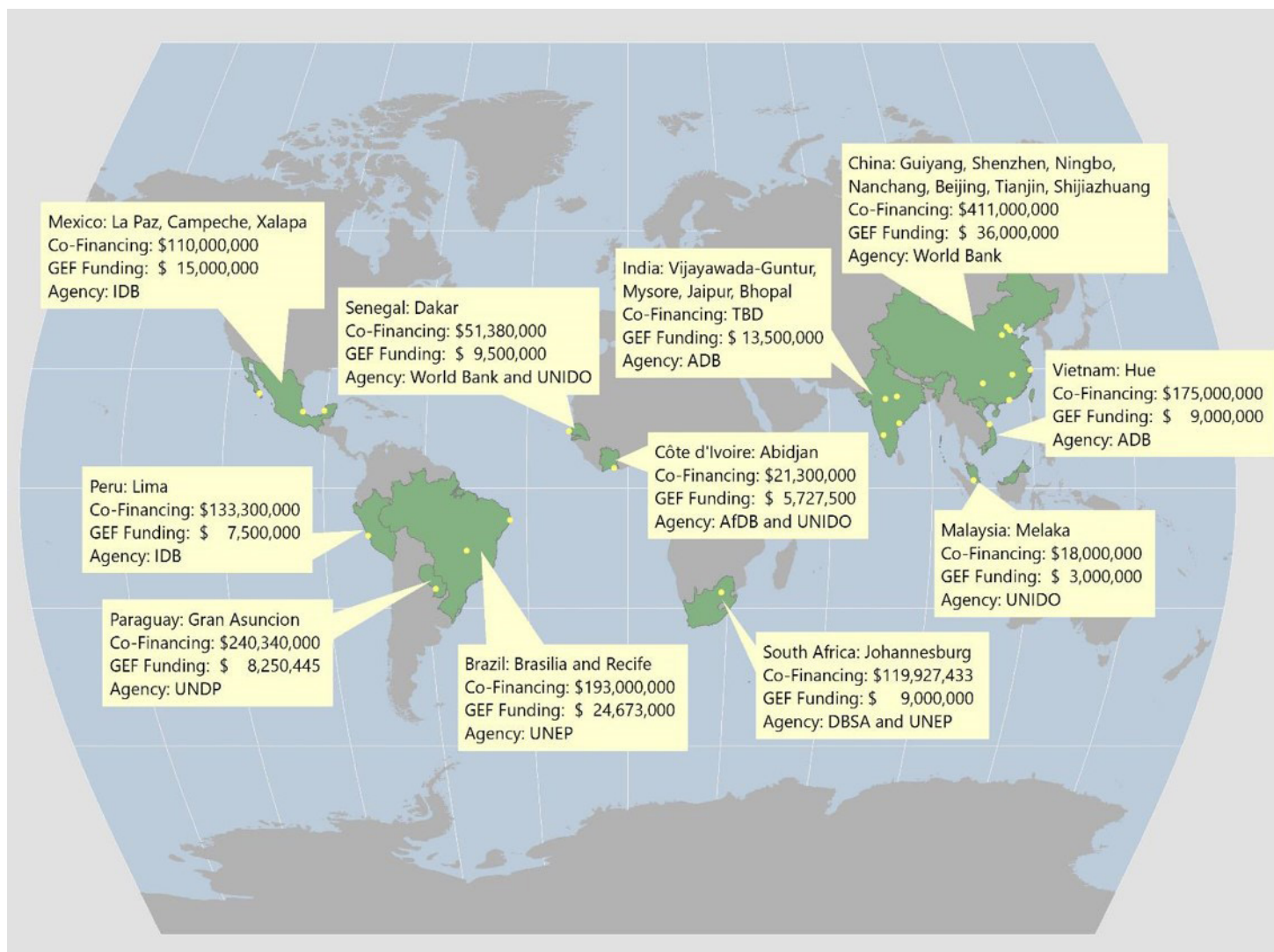


Photo Credits:

Cover - Shutterstock
Page 2 - Shutterstock
Page 4 - Shutterstock
Page 7 - giulio napolitano / Shutterstock.com
Page 9 - GEF
Page 9 - GEF
Page 13 - Shutterstock
Page 13 - Shutterstock
Page 14 - Shutterstock
Page 15 - Shutterstock
Page 16 - Shutterstock
Page 19 - Shutterstock
Page 20 - Shutterstock
Page 21 - Shutterstock
Page 23 - emattil / Shutterstock.com
Page 24 - Shutterstock
Page 26 - GEF
Page 27 - Shutterstock
Page 28 - GEF
Page 29 - Shutterstock
Back Cover - Shutterstock

About the GEF

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established on eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems. Since then, the GEF has provided over \$14 billion in grants and mobilized in excess of \$70 billion in additional financing for more than 4,000 projects. The GEF has become an international partnership of 183 countries, international institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector to address global environmental issues.

The GEF's 18 implementing partners are: Asian Development Bank (ADB), African Development Bank (AFDB), Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Conservation International (CI), Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Foreign Economic Cooperation Office - Ministry of Environmental Protection of China (FECO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), West African Development Bank (BOAD), World Bank Group (WBG), World Wildlife Fund U.S. (WWF).





www.thegef.org

