

Intersessional Work Program
Submitted for GEF Council Approval

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This work program presented for GEF Council approval contains fifty five (55) stand-alone project concepts and one programmatic approach amounting to \$354.56 million in GEF resources, with \$327.70 million in GEF project grants and \$26.86 million in Agency fees. In addition to the 55 project concepts, one project concept under a previously approved program is also submitted for Council approval but whose project grant has already been set aside through this previously approved program.
2. The Secretariat would like to acknowledge the recent actions taken by the governments of France, Germany, and Japan in releasing their respective deferred contributions, leading to an increase in the level of resources available in the GEF Trust Fund. Therefore, the Secretariat was able to accommodate all technically-qualified proposals that are aligned with GEF-5 strategic priorities, as presented by the GEF Agencies and countries.
3. This work program is complemented by two project concepts that utilize funding from multi-trust funds, including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) with additional resources amounting to \$13.08 million and \$1.60 million respectively. An additional multi-trust fund project is complemented with \$1 million additional resources from the Nagoya Protocol Investment Fund (NPIF).
4. Co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$1.54 billion. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched by \$4.65 in co-financing. The co-financing ratios on a slightly declining trend in recent work programs. The historical average is 4.7.
5. This work program addresses 21 of the 31 GEF trust fund focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-5 Programming Document.
6. All project/program concepts submitted in this work program have been screened by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP). The project advisories provided will be revisited by the Secretariat and the Agencies at the time of project endorsement.
7. Eighty five (85) countries, including 22 SIDS and 24 LDCs, have made use of their STAR allocations that would fund \$229 million in nine stand-alone projects in biodiversity, 13 projects in climate change, three projects in land degradation, and 15 multi-focal area projects with components covering biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation focal areas. Of the 33 flexible countries in this work program, ten have now fully utilized or close to fully utilizing their STAR allocation.
8. Eight of the ten GEF Agencies have submitted projects in this work program. One project will be implemented jointly by two Agencies.
9. The cohort of climate change mitigation projects in this work program is expected to reduce total direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by approximately 115 million tons of CO₂eq, to be confirmed at the time of the CEO endorsement.

10. Sixteen multifocal area projects dominate this work program which only shows the increasing importance of generating synergies across focal areas. These projects continue to show demand from countries to address the pervasive drivers of CO₂ emissions, demonstrating that climate mitigation objectives are of value in many types of projects.

11. If the work program is approved as submitted, 106 recipient countries across the globe, including 27 Small Islands Developing States and 31 Least Developed Countries will benefit from GEF grants.

12. Included in this work program is a regional programmatic approach covering Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia, proposed for implementation through EBRD, titled *South Eastern Mediterranean Energy Efficiency/ESCO Markets Platform*, requesting a GEF grant of \$15 million. Programmatic approaches are not usually proposed as part of intersessional work programs. However, in this case, EBRD requests the Council for consideration of this programmatic approach as part of the current work program given the need to expedite activities under the proposed *Platform*. EBRD is in discussions with other institutional investors who see formal commitment by the GEF as a strong signal that the fund will proceed in line with the indicated timetable and structure.

13. This work program marks the start of implementing the agreed reforms with Agencies as a result of further streamlining the project cycle. The following changes have taken place: (i) reduction in Agency fee to 9.5% for projects with GEF project grant amounts up to and including \$10 million and to 9% for projects above \$10 million; (ii) tranche application of Agency fees by committing 40% of the fees at work program approval by the Council and the remaining 60% at CEO endorsement; (iii) projects submitted for work program inclusion that are less than \$2 million are excluded in the work program and are processed as medium-sized projects; (iv) request for PPG is simplified further by deleting separate PPG request submissions and integrating this in the revised PIF template thereby making PPG approval simultaneous with PIF clearance; and (v) start of the implementation of the GEF-World Bank pilot harmonization process.

14. As in other intersessional work programs, this cover note presents a simplified version of the note focusing only on the elements of the focal areas constituting the work program. A more detailed historical trend analysis of grant utilization and co-financing in GEF-5 will be presented during the regular Council meeting.

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Where to send technical comments:

It is requested that Council Members send their technical comments electronically (in Word file) to the GEF Secretariat's program coordination registry at: gcoordination@TheGEF.org

GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES AND THE WORK PROGRAM

1. This work program addresses 21 of the 31 GEF trust fund focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-5 Programming Document. These objectives are subject to monitoring and reporting under the Results-Based Management (RBM) system as projects progress through the implementation phase. They are listed below by focal area:
2. **Biodiversity:** The nine biodiversity project proposals, including biodiversity components of the multi-focal area projects, address three of the five objectives of the biodiversity focal area strategy, namely: (i) improving sustainability of protected areas (BD-1); and (ii) mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes, and sectors (BD-2); and (iii) building capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (BD-4).
3. **Climate Change:** The thirteen climate change project proposals, including climate change components of the multi-focal area projects, address all six objectives of the climate change mitigation focal area strategy, namely: (i) promotion and demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies (CCM-1); (ii) promotion of market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector (CCM-2); (iii) promotion of investment in renewable energy technologies (CCM-3); (iv) promotion of energy efficient, low carbon transport and urban systems (CCM-4); v) promotion of conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use and forestry (CCM-5); and vi) support to enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention (CCM-6).
4. **International Waters:** The four international waters project proposals address three of four objectives of the international waters focal area strategy, namely: (i) catalyzing multi-state cooperation to balance conflicting water uses in trans-boundary surface and groundwater basins (IW-1); (ii) catalyzing multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and large marine ecosystems (IW-2); and (iii) supporting foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of transboundary water systems (IW-3).
5. **Land Degradation:** The three land degradation project proposals, including land degradation components of multi-focal area projects, address three of the four objectives of the land degradation focal area strategy, namely: (i) maintaining or improving flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities (LD-1); (ii) generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services in drylands, including sustainable livelihoods of forest-dependent people (LD-2); and (iii) reducing pressure on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape (LD-3).
6. **Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)/REDD+:** Eight multi-focal area project proposals being presented here have SFM/REDD+ components that address two of the SFM objectives, namely: (i) reducing pressures on forest resources and generating sustainable flows of forest ecosystem services (SFM/REDD+ 1), and (ii) strengthening the enabling environment to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and enhancing carbon sinks from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) activities (SFM/REDD+ 2).

7. **Chemicals.** The 11 POPs project proposals presented in this work program including POPs components of some multi-focal area projects address two of four objectives of the chemicals focal area strategy, namely: (i) phasing out of POPs and reduction of POPs releases (CHEM-1), and (ii) piloting of sound chemicals management and mercury reduction (CHEM-3).

8. **Multi-focal Area Projects (MFAs):** In all the multi-focal area projects, elements in capacity development of communities and civil society organizations will be enhanced with an increased capacity of stakeholders to diagnose, understand and transform complex and dynamic nature of global land degradation, biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management problems and climate change, and finding local solutions in respective focal areas.

9. **Cross-cutting Capacity Development and SGP:** Two project proposals presented under the MFAs in this work program address three of the six objectives of cross-cutting capacity development, namely: (i) strengthening capacities for policy and legislation development for achieving global benefits (CD-2), (ii) enhancing capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends (CD-5), and (iii) securing global environmental benefits through community-based initiatives and benefits (SGP).

RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE APRIL 2013 INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAM

10. This work program presented for approval by the GEF Council contains fifty five (55) stand-alone project concepts and one programmatic approach amounting to \$354.56 million in GEF resources, with \$327.70 million in GEF project grants and \$26.86 million in Agency fees. In addition to the 55 project concepts, one project concept under a previously approved program is also submitted for Council approval but whose project grant has already been set aside through this previously approved program. (see Annex A for the financial details of these proposals and Annex A-1 for the proposal under the PA).

11. This work program is complemented by two project concepts that utilize funding from multi-trust funds, including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) with additional resources amounting to \$13.08 million and \$1.601 million respectively. An additional multi-trust fund project is complemented with \$1 million additional resources from the NPIF¹.

12. Table 1 shows the amount of GEF resources requested by focal area. It shows the number of projects with exclusive allocation to single focal areas, without including the resources distributed to the sixteen Multi-Focal Area (MFA) projects, which are presented in a separate line item under MFAs.² The table also reflects for the first time, the new Agency fees³ that became effective in January 2013.

13. Unlike in previous work programs where the entire Agency fee for the projects is committed at CEO endorsement, the current work program will apply the new procedure for tranche allocation of fees in which 40% of Agency fees will be committed at Work Program approval by the Council and the remaining 60% at CEO endorsement.

¹ Nagoya Protocol Investment Fund

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

³ Effective January 1, 2013, projects upto and including \$10 million will have an Agency fee of 9.5% of the GEF project grant while projects above \$10 will have 9% of the GEF project grant (Based on Council decision on Fee Structure for Agencies; Part I, GEF/C.42/08)

Table 1 GEF Resources Requested in the April 2013 Work Program⁴ by Focal and Multi-Focal Area (\$ million)

Focal Area	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant	Agency Fees	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
Biodiversity	9	38.05	3.61	41.66
Climate Change	13	63.88	5.84	69.73
International Waters	4	22.83	2.11	24.94
Land Degradation	3	10.66	1.01	11.67
Multi-focal	16	141.01	9.46	150.47
POPs	11	51.28	4.82	56.10
Total	56	327.70	26.86	354.56

* Agency fees are calculated as 9.5% of the GEF Project Grant for regular projects up to and including \$10 million and 9% above \$10 million

14. Eighty five (85) countries, including 22 SIDS and 24 LDCs, have made use of their STAR allocations that would fund \$229 million in nine stand-alone projects in biodiversity, 13 projects in climate change, three projects in land degradation, and 15 multi-focal area projects with components covering biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation focal areas.

15. Of the 33 flexible countries in this work program, ten have now fully utilized or are close to fully utilizing their STAR allocation.

DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT GRANTS BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

16. Table 2 shows the regional distribution of project proposals in this proposed work program. Of the total GEF project grants requested, global and regional projects receive the largest allocation followed by Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia in that order.

17. In terms of focal area share, multi-focal areas got 42% of the total GEF resources, followed by climate change at 20%, POPs at 16%, biodiversity at 12%, international waters at 7% and land degradation at 3%.

18. In total, 106 countries, including 27 Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and 31 Least Developing Countries (LDCs), would benefit from this work program.

⁴ The number of projects in the Work Program consists of 55 stand-alone PIFs and one PFD for the programmatic approach. One other PIF under a previously approved programmatic approach is presented as in Annex A-1.

Table 2 Distribution of GEF Project Grants in the April 2013 Work Program by Region and Focal Area (\$ millions)

Focal Area	Africa	Asia	Europe and Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	Global	Total
Biodiversity	2.57	11.73	-	23.74	-	38.05
Climate Change	17.58	17.46	3.09	4.94	15.00	63.88
International Waters	10.87	-	-	3.96	5.50	22.83
Land Degradation	-	6.84	-	3.82	-	10.66
Multi-focal	20.11	18.21	14.47	16.98	71.25	141.01
POPs	6.10	24.13	21.05	-	-	51.28
Total	57.23	78.37	38.61	53.44	91.75	327.70
% resources programmed for region	17.46%	23.91%	11.78%	16.31%	28.00%	100.00%

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSALS BY GEF AGENCY

19. Table 3 shows the distribution of project proposals by GEF Agency. Eight out of the ten GEF Agencies have submitted proposals in this work program. One project is jointly implemented by two GEF Agencies.

Table 3 Distribution of Proposals by Agency⁵ in the April 2013 Work Program (\$ millions)

Agency	Number of Projects	GEF Project Grant	Agency Fees	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
ADB	1	3.65	0.35	4.00
EBRD	1	15.00	1.20	16.20
FAO	6	28.75	2.73	31.48
IADB	2	8.56	0.81	9.38
UNDP	23	166.28	11.88	178.16
UNDP/UNIDO	1	10.82	0.97	11.79
UNEP	12	49.03	4.60	53.63
UNIDO	6	23.23	2.21	25.44
World Bank	4	22.38	2.11	24.49
Total	56	327.70	26.86	354.56

⁵ UNDP is the GEF Agency for the child project under EAS programmatic approach. The child project (Regional 4343) is not included in Table 3 since its grant allocation has already been set aside under the associated program. Total of 56 is made up of 55 new PIFs and one new PFD.

CO-FINANCING

20. Co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$ 1.54 billion. Each dollar of GEF grant is matched by \$ 4.65 in co-financing. The co-financing ratio is on a slightly declining trend in recent work programs. The historical average is 4.7. Table 4 shows the distribution of co-financing levels in the projects proposed in this work program by co-financier and by focal area:

Table 4 Distribution of Co-financing in the April 2013 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ million)

Type	Biodiversity	Climate Change	International Waters	Land Degradation	Multi-focal Area	POPs	Total
GEF Project Grant	38.05	63.88	22.83	10.66	141.01	51.28	327.70
PDF/PPG	0.84	0.76	0.38	0.18	1.15	1.19	4.50
Total GEF Grant	38.89	64.64	23.20	10.84	142.16	52.47	332.20
Co-Financier							
Beneficiaries	-	11.18	-	-	-	-	11.18
Bilateral	7.00	32.64	-	-	101.27	21.04	161.95
Foundation	-	0.15	-	-	2.00	-	2.15
GEF Agency	15.34	51.05	4.99	0.95	18.34	15.64	106.31
Government	126.96	323.43	63.24	41.01	139.93	97.17	791.74
Multilateral	1.20	46.55	34.85	2.50	19.10	2.35	106.54
NGO	3.65	1.50	7.60	0.20	31.33	0.05	44.33
Private Sector	6.88	138.97	16.34	-	44.91	43.22	250.32
Others	5.90	34.07	9.47	-	4.30	16.17	69.91
Total Co-financing	166.94	639.53	136.49	44.66	361.18	195.63	1,544.43
Total Project Cost	205.83	704.17	159.69	55.50	503.34	248.10	1,876.63
GEF: Co-financing Ratio	4.29	9.89	5.88	4.12	2.54	3.73	4.65
Percentage Co-financing	81.11%	90.82%	85.47%	80.47%	71.74%	78.85%	82.29%

21. Governments, private sector and bilateral organizations are the three leading co-financiers in this work program providing 80% of total co-financing. GEF Agencies and other multilateral organizations have likewise contributed substantially.

22. Per focal area, the highest co-financing has been obtained by climate change with a ratio close to 1:10 followed by international waters at 1:6. The rest of the focal areas have all their ratios well above the level of 1:2.

23. Overall, it is expected that co-financing will provide close to 83 percent of the resources required for this work program.

24. With the introduction of the project cycle streamlining this year that has simplified the application for project preparation grants (PPG), it is worth noting that almost every project proposal submitted in this work program is accompanied by request for a PPG. Total PPGs and fees associated with this work program amount to \$4.92 million.

INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS, SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALING UP POTENTIAL

25. The current work program includes several projects with innovative elements, sustainability and/or replication potential that make them particularly noteworthy and are either described as individual projects or collectively within a focal area.

Biodiversity

26. Mexico is a mega-diverse country that has expanded coverage of its protected area system significantly in recent years. Nevertheless, scientific assessments⁶ have found that the Mexican protected area system still has significant gaps in terms of coverage of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species. For instance, of the country's 544 mammal species, 100 are listed as threatened, a ratio that is second in the world. The UNDP project *Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats* will enable Mexico to make an important contribution to Aichi Target 12: "by 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained."

27. This project will seek to bolster the country's recently created endangered species program by expanding the coverage of Mexico's protected area system to cover more of the selected species' habitat, improving management of the protected areas, and involving communities and the private sector to safeguard these species and their habitat outside of protected areas. It is an ambitious, national scale project that will focus on protection of 14 endangered or threatened species found throughout the country. This is the first times the GEF has supported a comprehensive, nation-wide program focused on endangered species, including action inside protected areas and engagement with private industry to mainstream endangered species conservation into productive sectors. Its sustainability will be enhanced through the creation of a Fund for the Conservation of Endangered Species, which will rely on private sector contributions from corporate partners.

Climate Change Mitigation

28. The work program includes twelve stand-alone climate change mitigation (CCM) projects, and ten Multi-Focal Area projects with CCM components. One stand-alone PPP project also addresses climate mitigation. These projects will have expected total direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction at approximately 115 million tons CO_{2eq}, to be confirmed at the time of the CEO endorsement. Of these, 43.5 million tons CO_{2eq} are from stand-alone CCM projects, and 58.5 million ton CO_{2eq} are from Multi-Focal Area projects with CCM

⁶ For example, see Rodrigues, A., et. al. 2004. Effectiveness of the global protected-area network in representing species diversity. *Nature* 428: 640-643.

components. The GHG emission reduction from the PPP project is approximately 13.5 million tons CO_{2eq}.

29. In response to guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), this Work Program features one project that addresses the Convention obligation of National Communications and the Biennial Update Reporting (BUR). The project titled *Enabling South Africa to Prepare its Third National Communication (3NC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC* by UNEP provides support to both the National Communication and Biennial Update Report as one project. The project will also review and update the Technology Needs Assessment to be in line with new strategies and plans to implement initiatives to address climate change at the national level. This project addresses the objective to support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention (CCM-6).

30. One project seeks to assist 24 countries to carry out improved Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), and to develop national Technology Action Plans (TAs) for prioritized actions to reduce GHG emissions and support adaptation to climate change, in line with national sustainable development objectives. With this project, the GEF responds to the latest UNFCCC COP guidance and Subsidiary Body guidance that invited the GEF to continue to support TNAs. The project is implemented by UNEP, and also addresses the CCM-6 objective.

31. The Inter-American Development Bank project titled *Demonstration and Assessment of Battery-electric Vehicles for Mass Transit in Colombia* aims to promote large capacity battery vehicles for mass transit through barrier removal, by design of financial mechanisms to deploy the vehicles, and through training, outreach, and communication. The innovative feature of this project is the introduction of battery-electric vehicles for the first time in the country, with a private company. The project is also implemented in partnership with C40 Cities Climate Leadership with the Clinton Climate Initiative. This project addresses both the transfer of innovation low-carbon technology objective (CCM-1) and promotion of low-carbon transportation and urban system objective (CCM-4). The UNDP project titled *Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism* aims to reduce GHG emission from tourism in Montenegro through policy frameworks and flagship demonstration investments, including sustainable transport options in coastal areas (low carbon ferry and boat taxi), energy efficient hotels, and development of financial mechanisms. The project's focus on carbon-neutral tourism at a city level is considered innovative. Furthermore, outcomes of the project may be sustained through mandatory standards and guidelines for tourism facilities. The project addresses the promotion of low-carbon transportation and urban system objective (CCM-4).

32. The Work Program includes four energy efficiency projects, addressing the CCM-2 objective. The UNDP project titled *Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-HCFC Refrigeration and Air Condition* project in Indonesia provides a unique opportunity to demonstrate synergies between GEF energy efficiency activities and activities for the phase-out of ozone depleting substances funded by the Multilateral Fund. The project will establish policy and institutional frameworks for the refrigeration and air condition industry, including minimum energy performance standards for common appliances, investment promotion, technical assistance and

training for the industry, as well as public awareness raising of energy efficient appliance benefits. Three additional energy efficiency projects are classified as multi-focal with chemicals, and are described in the MFA section.

33. The Work Program also includes five projects under the renewable energy objective (CCM-3), addressing wind, solar, biomass, and waste-to-energy options. The UNDP project in Sudan titled *Promoting Utility-Scale Power Generation from Wind Energy* aims to overcome barriers to the market development of utility-scale wind farms. The barrier removal for market development is planned through: a pilot wind farm implementation; formulation of policy, institutional, and regulatory frameworks to increase wind power investments; strengthening of technology support and delivery system; and sharing of best practices and lessons learned. The project entitled *Promoting Low-carbon Technologies for Cooling and Heating in Industrial Applications in Egypt* UNIDO will promote the use of solar energy for industrial cooling and heating, and addresses the demand and supply chain gaps in the use of solar energy. The *Grid-Connected Small-Scale Photovoltaic Systems* project by UNIDO also in Egypt supports the government's plans to promote renewable energy by creating new supply of roof-top mounted solar photovoltaic systems for low-income households. The project also features innovative financing mechanisms, such as a system to enable the produced electricity to be sold at premium prices through a government program to provide certified renewable energy to hotels, companies, and other socially responsible customers. The *Organic Waste Streams for Industrial Renewable Energy Applications in India* project by UNIDO focuses on using organizing waste streams, such as sugar press mud and wastewater from breweries, for industrial renewable energy allocation in small and medium-sized enterprises. The energy from organic wastes is recovered through biochemical processes. Financial mechanisms to enable replication will be developed to ensure sustainability. The *Scale-up of Access to Clean Energy for Rural Productive and Domestic Uses* project in India by UNDP aims to enable access to clean and affordable energy services in regions and communities that lack continuous and adequate electricity. The project entails end-user financial support, policy and institutional support, implementation of technology packages in 60 villages, and awareness and institutional capacity development. The technology packages include solar home systems, solar lantern, photovoltaic pumping for irrigation, biomass cookstoves, and biomass gasifiers.

34. Two projects are proposed to address CCM-1 objective of innovative, low-carbon technology transfer. The World Bank project titled *Energy Conservation, Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Soil Carbon Sequestration in Staple Crop Production* aims to test and promote the use of innovative, low-emission technologies and practices as well as soil carbon sequestration by farmers in food grain production in China. The project supports technology demonstration and deployment and supports the creating of an enabling policy and dissemination environment. The UNDP project titled *Clean Energy Technologies for the Rural Areas in Cuba* will support access to bioenergy technology by promoting the use of biodiesel and biogas technologies by rural farmers through technology transfer. An innovative element of this project is the focus on policies and technology demonstration to support the needs of rural farmers who have restricted access to imported products.

International Waters

35. The UNDP project “*Integrated Water Resources Management in the Puyango-Tumbes, Catamayo-Chira and Zarumilla Transboundary Aquifers and River Basins*” aims to ensure the conservation, restoration and integrated management of surface and groundwater resources including maintenance of ecological flows, associated with the water cycle in the river basins. This project is innovative in its approach to foster conjunctive management of the three river basins and the aquifers sustaining them in a transboundary context. The project will follow a three-pronged approach consisting of improving the common understanding of these shared water resources and their environmental and socioeconomic status, strengthening the cooperation mechanisms (through the TDA/SAP approach) between the two countries sharing these aquifers and watersheds, and applying and disseminating Integrated Water Resource Management demonstrations in targeted site interventions with the aim of replicating them in other areas, which will lay the foundation for implementing the SAP.

36. The UNDP project “*Strengthening Global Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their Coasts through Enhanced Sharing and Application of LME/ICM/MPA Knowledge and Information Tools*” will work with numerous partner institutions to establish a coherent development assistance across the different scales of coastal and ocean governance within Large Marine Ecosystems, between LMEs and their linked transboundary freshwater systems, and the provision of education and training for the next generation of practitioners. The project is highly innovative as it, among others, will be exploring to create a link and explore synergies between LMEs and Marine Protected Areas towards building on the experience of more than 194 GEF MPA projects (totaling more than 1100 MPAs funded globally) supported through both the International Waters and Biodiversity focal areas. Finally, the project will serve existing and future projects, through an integrated coastal management /large marine ecosystem governance mechanism.

37. The UNDP project “*Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities*” will address the 2007 United Nations General Assembly Resolution 62/177 deploring the fact that fish stocks in many parts of the world are overfished or subject to sparsely regulated and heavy fishing efforts. The project will do this through an existing partnership between UNDP and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Foundation, targeting private sector companies such as Walmart, ASDA, Tesco, Sobeys, Sainsbury, McDonalds, Disney etc. to help improve the sustainable seafood purchasing policies. This will most likely further increase the market for sustainable harvested Seafood. This project is highly innovative, in its efforts to stimulate the demand for sustainable certified Seafood through a strong cooperation with the major private sector supply chain representatives, while linking this to a number of national demos in four different countries, representing different regions and targeting a range of species that are under a tremendous stress. When this project would have succeeded, it will set a bench mark for how to develop a global standard through engaging both local communities as well as global private sector players.

Land Degradation

38. The work program includes 13 projects utilizing a total of \$43.78 million from the Land Degradation Focal Area envelope. However, only three (3) are stand-alone LDFA projects, with a total GEF grant of \$10.66 million and additional \$44.66 million in co-financing. Nine (9) are multi-focal projects with LDFA resources, with five projects using \$10.85 million from the Biodiversity focal area, four using \$9.59 from Climate Change, and one using \$2.8 million from International Waters. Six (9) of the multi-focal area projects also used \$6.54 million from the SFM/REDD+ incentive mechanism, while one combined STAR resources with the \$1.6 million from the Special Climate Change Fund. A separate global project utilized a total of \$16.89 million of the LDFA resources for the Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in 67 countries.

39. The three stand-alone projects LDFA projects are from Brazil, China and Lebanon, all of which have previously leveraged GEF resources to combat land degradation. As a result, the projects reflect commitments by the governments to harness lessons and experiences for scaling-up sustainable land management interventions nationally. Furthermore, the countries are demonstrating a shift from merely creating enabling environments for SLM to approaches that support on-the-ground actions by land users in the context of improved livelihoods and sustainability of the production landscapes.

40. In Brazil where the Government targets all the major dryland biomes as priority for combating desertification, a fundamental barrier to implementing SLM is the land use policy and governance framework, especially within the States. The proposed UNDP/GEF project on *Sustainable Land Use Management in the Semi-Arid Region of Northeast Brazil (Sergipe)* draws on achievements from other States to advance SLM in the State of Sergipe. Building on planned and existing baseline investments to implement the State Action Plan to Combat Desertification, the proposed GEF investment of \$3.82 million will eventually leverage nearly \$121.5 million over four years to combat desertification in affected areas of Sergipe State. A particularly innovative aspect of the proposed project is to capitalize on existing national and state commitment to address this challenge in the context of poverty reduction and drought mitigation. Consequently, SLM will be mainstreamed as a tool for enhancing sustainability, while empowering local land users to implement appropriate interventions on the ground with environmental and socio-economic benefits. The land governance framework and commitment by the national and state governments will ensure that successes and gains are sustained, with potential for scaling up to other affected areas.

41. Through the proposed UNDP/GEF project on *Sustainable Land Management in the Qaroun Watershed*, the Government of Lebanon is seeking to reduce and arrest land degradation in an area that is a critical for urban water supply and food production. Despite its national significance, the 1,570 km² Qaroun watershed suffers from accelerating land degradation, which is undermining ecosystem functions and services. The proposed project will promote an integrated approach towards fostering SLM to balance environmental management with development needs. Amongst other things, it will set-up a multi-sector planning platform to balance competing environmental, social and economic objectives in district development plans

and associated investments. In doing so, it will reduce conflicting land-uses and improve the sustainability of land management so as to maintain the flow of vital ecosystem services and sustain the livelihoods of local and downstream communities. The GEF grant will help to bring at least 157,000 hectares under SLM, leading to improved vegetative and forest cover, reduced erosion rates, and increased land productivity, while benefiting local farmers and herders in 4 districts.

Sustainable Forest Management (SFM/REDD+)

42. This work program features seven multi-focal area projects, presenting a diverse set of initiatives focusing on strategies that deliver multiple benefits across a variety of ecosystems and landscapes, and addressing multiple Conventions. It includes seven projects utilizing a total of \$9.15 million from the SFM/REDD+ Incentive Mechanisms to address the causes of deforestation and forest degradation through multi-focal area projects. These resources, in turn, brought together \$30.26 million in GEF grants for projects drawing on the SFM/REDD+ mechanism through investments coming from Biodiversity (\$10.96 million), Climate Change Mitigation (\$11.01 million), Land Degradation (\$8.28 million) seeking multiple benefits deriving from forests. Together, these grants leveraged a total of \$126.60 million in Co-financing. Overall, these projects are focused on providing support to forest and land management initiatives at landscape level to strengthen ecosystem services provision while at the same time promoting sustainable livelihoods and contributing to rural sustainable development.

43. The “*Development of SFM and Support to REDD+ for Dryland Forests*” multi-focal project in Kenya has been submitted by FAO and utilizes \$2.82 million of GEF resources (BD \$1.22 million; CC \$0.89 million; SFM/REDD+ \$0.70 million) and \$11.11 million co-financing. The project is based on an ambitious approach to restore and sustainably manage 100,000 ha of dry forests, saving 2.8 million tons of CO₂eq over 20 years. The sustainability is searched through the empowerment of communities for the sustainable production of fuelwood, the development of income generating SFM systems, and the development of legal and regulatory frameworks for fuelwood and charcoal. This project will provide an opportunity to develop a REDD+ sub-strategy for drylands in Kenya, including monitoring, reporting, and verification systems for carbon sequestration in dryland forests.

44. In the Solomon Islands the FAO project “*Integrated Forest Management in the Solomon Islands*” is supported by a GEF Grant of \$5.67 million (BD \$2.21 million; CC \$1.06 million; LD \$0.97 million; SFM/REDD+ \$1.41 million) together with \$19.00 million co-financing to improve the management of forest in the Solomon Islands through a cross-sector initiative to integrate biodiversity conservation, land degradation, sustainable forest management and climate change issues into national level policy making. The project is notable as being the first in the region to access the SFM/REDD+ incentive and will expand the existing protected area network by over 70%, restore 80,000 ha of degraded forest ecosystems and work with local communities to sequester over 2 million tons of CO₂eq.

45. Myanmar’s project “*Sustainable Cropland and Forest Management in Priority Agro-ecosystems of Myanmar*” (FAO) utilizes \$6.18 million of GEF resources (CC \$3.56 million; LD

\$1.07 million: SFM/REDD+ \$1.54 million) and \$13.50 million co-financing builds the capacity of farming and forestry stakeholders to mitigate climate change and improve land condition through the adoption of climate-smart agriculture and sustainable forest management policies and practices. The project supports managing natural forests to emphasize natural regeneration through new practical silvicultural practices and improved management of grazing and wood collecting in forests that will avoid emissions, increase sequestration and improve the productivity of forests. The project has the potential to scale up innovative and proven participatory forest management practices which support community use rights and improve forest management practices to maintain natural forest cover and ecosystem services in dry-land habitats and will result in GHG emissions savings of 1.6 million tons of CO₂eq.

Chemicals

46. GEF continues its mandate in supporting the elimination of POPs and in eligible countries, it is worth highlighting the synergies within the Chemicals Focal Area that the projects in this cohort demonstrate, particularly the synergies between sound management and disposal of POPs and mercury. For example, projects addressing medical waste and e-waste to reduce UPOPs can naturally include components to also address the sound management of mercury.

47. The UNEP project on the implementation of the Global Monitoring Programme (GMP) in the Asian Region, similar to the other regional projects approved by Council in November 2012, responds to COP4 decision SC-4/31 which requests the GEF to support further capacity enhancement and sustain the new monitoring initiatives with provided data from the first monitoring report. The GPM project addresses the needs identified in the first report in terms of limited data availability and constrained capacity for sustained monitoring. In this regard, the project will strengthen the capacity of 8 Asian countries for monitoring POPs concentrations in the key media and develop a long term effectiveness evaluation plan for the region, which will ensure frequent generation of data and provision of it to the Stockholm Convention. In addition, the project will contribute to the current efforts towards improving the understanding of human exposure to and environmental concentration of POPs at the national, regional and global levels including spatial and time trends. Ultimately, this process is meant to facilitate the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Stockholm Convention.

48. Two projects will address the management and reduction of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE), one of the new POPs added to the Stockholm Convention. The UNEP PBDE project is a regional project covering 5 countries to pilot approaches to inventory and reduce PBDEs. Pilot projects for identification of Best Available Techniques/Best Environmental Practices (BAT/BEP) to reduce PBDEs in recycling and disposal operations will be undertaken. The UNDP project will reduce releases of PBDEs and UPOPs from waste management and recycling sectors, and also from the manufacturing of plastics in Indonesia. This project aims to eliminate the use of PBDEs in two plastic production facilities through replacement with safer alternatives or by product redesign, or both. These two PBDE projects are innovative because they are the first GEF projects to address PBDEs and the lessons learned will be replicable in other regions.

49. The regional FAO project aims to safe guard and safely disposes of POPs and obsolete pesticides posing a risk to public health and the environment through the implementation of a sound pesticide management programme in Central Asia countries and Turkey. Approximately 900 tons of obsolete pesticides will be disposed of through this project. This project is linked to the Turkey project below because the disposal facility developed in Turkey will be used to dispose of the pesticides generated by this FAO project.

50. The jointly implemented POPs project in Turkey by UNDP and UNIDO will protect human health and environment through elimination of current POPs legacies, ensuring longer term capacity to manage POPs into the future consistent with international practice and standards, and integrating POPs activities with national sound chemicals management initiatives. This project will develop a disposal facility that will also be utilized by the FAO regional project approved in this work program. The project will help to secure a 2,500 square meter storage site to prevent further POPs release. Additionally, environmentally sound destruction of up to 3,000 tons of POPs from the site will result from project activities, as well as environmentally sound destruction of up to 200 tons of high concentration PCBs and PCB containing equipment.

51. Two projects in this work program will address environmentally sound management and disposal of PCBs, in Iran and Serbia. The UNDP PCB project in Iran is the first GEF funded POPs project in this country, and will remove technical and economic barriers presently hindering the environmentally safe management of PCBs, including the upgrading of the Iranian regulatory framework and nationwide management plan on PCBs, the adoption of incentive schemes for encouraging PCBs owners in adopting environmentally safe management practices, and the safe disposal of at least 2500 tons of low contaminated PCBs equipment and of 100 tons of highly contaminated PCBs oil. The UNIDO PCB project in Serbia will establish the environmentally sound management of PCBs, as well as identification and prioritization of PCBs contaminated sites. Through this project at least 200 tons of PCBs will be disposed of.

52. Another UNIDO project in Bangladesh addressed the environmentally sound management and disposal of both PCBs and medical wastes. Improving healthcare waste management in the country will reduce the emission of dioxins/furans (UPOPs) from disposal activities. An innovative aspect of this project is that a public private partnership will be developed to adopt and deploy BAT/BEP for environmentally sound management of medical waste, with a focus on transport and disposal. BAT/BEP technology options for the PCB destruction will be implemented, and at least 500 tons of PCB oil, PCB contaminated equipment and wastes will be disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

53. Both medical and electronic waste (e-waste) will be addressed in the UNDP project in Egypt. This project will protect human and environmental health by reducing releases of POPs and other hazardous releases, including mercury, resulting from the unsound management of waste, in particular the incineration and open burning of hazardous health care waste and electronic waste by demonstrating and promoting BAT/BEP to soundly manage and dispose of such wastes. Not only will this project reduce mercury releases from medical wastes, but it will also develop a plan to deploy mercury free devices to participating health care facilities.

54. Another project dealing with UPOPs and waste is the UNIDO project for the environmentally sound management of municipal and hazardous waste in Senegal. This project will demonstrate BAT/BEP for municipal and hazardous waste management through establishing controlled landfills and promoting recycling in two municipalities. Sustainable waste management and recycling will help reduce releases of UPOPs due to open burning and uncontrolled landfills.

55. The UNDP project in Vietnam will reduce environmental and health risks through POPs and harmful chemicals release reduction. This will be achieved by provision of an integrated institutional and regulatory framework covering management and reporting of POPs and mercury within a national sound chemicals management framework and targeted development of POPs contaminated sites management capacity. This project builds on experience from GEF-4 projects. Site assessments and cleanup designs, and technology options will be generated for up to 10 contaminated POPs sites. This project will also develop a national baseline inventory for mercury.

Multifocal Areas

56. The thirteen multi-focal area projects submitted in this work program continue to exemplify the importance of generating synergies across focal areas. These projects are focused on providing support at landscape level to strengthen ecosystem services provision while at the same time promoting sustainable livelihoods and contributing to rural sustainable development. In addition, multi-focal area projects continue to show demand from countries to address the drivers of CO₂ emissions, demonstrating that climate mitigation objectives are of value in many types of projects.

57. The *World Bank/GEF Oasis Ecosystems and Livelihoods Project* in Tunisia is noteworthy because of its focus on the country's highly unique oasis ecosystems, covering more than 40,000 has and playing an important social and economic role for nearly one million people. They are the most productive environment by providing high value agricultural products market, including dates, which ranks third in food products nationwide. The Government has designed the proposed project with the World Bank to specifically address systemic threats to oasis ecosystems, with direct links to the World Bank/GEF Middle East and North Africa Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program (MENA-DELP) approved by Council in November 2011. The GEF grant of \$5.76 million will leverage \$57.5 million of investments in the sustainability of water management in the oases, and directly support broader NRM and sustainable economic diversification by establishing an integrated and bottom-up development process through a range of institutional measures and investments. By targeting traditional and fragile oasis ecosystems, proposed project will contribute to conservation of the biodiversity (including genetic diversity of date palms), reduction of the severity of land degradation through participatory management approaches, and increasing the efficiency of water management for agriculture. As a result, the project will diversify economic activities and enhance improved livelihoods for the local population (especially women and youth) while establishing an effective strategy for sustainable development of the country oases.

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

59. Three projects are proposed to promote the uptake of innovative, energy efficient lighting technologies (CCM-1 and CCM-3) and sound chemicals management and mercury reduction (CHEM-3). These projects in Bolivia, Chile, and Yemen are part of a group of national projects to implement the “en.lighten” best practices and also promote new light emitting diode (LED) lighting technologies through pilot demonstrations. The projects aim for the transformation of product markets, thereby reducing electrical demand and consumption, as well as the GHG emissions. They also include an innovative use of Chemical focal area funding to help develop a strategic plan for addressing mercury from spent compact fluorescent lights (CFLs).

60. The project titled “*Sustainable Cropland and Forest Management in Priority Agro-ecosystems of Myanmar*” is the first climate change project in Myanmar in the GEF-5 period, and seeks to build the capacity of farming and forestry stakeholders to mitigate climate change and improve land condition by adopting climate smart agriculture and sustainable forest management policies and practices. The project seeks synergies across the CCM and LD focal areas, and is consistent with the SFM strategy. The GEF funding will support mitigation measures such as managing natural forests to emphasize regeneration through the adoption of new practical silvicultural practices and improved management of grazing and wood collection in forests. The project will also be one of the first two GEF projects, along with the World Bank project in China also in this Work Program, to address climate smart agriculture technologies and cropping systems.

61. The project titled *Sustainable Land Management and Ecosystem-Based Climate Change Mitigation in the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion* by UNDP seeks to promote sustainable integrated land and forest management in order to reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and to secure conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks. The project is in line with CCM-5 objective to promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks, as well as LD-1, LD-3, and SFM objectives. Enabling policy environment, strengthened enforcement capacities, and investments in the enormous region of one million km² will enable sequestration of 40 million tons of CO₂eq over a ten-year time horizon.

62. The regional UNEP project “*Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement MEAs by Strengthening Planning, and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific Islands*” constitutes the first regional Full-Sized Project to be recommended under Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) in GEF5. It responds to the common needs identified in the capacity needs assessment of ten Pacific islands countries. Given the transversal nature of

CCCD, this project spans over multiple focal areas, and with a \$4.3 million contribution of the GEF it will leverage \$13.3 million in co-financing to develop systems and processes for environmental monitoring in the Pacific sub-region as a single entity and identify baseline information and indicators for agreed variables for individual countries. The project will link the information with convention reporting processes and other uses, and will establish mechanisms to institutionalize and regularly upgrade the system. It will build on substantial efforts being carried out by SPREP as the Executing Agency in the development of regional reporting frameworks to facilitate national and regional environmental assessment benefiting the following countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

63. The UNDP project titled: “*Fifth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program-Using STAR Resources II*” is a multi-focal area global project which includes sixty seven countries that have endorsed STAR funds for GEF SGP country programs. Some of these countries have well-established programs and have developed a significant portfolio of projects and have high demands from the communities for project funding. The STAR funds will supplement the core grant allocation of GEF SGP in these 67 country programs, so that the GEF can continue to channel funds to community-based and civil society organizations in these countries without interruption. The GEF SGP seeks impact-level results contributing to global environmental benefits through innovation, demonstration and piloting that will be up-scaled by other partners and actors. The GEF’s \$71.25 million contribution will leverage and additional \$74.1 million in co-financing from different sources and it is anticipated that it will support at least 1,195 projects (should the maximum grant amount \$50,000 be utilized) or as many as 2,390 projects (at the average grant making of \$25,000 per project) in the sixty seven countries.

PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH IN THIS WORK PROGRAM

64. This Intersessional Work Program includes the *EBRD South Eastern Mediterranean EE/ESCO Markets Platform* which is the third Public Private Partnership (PPP) Program under the GEF-5 Revised Strategy for Enhancing Engagement with the Private Sector (GEF C.41.09.Rev1). The program was submitted by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) as a Program Framework Document (PFD) under the Operational Modalities for PPP Programs (GEF C.42.Inf.08). The program will be funded from the GEF-5 Private Sector Set-aside for a total of \$16,200,000 (including agency fee) and co-financing of \$141,250,000.

65. Special consideration by Council is needed for this PPP to be included in this intersessional work program. Normally, programs are presented only at the bi-annual Council meetings. EBRD has requested the CEO for accelerated consideration for inclusion in the work program to allow EBRD to proceed more quickly to implementation and begin to line-up co-financing commitments from investors. The CEO has concurred with this accelerated consideration. If any Council member objects to this special consideration, the PPP will be deferred until the June work program.

MULTI-TRUST FUND PROJECTS

66. Noteworthy in this work program are the inclusion of 3 multi-trust fund projects where their resources are drawn not only from the GEF Trust Fund but also from the LDCF, SCCF and NPIF. This work program presents only the GEFTF component of these proposals for GEF Council approval. (See Annex A-2 for trust fund shares)

67. The World Bank “*Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project*” is a multi-trust fund project combining LDCF and the GEF IW resources and fully integrated into the second phase of the IDA-financed Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project. The proposed project represents an innovative effort to harness the synergies between climate change adaptation and the sustainable management of transboundary water resources to promote the sustainable and climate-resilient management of water resources in the Senegal River Basin (SRB). Combining GEF support with the larger basins development agenda will lead to measurable benefits to livelihoods of vulnerable communities, wetland ecosystems, health, food and energy security. GEF IW support to facilitate the inclusion of Guinea to the Senegal River Basin Water Charter is a further significant step in advancing transboundary cooperation. Furthermore, piloting the re-introduction of natural environmental flows through release of an artificial flood, as originally envisioned in the Charter, is an innovative measure to re-establish the importance of the annual flood to the Senegal river basin communities resulting in large environmental and socio-economic pay-offs enhancing inland fisheries, flood recession agriculture, and hence household food security.

68. The FAO/GEF multi-Trust Fund project on *Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification in Vulnerable Provinces* combines GEF Trust Fund and SCCF funds for an integrated approach to increase multiple benefits needed in the livestock sector in Ecuador. The proposed project is particularly innovative because it seeks to harness the synergies between SLM, climate change mitigation, and climate change adaptation. Climate-smart livestock management (CSLM) integrates both CC adaptation and mitigation practices in the agro-livestock sector, while enhancing the achievement of national food security and development goals. The overall GEF financing of \$3.86 million, which includes \$1.46 million from the SCCF, will support interventions to reduce soil degradation, increase adaptive capacity to climate change, and mitigate GHG emissions by implementing cross-sectorial policies and climate-smart livestock management, with emphasis on vulnerable provinces.

69. The initiative in Gabon “*Sustainable Management of Critical Wetlands Ecosystems*” (World Bank) utilizes \$8.47 million of GEF resources (BD \$4.54 million; LD \$1.10 million; SFM/REDD+ \$1.87 million) and \$31.16 million co-financing and is a strong request from the country, reflecting a strong buy-in. It has been prepared by the World Bank to address multiple benefits at a landscape level to improve management of selected critical wetlands ecosystems, through knowledge creation and capacity building of national entities. The project is developed on the top of two projects financed by AFD, showing the good complementarity between partners. This project is the first multi-trust fund project of this nature, with an additional \$0.95 million Access and Benefit Sharing component under the Nagoya Protocol Investment Fund.

GEF-WORLD BANK PILOT HARMONIZATION

70. As a result of the renewed streamlining of the project cycle approved by the Council in November 2012, the Secretariat and the World Bank have embarked, beginning with proposals in this work program, on a pilot GEF-WB project cycle harmonization process in which the Secretariat agreed to work upstream with the Bank by participating in the Project Concept Note meetings and collaborate in the preparation of the project. The Bank has submitted two projects, namely, *Gabon: Sustainable Management of Critical Wetlands Ecosystems* and *Tunisia: Oases Ecosystems and Livelihood Project* following this procedure. It is to be noted that project documentation for these projects under the harmonization scheme will not follow the regular PIF template as used by the other Agencies. Instead, World Bank provided its own internal documentation and shortened the regular GEF PIF template. By participating in the WB's upstream consultation meetings, GEF Program Managers' comments were provided directly into the formal review processes where both parties found this experience very useful. Engagement is more upstream in the project cycle than the earlier PIF which allows the GEF Secretariat to influence programming and quality from the outset. The submission by the World Bank of its internal documentation as substitute for the regular GEF templates remains a challenge in this process as these documents cannot be posted on the GEF website per the public disclosure policy of the Bank. Council Members are thus requested to log into the GEF PMIS if more information on the WB submitted projects are needed. More detailed information on the experience to date with this harmonization effort will be provided for the June 2013 Council Meeting.

REFORMS FROM THE PROJECT CYCLE STREAMLINING

71. This work program marks the start of implementing the agreed reforms with Agencies as a result of the streamlining of the project cycle. The following changes have taken place: (i) reduction in Agency fee to 9.5% of the GEF project grant for projects up to and including \$10 million and to 9% for projects above \$10 million; (ii) tranche application of Agency fees by committing 40% of the fees at work program approval by Council and the remaining 60% at CEO endorsement; (iii) projects submitted for work program inclusion that are less than \$2 million are excluded in the work program and are processed as medium-sized projects; (iv) request for PPG is simplified further by integrating this in the revised PIF template thereby making PPG approval simultaneous with PIF clearance; and (v) start of the implementation of the GEF-World Bank pilot harmonization process.

SUMMARY OF STAND-ALONE PIFs AND PFD IN THE APRIL 2013 INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAM⁷

Biodiversity

1. **Argentina** : Governance Strengthening for the Management and Protection of Coastal-Marine Biodiversity in Key Ecological Areas and the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,534,786)
2. **Brazil** : Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into NTFP and AFS Production Practices in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes of High Conservation Value (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,479,452)
3. **China** : Expansion and Improvement of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Greater Shennongjia Area, Hubei Province (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,657,534)
4. **Colombia** : Sustainable Management and Conservation of Biodiversity in the Magdalena River Basin (IADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,363,636)
5. **Dominican Republic** : Conserving Biodiversity in Coastal Areas Threatened by Rapid Tourism and Physical Infrastructure Development (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,838,792)
6. **Egypt** : Mainstreaming the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity into Tourism Development and Operations in Threatened Ecosystems in Egypt (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,574,338)
7. **India** : Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agricultural Sector to Ensure Ecosystem Services and Reduce Vulnerability (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,046,347)
8. **Mexico** : Strengthening Management of the PA System to Better Conserve Endangered Species and their Habitats (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,525,114)
9. **Myanmar** : Strengthening Sustainability of Protected Area Management (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,027,397)

⁷ Financial details of the PAs submitted in the April 2013 Work Program are presented in Annexes A and A-1. The PFD in this list is highlighted in color.

Climate Change

10. **Global** : Technology Needs Assessment (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,815,080)
11. **Regional (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia)** : EBRD South Eastern Mediterranean EE/ ESCO Markets Platform (PROGRAM) (EBRD) (GEF Project Grant : \$15,000,000)
12. **China** : Energy Conservation, Greenhouse Gas Mitigation and Soil Carbon Sequestration in Staple Crop Production (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,100,000)
13. **Colombia** : Demonstration and Assessment of Battery-electric Vehicles for Mass Transit in Colombia (IADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,200,000)
14. **Cuba** : Clean Energy Technologies for the Rural Areas in Cuba (CleanEnergy-Cuba) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,737,524)
15. **Egypt** : Grid-Connected Small-Scale Photovoltaic Systems (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,536,364)
16. **Egypt** : Promoting Low-carbon Technologies for Cooling and Heating in Industrial Applications in Egypt (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,500,000)
17. **India** : Organic Waste Streams for Industrial Renewable Energy Applications in India (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,333,000)
18. **India** : Scale Up of Access to Clean Energy for Rural Productive and Domestic Uses (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,006,849)
19. **Indonesia** : Promoting Energy Efficiency for Non-HCFC Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (PENHRA) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,020,822)
20. **Montenegro** : Towards Carbon Neutral Tourism (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,090,000)
21. **South Africa** : Enabling South Africa to Prepare its Third National Communication (3NC) and Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,006,650)
22. **Sudan** : Promoting Utility-Scale Power Generation from Wind Energy (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,536,364)

International Waters

23. **Global** : Strengthening Global Governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their Coasts through Enhanced Sharing and Application of LME/ICM/MPA Knowledge and

Information Tools (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,500,000)

24. **Global (Costa Rica, Ecuador, Indonesia, Philippines) :** Global Sustainable Supply Chains for Marine Commodities (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,500,000)
25. **Regional (Ecuador, Peru) :** Integrated Water Resources Management in the Puyango-Tumbes, Catamayo-Chira and Zarumilla Transboundary Aquifers and River Basins (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,960,000)
26. **Regional (Kenya, Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa) :** Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Protection of the Western Indian Ocean from Land-based Sources and Activities (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,867,000)

Land Degradation

27. **Brazil :** Sustainable Land Use Management in the Semi-arid Region of North-east Brazil (Sergipe) (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,815,192)
28. **China :** Sustainable and Climate Resilient Land Management in Western PRC (ADB) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,652,603)
29. **Lebanon :** Sustainable Land Management in the Qaroun Watershed (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,187,671)

Multi Focal Area

30. **Global (Albania, Armenia, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Bhutan, Botswana, Belarus, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Cape Verde, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Micronesia, Grenada, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Honduras, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lebanon, St. Lucia, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Moldova, Marshall Islands, Macedonia, Mali, Mongolia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Nepal, Nauru, Panama, Palau, Paraguay, Solomon Islands, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Senegal, El Salvador, Syria, Togo, Tunisia, Tonga, Timor Leste, Ukraine, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Venezuela, Congo DR) :** GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase-- Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources II (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$71,246,264)
31. **Regional (Cook Islands, Fiji, Micronesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa) :** Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement MEAs by Strengthening Planning, and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific Islands (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,319,635)

32. **Regional (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal)** : Senegal River Basin Climate Change Resilience Development Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,000,000)
33. **Bahamas** : Pine Islands - Forest/Mangrove Innovation and Integration (Grand Bahama, New Providence, Abaco and Andros) (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,853,425)
34. **Bolivia**: Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficiency Lighting (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant: \$3,059,361)
35. **Chile**: Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant: \$2,485,713)
36. **Ecuador** : Promotion of Climate-smart Livestock Management Integrating Reversion of Land Degradation and Reduction of Desertification Risks in Vulnerable Provinces (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,393,977)
37. **Gabon** : Sustainable Management of Critical Wetlands Ecosystems (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,521,000)
38. **Kenya** : Development of SFM and Support to REDD for Dryland Forests (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,823,439)
39. **Myanmar** : Sustainable Cropland and Forest Management in Priority Agro-ecosystems of Myanmar (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,183,031)
40. **Nicaragua** : Strengthening the Resilience of Multiple-use Protected Areas to Deliver Multiple Global Environmental Benefits (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,192,512)
41. **Russian Federation** : Save the Source: Catalyzing Market Transformation of Breweries from a Major Natural Resource Consuming Industry to a Pro-active Steward for Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,300,000)
42. **Russian Federation** : Sustainable Land Management and Ecosystem-based Climate Change Mitigation in the Altai-Sayan Ecoregion (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$8,170,000)
43. **Solomon Islands** : Integrated Forest Management in the Soloman Islands (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,676,454)
44. **Tunisia** : Oases Ecosystems and Livelihoods Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Grant : \$5,760,730)
45. **Yemen**: Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficiency Lighting (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant: \$2,028,616)

Chemicals

46. **Regional (Azerbaijan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkey) :** Lifecycle Management of Pesticides and Disposal of POPs Pesticides in Central Asian Countries and Turkey (FAO) (GEF Project Grant : \$8,136,986)
47. **Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Pakistan) :** Sub-regional Action Plan (Asia) for PBDEs Management and Reduction (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,950,000)
48. **Regional (Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Philippines, Vietnam) :** Implementation of the POPs Monitoring Plan in the Asian Region (UNEP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,936,000)
49. **Bangladesh :** Environmentally-sound Management and Disposal of PCBs and Medical Wastes (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,000,000)
50. **Egypt :** Protect Human Health and the Environment from Unintentional Releases of POPs Originating from Incineration and Open Burning of Health Care- and Electronic-waste (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$4,100,000)
51. **Indonesia :** Reducing Releases of PBDEs and UPOPs Originating from Unsound Waste Management and Recycling Practices and the Manufacturing of Plastics in Indonesia (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$3,990,000)
52. **Iran :** Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs in the Power and Non-Power Sector (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$6,700,000)
53. **Senegal :** Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal and Hazardous Solid Waste to Reduce Emission of Unintentional POPs (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,000,000)
54. **Serbia :** Environmentally-Sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs (UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,100,000)
55. **Turkey :** POPs Legacy Elimination and POPs Release Reduction Project (UNDP/UNIDO) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,815,000)
56. **Vietnam :** Vietnam POPs and Sound Harmful Chemicals Management Project (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$2,550,000)

SUMMARY OF PIF⁸ UNDER A PREVIOUSLY APPROVED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

57. EAS Regional (China): Implementation of the Yellow Sea LME Strategic Action Programme for Adaptive Ecosystem-Based Management (UNDP) (GEF Project Grant : \$7,562,430) under the *EAS Regional: Reducing Pollution and Rebuilding Degraded Marine Resources in the East Asian Seas through Implementation of Intergovernmental Agreements and Catalyzed Investments*

⁸ Grants for these projects are charged against their respective program allocations as referred to in Annex A-1.

ANNEX C: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

Climate Change

Regional (Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia) : EBRD South Eastern Mediterranean EE/ ESCO Markets Platform (PROGRAM) (EBRD) (GEF Project Grant : \$15,000,000)

This public-private partnership (PPP) with EBRD will establish an innovative structured financing facility to serve four GEF countries in the Southern Mediterranean. The program will catalyze the creation of an energy efficiency and Energy Services Company (ESCO) market in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan. In addition to saving energy and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the public sector, the program will contribute to the growth of a local supply chain in the industrial sector and leading to replication. The GEF/EBRD PPP program supports the emergence of a market for energy efficiency that would not materialize otherwise.

Energy efficiency investments are the priority, but some renewable energy technologies will also be included. Examples of investments include, but are not limited to, the following:

- On site co- or tri-generation of heat, electricity and cooling (all heat, electricity and cooling shall be used on-site).
- Rehabilitation of boilers (enhanced controls, economizers, improved insulation, regenerative burners, automatic blow-down, etc.)
- Replacement of old and low efficient lighting with an energy efficient option (fluorescent bulbs, LED light bulbs, etc.)
- Implementation of renewable energy systems in buildings (e.g. solar water heaters, roof top solar PV, biomass boilers, geothermal energy utilization for heating and/or cooling with or without heat pump, surface water energy utilization for heating and/or cooling with heat pump, solar heating and/or cooling).

The focal area is CCM-2, Energy efficiency. However, the funding will draw \$15,000,000 plus agency fee of \$1,200,000 from the private sector set-aside.

The GEF funding will be invested as junior shares with the most exposure to loss. Other investors will be offered more senior positions, with less risk and more predictable returns. By offering the GEF funding as first-loss and at concessional terms, risk averse investors (e.g., pension funds) will be catalyzed to invest in energy efficiency projects. At the end of the structured facility, GEF will receive any remaining principal and a 1% dividend.

Co-financing is excellent, with a ratio of 1:9.4. The innovative use of structured financing is expected to maintain strong private sector investment so that the funding facility will continue after the GEF participation is completed, contributing to sustainability and scale for ESCO financing in Northern Africa.

The program is estimated to contribute emissions reductions of 13.5 million tons of CO₂ eq over the lifetime of the investments.