

French Comments on Intersessional Work Program GEF Council June 2009

Biodiversity

1. Regional (Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Congo DR)

GEF Agency: UNDP

CBSP Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems in the Congo Basin (GEF Project Grant: \$8,181,818)

The project's objective is to put in place capacities, institutional frameworks and model mechanisms for the long term financial sustainability of PA systems and associated ecosystems within the Congo Basin.

France clearly supports this approach which will ensure the long term sustainability and the best impact of on-going ambitious conservation initiative in the Congo Basin.

The project objectives seem ambitious with, by the end of the project, at least 50 % of estimated costs of necessary core operations for PAs covering at least 5 million ha, being reliably and consistently funded, and at least 50 % of estimated costs of comprehensive management for PAs covering at least 1 million ha being reliably and consistently funded.

The PIF doesn't provide indications on how these costs will be assessed. They should need proper and detailed financial gap analysis for the concerned Pas system, which seem not to be funded and implemented by the project.

Moreover, establishing sustainable financing schemes is usually a long term process. In this regard, the project duration of 5 years seems limited (for not to say unrealistic) to tackle all the projects objectives if it envision the creation of new financial trust funds or financial mechanism.

The project should clarify how it will foster existing or already well engaged sustainable financing schemes.

The project should also try to shorten transaction costs and learning cycles *by increasing practitioner to practitioner's exchanges of experiences, south – south exchanges of experiences between Conservation Trust Funds Managers and PES scheme managers.*

One concrete translation of this recommendation could be to increase exchanges with Latin American Countries who have advanced experiences with innovative financing schemes for biodiversity conservation (see Rapid review of Conservation Trust Fund experiences, May 2008 at

http://www.redlac.org/index.php?option=com_rubberdoc&view=doc&id=48&format=raw&Itemid=177&lang=en)

Opinion: Favourable subject to the above consideration.

2. Regional (Cameroon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa)

GEF Agency: UNEP

Supporting the Development and Implementation of Access and Benefit Sharing Policies in Africa

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,177,300)

The project is part of a broader scheme launched in 2004 to assist 15 African countries in the finalizing/revising of their national regulatory frameworks on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS).

Concerning its general principles, the project support is focused on technical assistance with a view to build local capacities. It is not clear though where the expertise is going to come from while it is obvious that some of the partner countries do host competent experts. So, the use of local expertise should be a project priority when this expertise is available.

Turning to financial aspects, the proposal raises two issues:

- The co financing ratio of 38% appears quite low. We would expect private sector involvement on this ABS topic particularly when it comes to develop pilot business initiative.
- The resources are stretched thin due to the numbers of components and countries and a limitation of the ambitions of the project should be considered to ensure good results. It is for example questionable that pilot business initiative can be supported with a budget of 7 000 USD per initiative (global budget = 85 000 USD for 6 countries and 2 pilot initiative per country).

Opinion: Favourable with a recommendation to focus resources on less activities and identify extra co financing.

3. Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines)

GEF Agency: World Bank

Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems

(GEF Project Grant: \$8,750,000)

The project's objective is to improve the management effectiveness of existing and expanded Protected Area networks across the Eastern Caribbean through the establishment of sustainable financing mechanism.

France supports this approach which is key to ensure the long term sustainability and the best impact of recent effort in increasing marine conservation in the eastern Caribbean.

The PIF surprisingly intend to contribute to the expansion of the MPA networks in the region, by supporting the designation of at least one marine protected area per country, while it's already recognized that existing MPAs are already facing financing gap and sustainability issues. *It would be more cost efficient to secure the sustainable financing of existing MPA network instead of expanding the problem by expanding the number and size of MPAs.*

In the same consideration, the PIF recognized that “*poorly planned and regulated coastal development (and the associated issues of land based sources of pollution, sedimentation, habitat destruction and increased human activities)*” are growing threats to marine environment conservation in the region, but is not providing proper means and target to tackle

them. Again, *instead of creating new MPAs and expanding their number, the project should try to provide sustainable financing mechanism to tackle land base pollution, source of sedimentation, and habitat destruction already threatening the existing MPAs of the Eastern Caribbean.*

At last, the Project envisions establishing a regional endowment fund and five national trust funds.

While establishing national trust is relevant, if they first and foremost focus on securing sustainable financing of existing MPAs, the justification for the establishment of a regional endowment remains unclear and not convincing.

A regional endowment would be relevant only if regional conservation initiatives were to be implemented, which could not be implemented at the national level.

This regional endowment can create some additional overheads to national trust funds if this regional fund is not capitalized while there is currently no regional marine conservation initiative going on (or in project) with adequate financial gap analysis and business planning. Without such regional marine conservation initiatives, the creation of a regional endowment appears to be rushing things.

By the way the governance of this regional endowment is not even anticipated.

Opinion: Favourable subject to the above consideration

7. Cameroon

GEF Agency: FAO

CBSP Sustainable Community Based Management and Conservation of Mangrove

Ecosystem in Cameroon

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,733,182)

The project will try to put in place planning, managing and monitoring capacities, institutional frameworks and consultative mechanisms for the long term sustainability of the mangrove forest ecosystem and their biodiversity through participatory and inclusive participation of communities and other key stakeholders.

The project overall assumption is not convincing. It anticipate that *“effective collaborative management and sustainable use of mangrove resources, participatory restoration activities, as well as better representation of mangrove ecosystems in the existing network of protected areas will achieve improved protected area system sustainability and management [...]*”.

Collaborative management, participatory restoration activities and better representation of mangrove ecosystems in the PA system is not answering the economics reasons for unsustainable use and harvesting of Mangrove ecosystem products, particularly wood for fire or construction.

This assumption doesn't provide practical and realistic alternative to the current unsustainable use of mangroves by local communities.

This GEF council is already reviewing another PIF for establishing “Sustainable Financing of Protected Area Systems in the Congo Basin” which consider that the current PA system of the region is not self financed and sustainable on the long term.

Integrating mangroves areas in the existing PA system of Cameroon which is not yet self financed and sustainable is not a guarantee of conservation.

By the way, the PIF recognize (in chapter F on Incremental reasoning p7) that this project is not providing a sustainable phasing out strategy: “The project will develop a baseline for long

term actions that will continue after the project through governmental, bilateral or other funding”.

Opinion: Favourable if during the next step clear answers can be provided to questions:

- How will the project support economically sound and sustainable alternative livelihood to the existing unsustainable use and extraction of Mangroves resources? (Collaborative management, participatory restoration activities and integration of mangrove areas in the Cameroon’s PA system are not economically sound and sustainable alternative livelihood to the existing use and extraction of Mangroves resources).

- How will the project secure the sustainability of its activities without relying on unpredictable and unsecured “governmental, bilateral or other funding” after the end of this project?

8. Central African Republic

GEF Agency: UNDP

CBSP Strengthened management of the national protected areas system through involvement of local communities

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,768,182)

The project’s objective is to conserve globally important biodiversity through strengthened community-based management of consolidated protected area network in the Central African Republic.

The project intends to devolve some biodiversity conservation responsibilities to local community by developing co-management approaches. This overall vision seems relevant if one consider that most CAR’s protected areas “only exist on paper due to a lack of human, technical and financial resources”.

The overall project objective is sound and relevant, but the project approach seems not comprehensive and sufficient.

Co-management is not meaning that local stakeholders can take over the responsibilities from government and manage PAs on their own, without support from the official government staff.

That means that if the Government cannot provide human, technical and financial resources to control and support the co-management agreements, the local communities or private enterprises could be discouraged and gives up the co-management framework.

This is particularly the case with the problem of enforcing regulations or financing recurrent costs that local communities or privates stakeholders are not legally or financially able to bare.

The project should yet provide some realistic proposals to secure core support from government staff and sustainable business planning of co-management schemes for both Protected Areas (Basse Lobaye Biosphere Reserve and Mourou Fadama Ndanda multiple use area).

Opinion: Favourable subject to the above consideration

9. Costa Rica

GEF Agency: UNDP

Consolidating Costa Rica's Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,212,027)

The project will aim to consolidate Costa Rica's marine protected areas (MPAs) by increasing their ecological representation and ensuring their effective management and financial sustainability.

The project concept is sound, relevant and backed by a strong political will, but its main objective is to expand the marine areas under protected status and to provide a sustainable financing solution, without any consideration of the alternative for unsustainable fishing activities.

The FFEM is already supporting the UNDP/GEF project "Improved management and Conservation Practices for the Cocos Island Marine Conservation Area". The PIF is not reflecting the huge conflicts that the Cocos Island Marine Conservation area is facing with artisanal and industrial fishing activities. A huge illegal fishing pressure is threatening the National Park of Cocos Island without any alternative solution for sustainable fishing activities in other Costa Rican waters.

The fact is that currently no alternative solution is in discussion to the closing and the expansion of the marine protected areas around Cocos Island and more broadly in Costa Rica. Negotiations with the INCOPECA organization are not progressing if not to say in a stalemate.

Another critical issue is the shark fining industries which is still putting threats to sharks populations in Costa Rican waters, because of inadequate legal framework and enforcement, but also no alternative fishing solutions.

The project concept needs to be complemented with sustainable fisheries proposals and proper mean to support negotiations with fishermen organizations.

If the project is not able to support alternative fisheries solution negotiated with fishermen organizations, this project, which intends to increase the marine areas under protection, will result in fact in a tremendous increase of conflicts.

Opinion: Favourable subject to the above consideration

14. Indonesia

GEF Agency: World Bank

Promoting Sustainable Production Forest Management to Secure Globally Important Biodiversity

(GEF Project Grant : \$3,300,000)

The project aims at promoting the protection of forest ecosystem biodiversity in Indonesia through economic alternatives to logging business.

The project will work on the restoration of forest ecosystems in the concessions, non-timber forest products and the promotion of the environmental services provided by these ecosystems.

Opinion: Favourable

16. Morocco

GEF Agency: IFAD

MENARID - A Circular Economy Approach to Agro-Biodiversity Conservation in the Souss Massa Draa Region of Morocco

(GEF Project Grant: \$2,647,272)

The project aims at the protection of south Morocco ecosystems biodiversity through the promotion of “produits de terroirs” for an economical valorisation in the protected area of Souss Massa Draa.

The objectives of this project, in particular the promotion of “produits de terroirs” proposed by the project are very close to the objectives promoted by the project “Protection and valorisation of South Moroccan Oasis” supported by the “Ministère de l’Aménagement du Territoire”, UNDP and FFEM.

These initiatives should have to work closely in order to propose and to implement common strategies of valorisation and marketing.

Opinion: Favourable

Climate change

23. Regional (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)

GEF Agency: UNEP

Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Eastern Africa

(GEF Project Grant: \$2,853,000)

The project aims at promoting energy efficiency measures in the buildings sector in 5 countries.

The project is supported by N-Habitat. 100 000 units are built every year in the region. The region has one of the highest annual rate of urbanization in the world (4%).

More appropriate design and performing construction, efficient cooling/heating, ventilation and lighting systems are needed.

The project will seeks to mainstream EE into the existing legislation and to build on ongoing initiatives and develop an EE regulatory system for new buildings.

Opinion: Favourable

24. Algeria

GEF Agency: UNEP

Integrated Approach for Zero Emission Project Development in the New Town of Boughzoul

(GEF Project Grant : \$8,240,000)

The new town of Boughzoul (200 km south of Algiers) will have 400 000 inhabitants. The project is facing sustainable development challenges with regard to the scarcity of natural resources.

The GoA has committed 1 Bn\$ for this 15 years project. The GoA would like to build an innovative urban management master plan model integrating a zero emission approach. This approach implies a clean energy framework, the development of energy efficiency buildings, drawings of master plans for transport, waste and public lightening.

The GoA is seeking technical assistance from UNEP/DTIE.

Opinion: The ambitious project is an opportunity of working on the conception of new cities with the use of new concepts.

It requires strong experience and leadership to lead such a project.

Are the Development Agency of Boughzoul and UNEP/DTIE endowed with such capacities ?

If yes, Favourable.

27. Cambodia

GEF Agency: UNIDO

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,240,000)

The project targets energy efficiency in the industrial sector in Cambodia. Cambodia industry is characterized by captive power generation (on site power production) from fuel, coal or wood.

The four most energy intensive industrial sectors are the brick-making industry, rubber refining, rice milling and garments.

The project will be based on energy efficiency pilot projects in those 4 sectors complemented by transversal capacity building and institutional strengthening activities.

This two-pronged approach is legitimate.

The dissemination of the results relies nevertheless on several hypothesis that are questionable or to be detailed:

- It is clear that the high price of energy in Cambodia today is an incentive to develop energy efficiency projects. Nevertheless, the discovery of oil in the country and the development of several hydro power schemes might change this favorable context. *The feasibility of the project should look into the possible evolution of the energy price in Cambodia and the possible impact on the project.*
- The development of a local production of energy efficient equipments to lower the price of those equipments should be looked into carefully. The development of such a production can be capital intensive while better deal might be reach with regional providers as long as a minimum market for such equipment is developing in Cambodia.

Opinion: Favourable with a need to detail some hypothesis.

28. Chad

GEF Agency: UNIDO

SPWA-CC Promoting renewable energy based mini-grids for rural electrification and productive uses

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,758,182)

The project aims at developing the use of renewable and biomass for mini- electricity grids on a 2 sites (2*1MW) and strengthening the legal and regulatory framework related to them.

The project is part of the “GEF Programmatic Approach on Access to Energy in West Africa”.

Opinion: No detail is given regarding the sites, the technology, the potential partners and investors.

However, the GoT is committed to grant 800 000 \$ and Multilateral agencies 1,9 M\$. although the project seems to be at an early stage.

Favourable, subject to precisions on these commitments.

30. Egypt

GEF Agency: UNDP

Improving the energy efficiency of lighting and building appliances

(GEF Project Grant: \$4,450,000)

The project is a follow-up of an earlier GEF funded Energy Efficiency Improvement and Greenhouse Gas Reduction.

The new project is focused on efficient lighting and appliance standards and labels. The objective is to facilitate the market transformation in accordance with the political signal sent by President Mubarak in 2007 (“save 20% by 2020”). The sales of CFL are to be boosted from 4 millions units in 2007 to 15 millions by 2015. The project will :

- (i) support this large scale energy efficient initiative,
- (ii) strengthen the implementation, regular updating and enforcement of the standards and labels for appliances and
- (iii) develop feed back mechanism for adaptive management and monitoring.

The energy context in Egypt is more in favour of energy efficient measures and actions.

Opinion: Favourable.

31. Gambia

GEF Agency: UNIDO

SPWA-CC Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini Grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in the Gambia

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,758,182)

The project aims at developing the use of renewable and biomass for mini- electricity grids on a 3 sites and strengthening the legal and regulatory framework related to them. There are six minigrids working actually. All of them are fossil fuel based. Gasification of biomass is considered.

The project is part of the “GEF Programmatic Approach on Access to Energy in West Africa”.

Opinion: No detail is given regarding the sites, the technology used, the potential investors.

The contribution of the GoG is unknown at this stage.

A more in depth insight seems necessary to design adequately the technical assistance.

Opinion: Favourable if these information can be provided..

32. Ghana

GEF Agency: UNDP

SPWA-CC Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the Refrigerating Appliances Market in Ghana. (under West Africa Energy Program 3789)

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,722,727)

The project aims at improving the energy efficiency of the refrigeration appliances used in Ghana (2 millions). The project amongst others will draft regulations, design labels, establish test facility and CFC collector and incinerator.

Opinion: The project should cover not only refrigeration but air conditioning as well. The EE issue has to be linked with ODS eradication. *Therefore, a link with MLF has to be established in particular with the AFROC Project (UNIDO) supported by FFEM, GTZ and JICA .*

Opinion: Favourable.

36. Nigeria

GEF Agency: UNIDO

SPWA-CC Mini-grids based on Renewable Energy (small-hydro and biomass)

Sources to Augment Rural Electrification

(GEF Project Grant : \$2,667,273)

The project aims at developing the use of hydro and biomass for mini- electricity grids (0,5 to 2 MW).

The potential of investment is important with respectively 2000 MW and 600 MW according to the Renewable energy master plan (2015-2020) established in 2005.

The project aims at realizing this potential by supporting demonstration project (at least 3 MW) and assistance to conducive financing, policy and institutional environment.

The project is part of the “GEF Programmatic Approach on Access to Energy in West Africa”.

Opinion: Favourable

37. Nigeria

GEF Agency: UNDP

SPWA-CC Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria

(GEF Project Grant : \$2,677,273)

The project aims at improving the energy efficiency of a series of electrical equipment commonly used by the residential and public sector (refrigeration appliances, air conditioners, lighting, fans, motors). The improvement is sought through the development of standards and labels and demand side management programs. The project is part of the regional ECOWAS project supported by the GEF/UNIDO (Standards and labels). It will be implemented in partnership with the GoCuba which was one of the first countries to have replaced at national scale incandescent lamps by CFL.

Opinion: Nigeria is the most populated country in Africa. In spite of abundant energy resources, the country is facing shortage and unequal distribution.

Definition of S&L is most desirable but the conditions of control and implementation are to be improved in parallel.

The project needs to be supported.

Opinion Favourable.

40. South Africa

GEF Agency: UNDP

Market Transformation through Energy Efficiency Standards and Labelling of Appliances in South Africa

(GEF Project Grant : \$6,000,000)

The project aims at promoting energy efficiency standards and labelling of appliances in South Africa.

To do so, the proposal is to work on the policy and regulatory framework, to build the capacities of the relevant stakeholders and to adopt minimum energy standards.

These preliminary steps would pave the way to a broader shift of South African market towards more energy efficient appliances, while this shift is today still difficult due to the low price of South African electricity and the obstacle represented both for household and providers by the higher prices of the energy efficient appliances.

The project appears necessary and welcomed in the current situation of energy crisis in South Africa *but we can regret that it does not consider any further step than the Minimum Energy Standard Adopted.*

It should leave the door open to more ambitious move, should the South African government intensify its efforts to promote energy efficient appliances nationally.

Opinion: Favourable

42. Vietnam

GEF Agency: World Bank

Vietnam Clean Production and Energy Efficiency Project

(GEF Project Grant: \$2,374,407)

This project is part of a long term partnership of the WB with the GoV since 1997 (EVN, MoST, MoC, MoIT) in the field of energy efficiency and falls in the context of willingness of the WB to support the expansion of opportunities in this filed.

The project targets :

- (i) the new industries which should opt for efficient technology,
- (ii) the development of third party energy service providers (ESCOs) and
- (iii) the promotion of efficient household electrical appliances.

The project is in line with the WB strategy and complements others on going initiatives with UNDP (Promoting Energy Conservation in SME) or UNIDO (Promotion of Energy standards).

A global capitalization of the all lessons learnt from these various initiatives should be planned and integrated in the project.

Opinion: Favourable.

International waters

- 43.** Global (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Algeria, Egypt, Croatia, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Macedonia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Serbia)
GEF Agency: World Bank
MED Sustainable MED Governance and Knowledge Generation
(GEF Project Grant: \$3,000,000)

The project aims at supporting the actions implemented by the riparian countries on the Mediterranean Sea within the framework of the Barcelona Convention in particular, the protocol on the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) which has been approved recently.

That the reason why the project is relevant and allowed to strengthen the initiatives supported by France to promote an Integrated Coastal Zone Management around Mediterranean Sea.

Opinion: Favourable

- 44. Regional (Algeria, Egypt., Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Tunisia)**
GEF Agency: World Bank
MED Regional Coordination on Natural Resources Management and Capacity Building (TA)
(GEF Project Grant: \$5,644,545)

The project aims at harmonizing the national approaches in hydrological data collection management in the riparian countries of Mediterranean Sea.

This objective should allow at regional level a better understanding of telluric pollution risks and the regional sensibility to climatic variations.

The studies actually working on by "Plan Bleu" as regards the management of the regional hydrological data and the impacts of the climate change on the water resources should be an interesting contribution to this project.

Opinion: Favourable

- 45. Egypt**
GEF Agency: World Bank
MED Enhanced Water Resources Management
(GEF Project Grant : \$6, 682,500)

The project aims at improving fresh and ground water quality in the Nile delta in order to reduce the risks of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and in the aquifers.

The focal point of the project relates to the treatment and the reuse of waste water.

Taking into account the threats in the Nile delta because of the hydrological modifications link to climatic changes, the objectives of this project are particularly relevant.

Opinion: Favourable

- 47. Tunisia**
GEF Agency: World Bank

MED Greater Tunis Treated Wastewater Discharge in the Mediterranean Sea
(GEF Project Grant : \$8, 000,000)

The project aims at developing waste water reuse in the gulf of Tunis in order to use them for agricultural irrigation and aquifers recharge.

The project should improve the coastal ecosystems statement in the gulf of Tunis.

This project is closely links with the project “Gulf of Tunis”, funded by FFEM, aiming at assess the gulf of Tunis ecosystems.

These Projects should have to discuss and compare their strategies and approaches in order to define and implement a concerted intervention.

Opinion: Favourable

Multi-focal area

49. Global

GEF Agency: World Bank

Development Market Place 2009: Adaptation to Climate Change (DM 2009)

(GEF Project Grant: \$2,000,000)

The Development Market Place is an almost 10 years old initiative of the WB aiming at supporting development innovative projects.

The DM 2009 is related to the Climate change adaptation issue at community levels (climatic extremes, fresh water, soil fertility and agriculture).

Around 25 projects are targeted (k\$50 – k\$300 per project).

The initiative is comparable to the Small Grant Support Initiatives put in place by the FFEM. It has to be supported jointly by the WB and the GEF.

Opinion: Favorable

50. Algeria

GEF Agency: UNDP

MENARID Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Ecosystem Services in Algeria's Cultural Parks

(GEF Project Grant : \$5,387,142)

The project aims at strengthen the biodiversity protection in Algerian cultural heritage sites, in particular the sites of Tassili and Hoggar.

Opinion: Favourable

51. Indonesia

GEF Agency: ADB

SFM Sustainable Forest and Biodiversity Management in Borneo

(GEF Project Grant : \$2,527,273)

The project aims at support the biodiversity protection of the forest ecosystems in Indonesia. The expected outcomes are the strengthening of the institutional framework, the support to the incentive mechanisms (REDD, Certification) and the protection of specific threatened ecosystems.

Opinion: Favourable

POPs

54. Regional (Angola, Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Comoros, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Congo DR)

GEF Agency: UNEP/UNIDO

AFLDC: Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the COMESA Sub region

(GEF Project Grant: \$5,000,000)

The project proposes to support the partner countries in the implementation of their National Implementation Plans relating to POPs as part of their commitments toward the Stockholm convention.

The POP targeted are PCBs, obsolete pesticides and DDT, POP produced by the combustion of landfill, industrial or agricultural wastes.

The considered activities are ranging from institutional to technical support.

They target capacity building of public and private stakeholders as well as a clear identification of the problems the countries are facing.

The preventive, informative and methodological approach of the project is necessary. It will need to rely later on follow up ground actions which can be costly to eradicate some of the products.

The articulation with the other GEF POP supported programs (PCB, African Stockpile) will be crucial in the process.

Opinion: Favourable

55. Egypt

GEF Agency: World Bank

Integrated and Sustainable POPs Management Project

(GEF Project Grant: \$8,100,000)

The project proposes to assist Egypt to manage its PCB, Dioxins and Furans (POP produced by combustion of wastes) and obsolete stockpiles.

The activities proposed do not raise any question. A careful attention should be paid though to the use of lesson-learned from the first phase of the African Stockpile Program on Obsolete pesticide.

The project should consider in particular developing a prevention component to avoid the generation of new stock of pesticides building on the on-going work down in Tunisia with FFEM and FAO support.

Opinion: Favourable

58. Mozambique

GEF Agency: FAO

Disposal of POPs Wastes and Obsolete Pesticides

(GEF Project Grant: \$1,950,000)

The project proposes to assist Mozambique in the disposal of its POPs wastes and obsolete pesticides stockpiles.

France co finances a similar project in Tunisia and Mali and thus reiterates its support to the approach.

Building on the experience of those 2 projects, it recommends paying a special attention to prevention activities beyond disposal and elimination of the current stocks to ensure that new stock do not reappear.

Opinion: Favourable

New programmatic approaches in the June 2009 Work program

Biodiversity

GEF Agency: UNDP

GEF Coastal and Marine Program (IND-BD)

The overall program concept is good and relevant in articulating the mainstreaming of coastal and marine biodiversity conservation into sectoral policies, institutional capacity building and sustainable community livelihood and natural resource use in the buffer of marine protected areas and other areas of high biodiversity.

The project could be improved by detailing sustainable financing scheme. It would be relevant to request for every site of intervention that action plan need to be supported by a detailed business plan with sustainable financing strategy.

Opinion: Favourable opinion subject to the above consideration

International Waters

GEF Agency: World Bank

Mediterranean Environmental Sustainable Development Program (MED)

The program works out to involve the actions implemented within the framework of the former regional projects (PAS MED, PAS BIO).

It includes 10 projects aiming to improve of fresh and ground water management in the riparian countries on the Mediterranean Sea.

Some of these projects are co funding by FFEM (Gulf of Tunis, Nador - Morocco). It should be interesting to plan the coordination of the actions implemented within the framework of these projects.

Opinion: Favourable

POPs

GEF Agency: UNEP/UNIDO

Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS)

The program targets capacity building and technical assistance to LDCs and SIDS relating to POP.

It proposes a mix of activities focused on legislative and regulatory framework, capacity building of key public and private stakeholders, disseminating adequate methodologies and tools in the industries to limit the “collateral” production of POPs, dissemination, etc.

The general principles of this program do not raise any specific issue.

Opinion: Favourable