



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/C.56/08/Rev.01

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Agenda Item 13

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having reviewed document GEF/C.56/08/Rev.01, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising 31 projects and 7 programs, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by June 27, 2019.

Total resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$865.9 million which include GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFDs): [See Annex A]

With respect to the PIFs and PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the Council finds that each of these PIFs and PFDs (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) may be endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project documents fully incorporate and address the Council's and the STAP reviewer's comments on the Work Program, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures.

With respect to any PIF approved in this Work Program, the final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If there are major changes to the project objectives or scope since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

With respect to the PFDs approved as part of the Work Program, the final child project documents fully incorporating and addressing the Council's and STAP reviews shall be circulated for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement/approval.

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INTRODUCTION

1. Perhaps more than any other GEF Work Program in the past, the June 2019 Work Program directly addresses the scientific consensus that the natural world is under attack. The recent report from the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)¹ released in May 2019 states that one million species around the world are under threat of extinction as a result of human activities. The report further states that biodiversity and the services they provide are essential to human existence and good quality of life and to the achievement of the SDGs. Finally, the report makes clear that the major causes of this global degradation of nature are related to how humans use land and freshwater resources, specifically agriculture and food production and the related supply chains. Unsustainable land use and the resulting deforestation and loss of natural habitats is also a significant contributor to GHG emissions and to climate change, which through feedback loops further exacerbates these negative trends of the loss of biodiversity. One of the main conclusions of the report is clear: “Goals for conserving and sustainably using nature...may only be achieved through transformative changes across economic, social, political, and technological factors”.
2. These concerns are echoed by the Global Environment Outlook 6² published by UN Environment and released at the UN Environment Assembly in March 2019. One of the main findings of this report states *“a major species extinction event, compromising planetary integrity and Earth’s capacity to meet human needs, is unfolding.”* This report points to the same causes of global natural degradation including land use, overexploitation, pollution, and climate change.
3. The state of the natural world is no longer an issue of concern only to conservationists. Global Risk Report 2019³ launched by World Economic Forum shows five out of 10 top global risks identified by business leaders are environment related. The report specifically cites the loss of biodiversity and resulting ecosystem impacts and climate change as part of these environmental risks. The report concludes *“...biodiversity loss is affecting health and socioeconomic development, with implications for well-being, productivity, and even regional security.”*
4. National governments are taking note of the importance of nature to social and economic development. The recent meeting of the G7 Environment in Metz in May of 2019 focused on the state of biodiversity and how that relates to poverty and social inequality. Among the priorities advanced at that meeting is a call for governments to *“...supporting scientific warnings and international action on biodiversity and the climate, promoting tangible solutions for the climate and biodiversity and financing the preservation of biodiversity”*.

¹ IPBES Global Assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services, <https://www.ipbes.net/news/ipbes-global-assessment-summary-policymakers-pdf>

² <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/global-environment-outlook-6>

³ <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2019>

5. An urgent wake-up call was rung loud and clear by IPCC SR15⁴ report in October 2018. The report clearly shows the catastrophic consequences of global warming on nature and human wellbeing, and states that we need to bend the curve of GHG emissions by 2030, and that “Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C ... would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems”. The report recommends transformation of every aspect of our economic and societal systems.
6. The GEF 2020 strategy adopted by the Council in 2014 embraced those ideas. It promotes the driver focus and systems transformation. To achieve these goals, it suggests the GEF employ integrated approach and multi-stakeholder partnership. GEF-6 and GEF-7 Programming Directions are formulated with integration and transformation at its core.
7. This Work Program is significant in this global context for many reasons. If approved as recommended, this will be the single largest Work Program in the history of the GEF and will contain a set of the most integrated and systems-oriented investments.
8. Specifically, the Work Program is moving forward most of the impactful programs that were part of the GEF-7 Programming Directions that represent an integrated and drivers-based approach to reversing the course of environmental degradation. The Impact Programs are bringing together countries to collectively and cooperatively work on common environmental challenges with direct ecological, economic and social consequences at the regional and global scales. In the Food Land Use, and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program, 18 countries are included in the first programmatic tranche and will address environmental degradation caused by unsustainable production of key commodities in a variety of landscapes around the world. In the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program, 7 countries that account for 92% of the Amazon basin territory will work together with a joint vision to maintain the ecological health and integrity of the Amazon biome.
9. Importantly, the programs and projects in this Work Program all include the engagement of new and diverse stakeholders and economic sectors (agriculture, rural development, etc.) working together to pursue the mission of the GEF. For instance, in many of the countries included in the FOLUR Impact Program, execution arrangements will involve not only by the Environment Ministries, as it has been mostly the case in the past, but also other relevant Ministries such as Agriculture, Land Use and Rural Development. Most programs and projects are intent on developing more robust engagement with the private sector as a key to market transformation required for tackling the mounting environmental challenges, as well as global expert organizations that collectively lend a strong intellectual capital to their design and implementation. Lastly, this Work Program will support a large number of the most environmentally-vulnerable countries, including SIDS and LDCs.

⁴ Full title of the report is “Global Warming of 1.5°C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty”. <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

10. The potential impact of this approach can be seen through another lens. With a combined 15% of the total country STAR resources in the GEF-7, the Impact Programs included in the Work Program are expected to deliver between 21% to 58% of the results across the 4 core indicators that best capture the GEF's impact on land use and GHG emissions.

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE WORK PROGRAM

11. The proposed Work Program contains 38 programs and projects consistent with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-7 Programming Directions framework. The Work Program includes most of the Impact Programs aimed at addressing the common drivers of environmental degradation to transform some of the most important economic systems that impact the global environment. These Impact Programs will deliver multiple benefits across all focal areas as exemplified in the GEF-7 Results Framework. As well, other programs and projects linked to individual focal areas will cover a diverse set of themes ranging from promoting the investment in renewable energy, managing transboundary water basins, and conserving key species in terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The Work Program also pursues objectives seeking synergy in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as a financial mechanism.

12. It requests a total of \$793.9 million from the GEF trust fund and \$72.0 million in associated Agency fees. This total of \$865.9 million represents 22.2% of the entire GEF-7 replenishment⁵. The Work Program contains an indicative \$6.63 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by the GEF is matched by \$8.4 in co-financing provided by other sources.

13. These projects presented for the Council consideration consist of all proposals that were technically cleared by the GEF Secretariat by the deadline.

14. This Work Program includes all but one of the Impact Programs (Food, Land Use, and Restoration, Amazon Sustainable Landscapes, Congo Sustainable Landscapes, and Dryland Sustainable Landscapes) and several other important Programs (Global Wildlife Program, E-Mobility Program, and ISLANDS Chemicals and Waste Program) designed to deliver transformational change.

15. If approved, a total of \$743.4 million from the Biodiversity (BD), Climate Change (CC), and Land Degradation (LD) Focal Areas will be programmed in this Work Program. The Work Program includes a request of \$18.8 million from the International Waters (IW) and \$103.7 million from the Chemicals and Waste focal areas.

16. If approved, 91 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 32 Small Island Developing states (SIDS). For

⁵ The total GEF-7 replenishment used in calculation is \$3.895 billion, which excludes the Country Support Program (\$21 million), and the Corporate Budget (\$151.9 million) which were all part of the total GEF-7 replenishment of \$4.052 billion.

the Impact Programs alone, 38 different countries will benefit from their participation in either of the IPs submitted in this Work Program

17. The proposed Work Program is estimated to deliver results on 8 of the 10 core indicators and benefit more than 14 million local people in project areas. The Impact Programs are contributing disproportionately to these results as was suggested in the GEF-7 Programming Directions and Results Architecture. The Impact Programs are significantly contributing to 4 of the core indicators (core indicators 1, 3, 4, and 6, and a more modest contribution to indicator 9) with significantly higher proportion of the overall GEF-7 proposed results than what would be predicted based on the proportion of resources programmed. In all, the IPs are programming 15% of the STAR resources allocated to countries yet they are delivering between 21-58% of the results on the 4 core indicators.

18. This cover note outlines important aspects of the proposed Work Program, including programming trends in the GEF resources relative to focal area strategies and objectives, distribution by regions and GEF Agencies, and highlights of innovative elements inherent in the programs and projects. The Council is requested to review and approve the Work Program for the total resources requested (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs).

TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

19. The Work Program presented here is requesting a total of \$865.9 million from all five focal area envelopes (Table 1). The Work Program contains all of the projects and programs submitted to the GEFSEC and technically cleared by the deadlines for inclusion in the Work Program.

Table 1. GEF Resources Requested in the June 2019 Work Program

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ millions)			Percentage of Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
	GEF Project Financing⁶	Agency Fees⁷	Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program	
Biodiversity	387.8	35.1	422.9	48.8%
Climate Change	135.8	12.3	148.1	17.1%
Land Degradation	158.0	14.4	172.4	19.9%
International Waters	17.2	1.6	18.8	2.2%
Chemicals and Waste	95.1	8.6	103.7	12.0%
NGI	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	793.9	72.0	865.9	100.0%

⁶ Project financing excludes PPG funding.

⁷ Agency fees are calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

20. The BD Focal Area represents a significant portion of the resources programmed as part of this Work Program, with over 48% of all resources programmed. This is followed by CC and LD each with 17% and 19% of the total resources programmed. Chemicals and Waste represents 12% and International Waters only 2% of the Work Program resources.

21. The Work Program also includes 4 country-based Small Grants Programme projects requested by Brazil, Costa Rica, India and the Philippines. They are SGP graduated countries and the total resources of \$16.9 million are derived from their respective STAR country allocation. Their sources are \$12.1 million from BD, \$2.9 million from CC, and \$1.9 million from LD.

22. There were no projects included in the current Work Program that draw on resources from the Non-Grants Instrument window. During the 55th GEF Council Meeting, Council members took note of the implementation framework for the Non-Grants Instrument Program (NGI) for the GEF-7 replenishment cycle. As suggested under the framework, an Advisory Group of Financial Experts, building on the experience of the GEF-6 cycle with the Ad Hoc Working Group of Financial Experts, is now formalized. The GEFSEC expects the first batch of projects under the NGI window to be presented to the Council during the 57th GEF Council Meeting in December of 2019.

23. The Impact Programs included in this Work Program represent over 57% of the resources programmed (table 2). Three other major programs (Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-chemical Development in SIDS [ISLANDS], Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility [E-Mobility], and the Global Wildlife Program [GWP]) jointly represent another 20%, while the 31 standalone projects represent the remaining 23% of all resources in this Work Program.

Table 2. GEF Resources Requested in the June 2019 Work Program

GEF-7 Strategy	Resources Requested (\$ millions)			Percentage of Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program
	GEF Project Financing ⁸	Agency Fees ⁹	Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program	
Impact Programs	454.6	40.9	495.5	57.2%
Other Programs	159.1	14.3	173.4	20.0%
Stand-alone Projects	180.2	16.8	197.0	22.8%
Total	793.9	72.0	865.9	100.0%

⁸ Project financing excludes PPG funding.

⁹ Agency fees are calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

24. The WP as presented exemplifies the full scope of the GEF-7 Programming Directions as approved in June of 2018. The 38 programs and projects in this Work Program cover a wide range of themes to deliver global environmental benefits through the GEF-7 strategies including:

- (a) The Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program outlines how the GEF-7 financing will help transform food production system and land use which is cited by scientific reports as major causes of global environmental degradation. It takes through commodities supply chains around the world to remove deforestation from their practice and become environmentally sustainable. This will be achieved through a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and stakeholders through both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions. The Program aims to push these supply chains towards tipping points, where the costs of sustainable production are internalized into the market transactions and accepted by the global markets where production and consumption is taken up.
- (b) The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes 2 (ASL2) Impact Program seeks to help the region move away from a business-as-usual scenario characterized by forest conversion into low productivity cattle ranching and other unsustainable land uses to forest-and freshwater-friendly landscapes. ASL2 will seek to build upon GEF-6 ongoing efforts, expanding the geographic scope, improving protected area systems including for wetlands/freshwater ecosystems, implementing integrated forest landscape approaches and helping reinforce and improve coordination of actions on the ground. The ASL2 Program will add Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname to the original three countries in the first phase (ASL1), namely, Brazil, Colombia and Peru. If approved, the Program will cover approximately 92% of the basin. The long-term goal is to implement a landscape mosaic made up of well-managed protected areas and indigenous territories, with sustainable use in the surrounding landscapes that will ultimately ensure the maintenance of the ecological integrity and resilience of the Amazon biogeographical region.
- (c) The Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program aims to catalyze transformational change in conservation and sustainable management of the Congo Basin through landscape approaches that empower local communities and forest dependent people, and through partnership with the private sector. Actions will address problems related to biodiversity loss, but also aim to prepare the region for dealing with increasing future threats, such as the development of infrastructure and large-scale agribusiness plantations with the risks of irreversible damage to the integrity and functioning of the Congo Basin Forest ecosystem. The long-term goal is to find an alternative development pathway for the basin that relies on local planning and governance systems,

sustainable non-timber forest product value-chains with local stakeholders and the private sector, as well as the valuation of ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and freshwater provisioning.

- (d) The Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program strives to avoid, reduce, and reverse further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands, through the sustainable management of production landscapes. The Program will transform the management of drylands in selected regions (the Miombo and Mopane ecosystems of southern Africa, the savannas of west Africa, and the temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands of Central Asia) establishing the basis for the scaling out of sustainable dryland management to regional and global levels. This will be of major significance given that drylands extend over more than 40% of the Earth's landmass, are affected by some of the world's most pressing environmental and development challenges and have been historically neglected in terms of coordinated investments.
- (e) Three other major Programs are being proposed in this Work Program. The Global Wildlife Program will build on GEF-6 work in this area with investment in 13 countries spanning Africa, Asia, and Latin America totaling over \$69 million in country STAR resources. A new and important component to this program in GEF-7 is the focus on developing local economies driven by wildlife tourism to counter the short-term financial gains of illegal wildlife trade. If successful, this will provide local communities with sustainable revenue streams and healthy wildlife populations. SIDS countries (27 in total) will greatly benefit from a dedicated Chemicals and Waste program that can bring cost-efficient solutions to the build-up of chemicals on island nations. The ISLANDS program will include 27 SIDS country child projects and a global coordination, knowledge management and communication child project. The program will leverage scale for this group of SIDS to work with original equipment manufacturers, exporters to SIDS and other suppliers from sectors such as vehicle importers, electronics suppliers and agricultural inputs in order to have product and material lines that can be either easily managed in SIDS or easily returned. The program will target private sector partners in the key chemicals and waste producing sectors including industries such as tourism and electronics to develop sector-based plans to reduce impacts from existing practices and finally, to adjust current import and waste management models to ensure sustainability and access to less polluting alternatives. The E-Mobility program will support the rapid introduction of electric mobility in low- and middle-income by promoting an integrated approach to support GEF countries with modular electric mobility packages to be delivered through national investments. Each country child project will propose measures focusing on policy and investment support. Elimination of deployment barriers such as high vehicle price and low range, restricted availability of models, and the lack of relevant infrastructure will be a

major focus of the program so that large-scale adoption of the new technology can be assured.

25. Additionally, 31 standalone projects focusing on focal area objectives are included in this Work Program. These cover all focal areas as described here:

- (a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amount to \$422.9 million and are programmed in six single focal area projects, nine multi-focal area projects, and five programmatic approaches. Examples of BD focal area projects include work in Azerbaijan on strengthening the national network of protected areas and sustaining healthy coastal and marine ecosystems in Brazil. The BD focal area resources are also programmed significantly in the Impact Programs as a whole, as well as representing 90% of the GEF-7 resources programmed in the Global Wildlife Trade Program (this is a multi-trust fund program with LDCF contributing the remaining 10%).
- (b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by six single focal area projects, three multi-focal area project, and five programmatic approaches for a total of \$148.1 million of the focal area resources. Investments include two CBIT projects in India and in Eastern and Southern Africa which will strengthen these countries' capacity for robust monitoring, estimation, reporting, accounting and verification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, as well as a project on scaling up sustainable energy in Belarus to improve energy efficiency in space heating for multi-apartment buildings.
- (c) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by three single focal area projects, eight multi-focal area project, and four programmatic approaches for a total of \$172.4 million. This includes a project in Ecuador that will promote sustainable land and forest management for the recovery and restoration of prioritized landscapes that sustain environmental services and food security and establish support mechanisms for achieving and monitoring LDN.
- (d) A total of \$103.7 million has been programmed from the Chemical and Waste focal area in three single focal area projects and one program. Of note is a project in China that will phase out the production of HBCD and introduce alternatives to the chemical in the production of XPS/EPS foams which will be eliminated from buildings contaminated with HBCD and thereby prevent future buildup of these chemicals in the environment. The project will also assess and pilot a non-incineration method to recover the bromine from the already installed insulation boards which will need to be replaced. The project will work directly with the private sector enterprises engaged in the production of HBCD and XPS/EPS foam boards and collectively they will provide private financial resources towards the achievement of the objectives of the project.

- (e) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$18.8 million and is represented in three single focal area projects. Among these is an important regional project in Costa Rica and Panama which will strengthen transboundary multi-stakeholder cooperation in the Sixaola River Basin shared by the two countries to restore the quality of riverine and coastal ecosystems, reduce pollution from agricultural production and reduce risks from hydrometeorological disasters. The river basin has an outstanding biodiversity, terrestrial ecosystem of global importance with high endemism as well as a direct impact on the health of the coastal ecosystems of the Central Caribbean Sea.

STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-7 RESOURCES

26. The Work Program provides for a diverse programming of resources relative to GEF-7 allocations (Table 3 and Figure 1).

Table 3. Resources¹⁰ Programmed under GEF-7 by Focal Area

GEF-7 Focal Area/ Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-7 Amount (\$ million)	Resources Requested for June 2019 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)	Total GEF-7 Resources Programmed (including June 2019 Work Program) Including Fees (\$ million)	Percent of Original Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-7
Biodiversity	1,292	422.9	444.5	34.4%
Climate Change	802	148.1	184.0	23.0%
Land Degradation	475	172.4	176.4	37.1%
Chemicals and Waste	599	103.7	131.1	21.9%
International Waters	463	18.8	43.5	9.4%
Non-Grant Instrument Program	136	0	0	0.0%
Small Grant Program ¹¹	128	0	64.0	50.0%
Total Resources Programmed¹²	3,895	865.9	1,043.5	26.8%

¹⁰ Funds for MFA projects/programs in this table were charged to the different focal areas based on their respective allocations in the project/program documents. Hence, there is no line item for MFAs in this table.

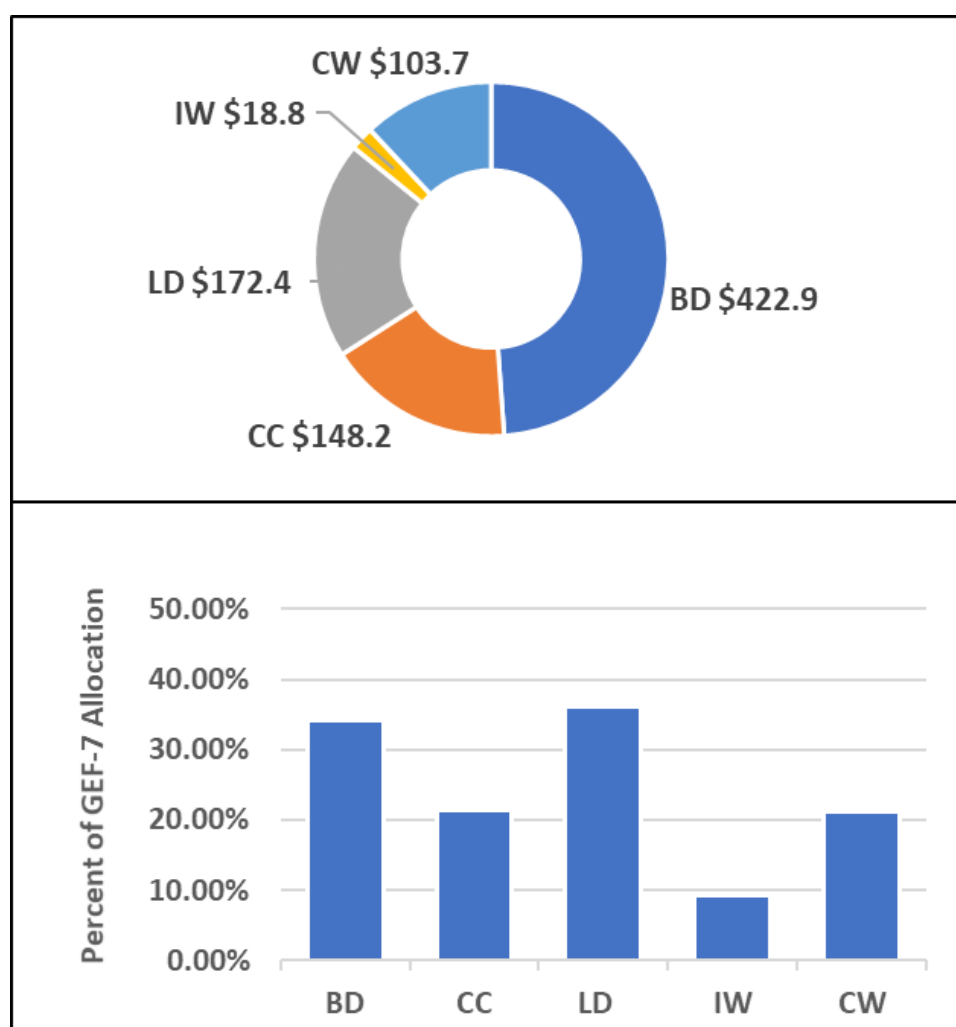
¹¹ There are 4 SGP projects that are requesting STAR resources for a total of \$16.9 million above the SGP line allocation in the GEF-7 replenishment of \$128 million.

¹² The targeted allocations in GEF-7 in this table exclude the Country Support Program (\$21 million), and the Corporate Budget (\$151.9 million) which were all part of the total GEF-7 replenishment of \$4.052 billion.

27. Focal area programming to date (including this Work Program) varies from IW at 9.4% to LD and BD at 37.1% and 34.4% respectively. Both CW and CC are at similar levels of programming to date at 21.9% and 23.0% respectively.

28. Sixty-nine recipient countries requested a total amount of \$422.0 million (inclusive of fees) from their respective country allocations for projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas.

Figure 1. Top: Resources Programmed under GEF-7 by Focal Area in the June 2019 Work Program. Bottom: % of Focal Area Resources Programmed to Date Against GEF-7 Allocations (in million \$)



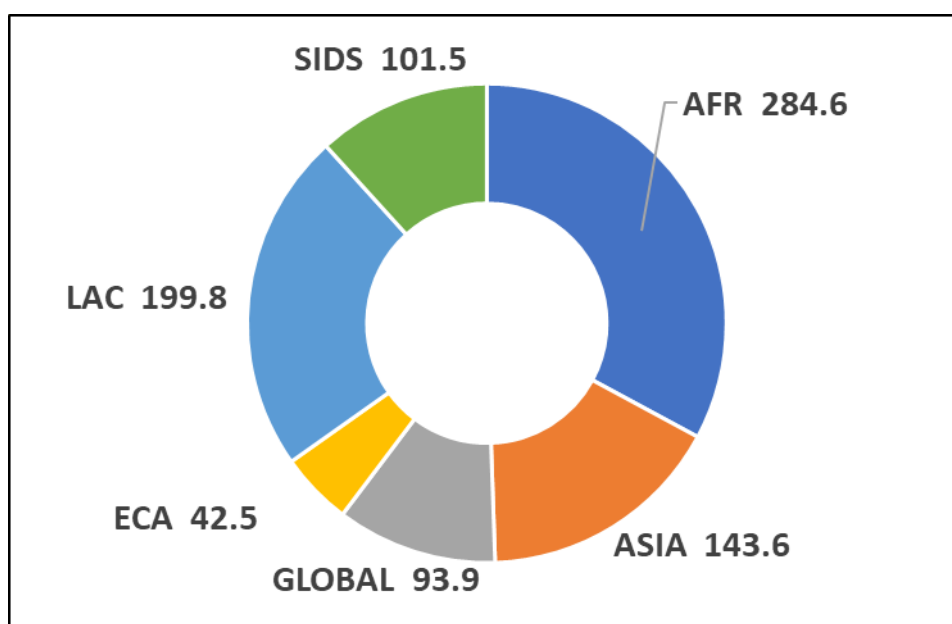
DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

29. The regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed Work Program is shown in Figure 2. In all, 91 recipient countries will benefit from this Work Program, including 30 LDCs and 32 SIDS. For the Impact Programs alone, 38 different countries will benefit from their

participation in either of the IPs submitted in this Work Program. Of these, 10 countries are LDCs and there is one SIDS country included. Four countries have programmed resources in 2 different Impact Programs (Colombia and Peru for Amazon and FOLUR, and Kazakhstan and Tanzania for Drylands and FOLUR). Participation in the Impact Programs by region also varied significantly with 20 countries from Africa having programmed resources in one or more Impact Programs, followed by 9 in Latin America, 6 in Asia, 2 in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and 1 is SIDS.

30. Africa is the region that has programmed the highest level of resources, following by Latin America and Asia. SIDS will receive a large collective investment of both STAR projects as well as significant CW resources.

Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the June 2019 Work Program by Region (\$ millions)



DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

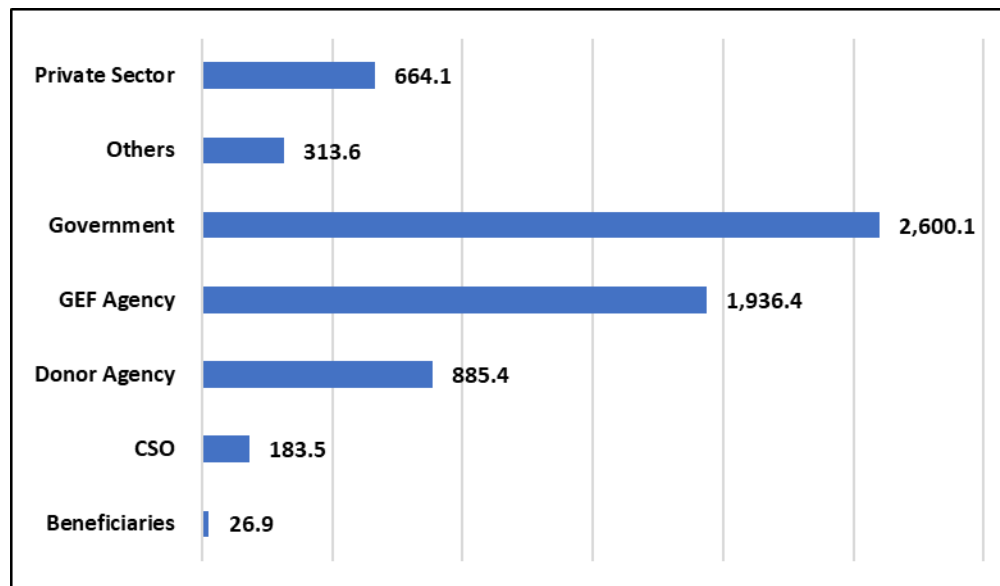
31. Fourteen of the 18 GEF Agencies are represented in the June 2019 Work Program (Table 4) with a good spread of resources among all agencies. The WB and UNDP have similar proportions of the programmed resources (30% and 24% respectively), followed by FAO and UNEP (16% and 14% respectively). Other agencies' shares vary from 1% to 4%.

Table 4. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the June 2019 Work Program and in GEF-7 to Date (including June 2019 Work Program)

Agency	Resources Requested in June 2019 Work Program Including Fees		Total GEF-7 Resources Inclusive of June 2019 Including Fees	
	\$ millions	% of resources	\$ millions	% of resources
ADB	3.9	0.5%	3.9	0.4%
AfDB	23.2	2.7%	23.2	2.2%
BOAD	-	-	-	0.0%
CAF	11.0	1.3%	11.0	1.1%
CI	17.0	2.0%	17.0	1.6%
DBSA	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
EBRD	0.8	0.1%	6.1	0.6%
FAO	135.0	15.7%	143.9	13.8%
FECO	-	-	-	0.0%
Funbio	-	-	-	0.0%
IADB	10.9	1.3%	10.9	1.0%
IFAD	6.5	0.8%	6.5	0.6%
IUCN	23.9	2.8%	23.9	2.3%
UNDP	204.1	23.7%	337.4	32.3%
UNEP	117.0	13.6%	130.7	12.5%
UNIDO	19.7	2.3%	24.6	2.3%
World Bank	259.5	29.8%	271.0	26.0%
WWF-US	33.3	3.8%	33.3	3.2%
Totals	865.9	100.0%	1,043.5	100.0%

32. The Work Program totals \$6.63 billion of expected co-financing, or a ratio of 1:8.4. If we look at the type of co-financing, the “investment mobilized” co-financing category represents \$4.58 billion (69%) of the total co-financing, or an overall co-financing ratio of “investment mobilized” of 1:5.8 for the Work Program. The distribution by co-financier shows most co-financing coming from GEF agencies, governments, and the private sector (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Distribution of Co-financing in the June 2019 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ million)

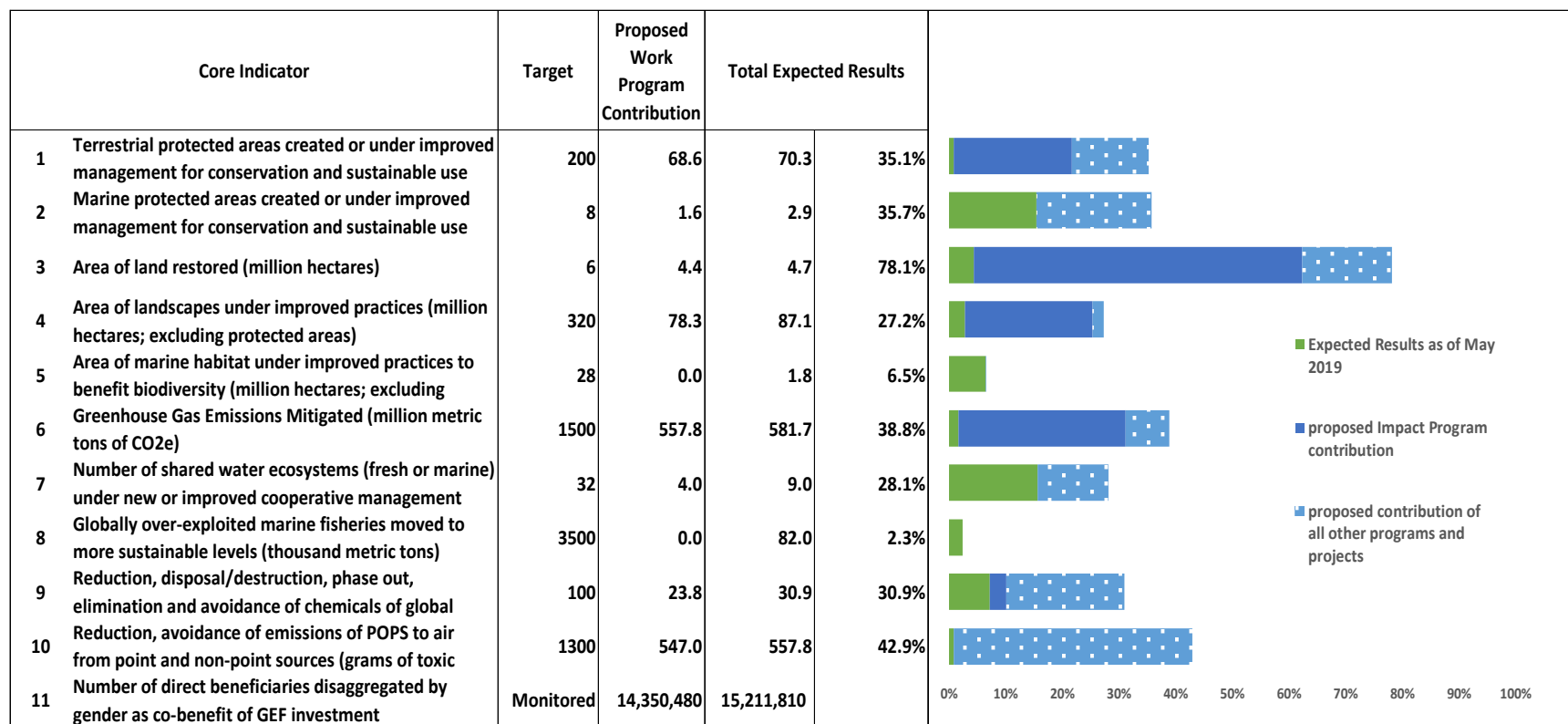


RESULTS AND IMPACT FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

33. The proposed Work Program will deliver a highly impactful set of results across 8 of the 10 core indicators and is projected to benefit a significant number of people in the countries where the GEF resources will be invested (figure 4). In line with the integrated nature of the GEF-7 programming strategy and the GEF-7 Results Framework, the Impact Programs will deliver multiple benefits and a disproportional scale of results per unit of investment. Overall the Work Program will deliver between 13% and 73% of each of the core indicators. If we consider the GEF-7 overall programming is reaching 26% with this Work Program, the progress on delivering integrated results across all core indicators is more than satisfactory. Also, as presented in the GEF-7 Programming Directions and Results Framework, the Impact Programs alone will deliver a disproportionate set of results on indicators 1 (terrestrial protected areas), 3 (area of land restored), 4 (landscapes with improved practices), and 6 greenhouse gas emissions mitigated). While only 15% of overall country STAR resources are programmed in the Impact Programs in this Work Program, they will collectively deliver between 21-58% of the results for these 4 indicators. This is even more significant, since we still aim to program in future Work Programs the Sustainable Cities Impact Program and another tranche of the FOLUR Impact Program (similar in scale to the one presented here), which we anticipate will contribute to GEF-7 results in the same manner. If we look at the STAR allocation by Focal Area and the results by core indicators, the importance of the Impact Programs is even more clear. For Biodiversity, the IPs have programmed 17% of total BD STAR resources but are set to deliver 21% and 23% of the core indicators associated most with the BD Focal Area (core indicators 1 and 4). Likewise, for Land Degradation, for 23% of total LD STAR being programmed here, we are projecting over 58% of the results for core indicator 3. The Impact Programs propose to program only 8% of the Climate Change Focal Area STAR resources but will deliver 30% of the

results for core indicator 6. For the entire Work Program, in terms of gender, all full-sized projects considered gender in their initial design, and 93% of these projects expect to contribute to closing gender gaps. Most of these projects (86%) also provided specific information on the number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender. All the 7 PFDs in this Work Program considered gender and included specific information on the number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.

**Figure 4. Delivery of Global Environmental Benefits against GEF-7 targets for
Core Indicators in June 2019 Work Program**



WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Programs

34. The Impact Programs in this Work Program cover four global important systems for advancing transformational change with multiple global environmental benefits: food systems and land use, Amazon forests, Congo basin forests, and dryland landscapes.

35. **WB – UNDP – IFAD - WWF-US – CI – UNIDO – UNEP – FAO /GEF (GEF ID 10201) “The Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program” (FOLUR).** This Impact Program seeks to promote transformational shift in agricultural land use and food systems that are major drivers of environmental degradation around the world. Agriculture as we know it today has a huge environmental foot print across many domains. First, expansion of agriculture lands is the dominant driver of land-use change, including of tropical deforestation, land degradation, and the associated negative impacts on biodiversity. As a result of this and coupled with poor agriculture practices, this sector accounts for approximately one quarter of all global greenhouse gas emissions. Third, agriculture accounts for about 70 percent of all freshwater that is withdrawn from rivers, lakes, and aquifers. And finally, agriculture is the primary source of nutrient runoff from farm fields, which creates “dead zones” and toxic algal blooms in coastal waters and aquatic ecosystems. Adding to these trends of degradation is the complex issue of food waste and loss, which according to estimates by the Food and Agriculture Organization amounts to approximately 1.3 billion tons per year or 24% of all food produced. Global food waste and loss occurs across entire supply chains from initial agricultural production down to final household consumption, with 24–30% at the production stage, 20% at post-harvest stage, and 30–35% at consumption stage.

36. To meet the growing and changing demand for nutritious food and fiber of 9.5 billion people by 2050, farmers will need to increase agricultural production by at least 50 percent. They will need to use land and water resources far more efficiently in an increasingly challenging environment, while also addressing climate mitigation and adaptation needs. Expanding food production becomes even more challenging as long-term crop yield trends level off in many parts of the world, and natural resources—including soils, water and biodiversity—are stretched dangerously thin.

37. How the world’s food system and land use evolve over the coming few decades will therefore have major implications for the health of the planet. This is why the GEF must focus on reducing the threats from where and how food is produced to deliver on its mandate to produce global environmental benefits. In this regard, key land management obstacles have to be tackled in a holistic way and at ecologically relevant scales. Landscape-scale interventions based on comprehensive land use planning are necessary to foster a transformational change in food systems and land use that is more environmentally sustainable.

38. The Program Framework Document (PFD) for the FOLUR Impact Program outlines how the GEF-7 financing will support a system-wide approach that brings together strategies and stakeholders through both horizontal (interventions with actors within landscapes, policy

reform, governance strengthening, etc.) and vertical (food value and supply chain commitments and financing) dimensions. This commitment by the GEF to promote holistic, integrated, and system-wide approaches in its programming draws on experiences with the Good Growth Partnership Platform, which has brought together major stakeholders involved with the major agricultural commodities that drive deforestation. The Impact Program will build a global coalition that engages key stakeholders in the major food systems and supply chains, including existing platforms such as the Food and Land Use coalition (FOLU), Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA), Consumer Goods Forum, Bonn Challenge and others, to work collectively with countries toward achieving sustainability.

39. For this Work Program, the PFD includes an initial cohort of 18 countries that have been selected based on their demonstration of strong alignment with the program vision and their high potential to generate Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) through investments in promoting transformational change. The countries are: China, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru, Ukraine, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Burundi, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Mexico, PNG, Tanzania, Thailand. The Impact Program will benefit participating countries by helping them to reconcile competing social, economic, and environmental objectives of land management, and move away from unsustainable sectoral approaches. Specifically, the GEF support will help countries meet the growing demand for increased crop and livestock production, while reducing the risk of further expansion of farmland, erosion of genetic diversity, overexploitation of land and water resources, overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and inefficient practices that lead to deforestation, biodiversity loss, land degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions.

40. The FOLUR Impact Program is structured according to four main components:

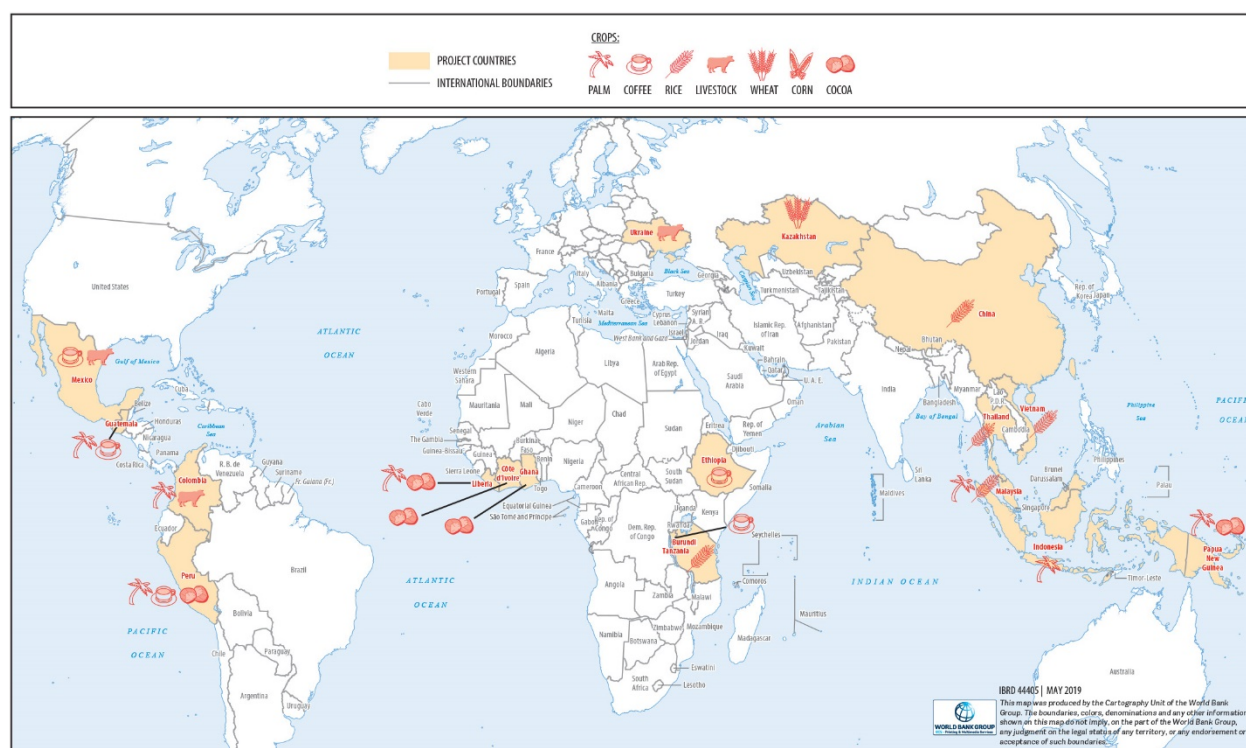
- Development of Integrated Landscape Management Systems;
- Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible commodity value chains;
- Restoration of natural habitats; and
- Program Coordination, Collaboration, and Capacity Building.

41. This framework aims to promote comprehensive land-use planning, improve governance and align incentives, scale up innovation and practical applications in commodity value chain partnerships, leverage investments through linkage with private and public partners, and promote institutional collaboration in integrated approaches at country and landscape level. To achieve its goals, the FOLUR Impact Program design targets large production landscapes that have the potential to deliver global environmental benefits at scale and be sustained after the program finishes. Given the environmental footprint of the food system – directly and through induced land use change (e.g., deforestation, natural landscape degradation, GHG emissions, water depletion, pollution) – the spatial distribution of FOLUR seeks to cover globally important geographies for both the commercial agricultural

commodities (e.g., soybeans, coffee, cocoa, palm oil and livestock) and food staples (e.g., rice, wheat and maize).

42. While each individual project will deliver substantial benefits in its own right, the program's overall potential for global transformation and sustainability will be realized by ensuring that the impact is significantly larger than the benefits aggregated across individual child projects. This will be achieved through scaling up the best practices in value / supply chains for the major food crops and agricultural commodities, influencing markets to increased share of sustainably produced food crops and agricultural commodities, and influencing policy makers, financiers and private value chain actors to adopt policies, governance structures and practices that are demonstrably environmentally sustainable. This will also contribute to sustainability by influencing the major players and producers in each value chain to adopt better policies, standards and practices for the long term. In essence, the Program aims to push these supply chains towards market driven tipping points, where the costs of sustainable production are internalized into the financing sources that fuel the commodities supply chains and accepted by the global markets where production is taken up. Reaching this tipping point is the only way to ensure we have a transformational impact on this sector of the world's economy.

Figure 5. Countries and Commodities included in the FOLUR Impact Program



43. The major commodity/food crops that are important for achieving the FOLUR outcomes at scale are well represented in the initial cohort of countries and landscapes, and more will be

encouraged to join in a subsequent round. For **palm oil** production, FOLUR is well-positioned with the participation of the two largest palm oil producers, Indonesia and Malaysia. There is also substantial potential for replication and influence with the participation of Colombia and Papua New Guinea. Liberia is an important emerging frontier country for a range of commodities agricultural commodities including palm oil, while Peru has a nascent palm oil sector that has potential for expansion in the near future. The FOLUR platform partners will also catalyze wider impact through engagement with the global and regional platforms, such as the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO).

44. India, Thailand and Vietnam are among the world's top three largest rice exporters, representing about 60% of global export, while China and Indonesia are globally important in terms of sheer size of production and as net importers. The **rice growing** country projects represented in the Impact Program (China, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam) are thus substantial contributors to the global production and trade in this commodity. Working with producer organizations, export and import networks in the value chain to improve standards and practices will have substantial influence beyond the specific target landscapes in country projects.

45. About 75% of the global **cocoa** bean production and value are accounted for by the three countries currently in the FOLUR Impact Program – Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana and Indonesia. Peru and Colombia are also participating in the Impact Program and will benefit from knowledge sharing an up take through global convening and sharing of knowledge and practices. By engaging with the chocolate value chain multinational companies, through the platform, the Impact Program also has good potential to influence sustainability standards more broadly as well as practices and policies in the emerging cocoa producing countries. FOLUR lead agency, the World Bank, and partner agencies are already engaged with World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) in developing and implementing the Cocoa and Forests Initiative in West Africa and will further engage with other international groups and trade associations, including the Roundtable for Sustainable Cocoa Economy (RSCE) and the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO).

46. Regarding **coffee**, with the inclusion of Indonesia, Ethiopia, Columbia, Peru, Guatemala and Mexico, the FOLUR Impact Program includes six of the top 10 coffee producers in terms of volume and value. Not all of these country projects are focused on coffee bean production in their investment target landscapes, but they will be participating in global knowledge networks, sharing of best practices, and policy reforms, along with Burundi, which has lessons to share on shade grown coffee. Through these important coffee producing countries, the FOLUR Impact Program also has good potential to influence coffee buying companies and networks beginning with existing platforms, including through platform partners' engagement with the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), International Coffee Organization (ICO), and World Coffee Producer Forum (WCPF).

47. For **wheat** production, Kazakhstan is an important producer in central Asia. Through the FOLUR IP, the country will promote adoption of efficient SLM technologies and conservation

approaches and foster green value chains to shift the trajectory of degradation to sustainable management for multiple benefits. Lessons from these actions – and other countries potentially joining – can be taken up and promoted through the outreach and convening activities of the platform project.

48. For livestock systems, Ukraine provides an entry point on **cattle** production, mainly for dairy, and revising production practices in fragile landscapes, and Mexico for **beef** production causing deforestation. The FOLUR partner IAs are promoting further inclusion in the next round of countries for a more substantial impact on this important commodity value chain. Through the global platform, the Impact Program partners will continue and expand engagement with global buyers and networks to improve sustainable standards and field-based practices, including through the Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB).

49. With regard to **soy** supply chain, the initial cohort of countries did not include any with major interventions targeting soy production landscapes. In the second round of country submission, there are expectations that major soy producing countries will be interested in joining the IP. At the global level, FOLUR Impact Program platform partners can continue to engage and advance action on these important commodity production value chains and impacted landscapes through engagement with businesses and financial institutions (such as the IFC as is the case in the GEF-6 IAP on Commodities) in global and regional platforms and round tables, particularly the Roundtable for Responsible Soy (RTRS).

50. The FOLUR Global Platform ('Knowledge to Action Platform') will create the venue for partner coalitions to jointly assess opportunities, prioritize interventions, and deploy the comparative advantage and expertise of the core partners to address key challenges, whether at landscape, country, or global level. The FOLUR Platform will provide value chain partnership strengthening, policy and advocacy support, and strategic knowledge management and communications. It will build on ongoing partnerships and networks to advance the uptake and adoption of greener commodity value chains, improve enabling conditions for investment in sustainable land use practices and landscape restoration, and improve collaboration and alignment among implementing and regulating authorities for more scaled up and integrated action.

51. The FOLUR design builds on a network of stakeholders ranging from government ministries and their local counterparts, civil society and non-government actors, research institutions, private sector companies, to regional bodies, multilateral institutions and partner organization. Engagement of private sector under the FOLUR will come in areas related to: (i) strengthening corporate governance and sourcing policies; (ii) targeting sourcing policies on regions and countries that are putting in place interventions to improve land management; (iii) increasing commitments for zero deforestation and sustainability standards in supply chains for both direct and indirect suppliers and; (iv) including gender and equity aspects in purchasing / sourcing policies and in engagements with producer organizations and cooperatives etc. The partners will also engage where feasible to encourage and leverage additional financing and investment by private sector actors.

52. Significantly, the FOLUR program will increase the global reach and impact of interventions by scaling up and out, and by mainstreaming into improved policies and practices that become new business norms. The FOLUR Impact Program is expected to deliver significant Global Environmental Benefits including 1.2 M hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable, 1.8 M hectares of land restored, 38.9 M hectares of landscapes under improved practices; and 209 M tCO₂e of greenhouse gas emissions mitigated. With a strong emphasis on inclusion and gender equality, the Program will directly benefit to around 5 M people, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and Civil Society Organizations.

53. **WB – CI – FAO – IFAD – UNDP – UNIDO – CAF - WWF-US /GEF (GEF ID 10198) “Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program” (ASL2).** The Amazon rainforest is an important constituent of the global biosphere and a global public good that benefits humankind by supporting an array of local, regional, and global ecosystem services. The Amazon is home to over a quarter of the world's terrestrial species, accounts for about 15% of global terrestrial photosynthesis, provides a major carbon sink, and drives atmospheric circulation and precipitation across South America and beyond.

54. The Amazon is the world’s largest rainforest hosting 40% of the remaining global rainforest (670 million hectares) and the largest river system, comprising 100 million hectares of freshwater ecosystems. The biome includes an impressive variety of wetlands, covering about 14% of its territory. It sits within the world’s largest river basin, extending 612 million hectares and covering 44% of South America. The population of the Amazon is estimated at 34 million people including over 350 indigenous groups.

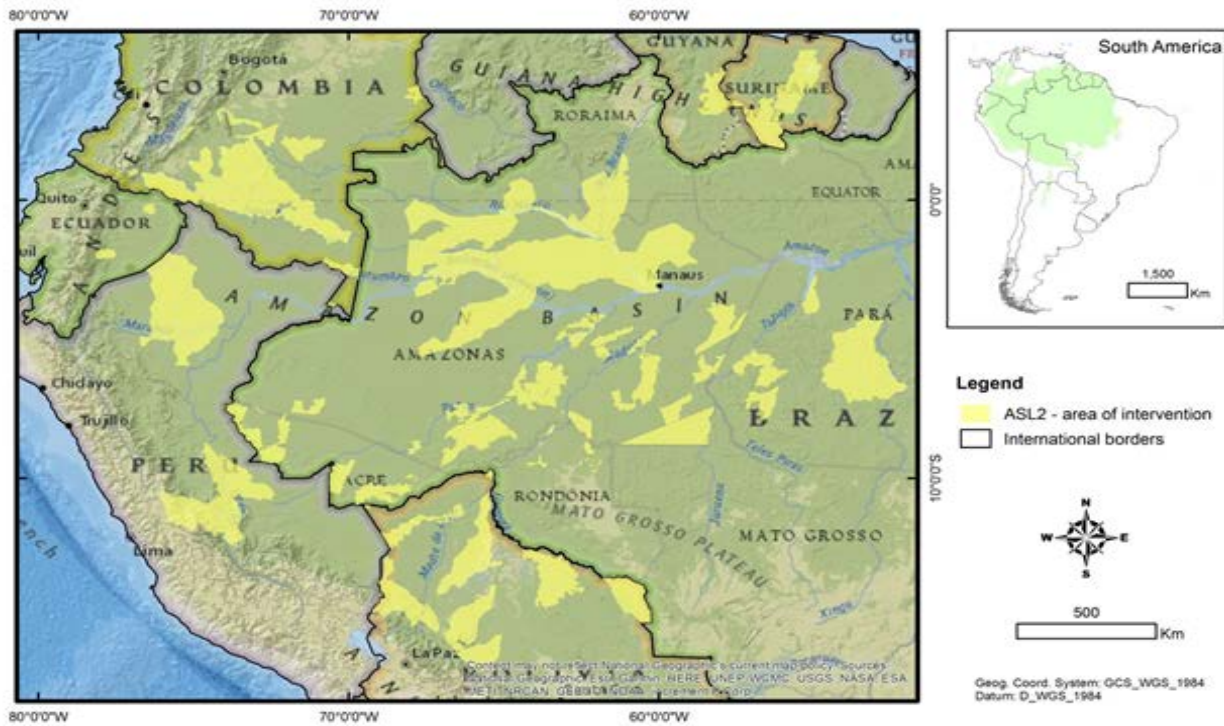
55. The Amazon rainforest is also one of the most threatened environments worldwide, with deforestation a particularly pressing problem, mostly in the form of agricultural expansion. Since 1970, about 15% of the Amazon rainforest, an area larger than France, has been lost, and deforestation is expected to continue despite efforts to control it. Research also suggests that the integrity and functioning of the Amazon ecosystem depends on its massive continuous forest cover, and points to potential threshold forest cover levels below which the Amazon would stop functioning as an integrated ecological system. In this sense, further deforestation, degradation, fragmentation, and over-exploitation of forest and freshwater of the Amazon will have far-reaching consequences in terms of biodiversity loss, carbon storage and thus global climate change, regional and local water and food supply.

56. Conserving the Amazon biome is of critical global, regional and local importance. As approximately half of the Amazon is under some form of legal protection (protected area or indigenous territory), such protection needs to be reinforced against human and climatic risks. The remaining half requires improved territorial planning and sustainable management to avoid forest loss, provide livelihoods for indigenous peoples and local communities, and serve as the basis for sustainable social and economic development of the Amazon countries. Together, these actions will improve the resilience of the Amazonian biome to climate change, reducing the risk of reaching a tipping point.

57. While there have been significant efforts over the past decades to conserve and manage the Amazon basin, significant work remains to move the management of the biome to a more sustainable equilibrium. The Amazon Sustainable Landscapes 1 Program (ASL1 in GEF-6) launched a set of activities to address these management challenges in three Amazonian countries: Brazil, Colombia and Peru. The Program focuses on designing and implementing collaborative approaches to biodiversity conservation and productive land use which provide for livelihoods while also preserving the ecological integrity and global environmental value of this critical biome. ASL1 is structured around four key themes: (a) expanding and improving the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of protected areas; (b) reducing the loss of and promoting recovery and sustainable management of native forests; (c) strengthening the policy and regulatory environment in favor of forest-friendly sectoral development; and (d) promoting knowledge and technology exchange and capacity building among stakeholders within and across countries.

58. ASL2 will seek to build upon these ongoing efforts, expanding the geographic scope, improving protected area systems including for wetlands/freshwater ecosystems, implementing integrated forest landscape approaches and helping reinforce and improve coordination of actions on the ground, all the while fostering synergies between efforts within and between the participating countries. The ASL2 Program will greatly expand in scale as it will now include Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru and Suriname, which together cover approximately 92% of the basin. The Program will invest in several instruments to develop a forest- and freshwater-based economy and consequently reduce deforestation in areas where the conservation of Amazonian ecosystems is of paramount importance for the health of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and associated ecosystem services, including climate change regulation.

Figure 6. Amazon Sustainable Landscapes (Phase II) – Areas of Intervention



59. Over the long-term, the ASL2 Program seeks to help the region move away from a business-as-usual scenario characterized by forest conversion into low productivity cattle ranching and other unsustainable land uses to forest-and freshwater-friendly landscapes. The ultimate outcome of this process would be to maintain and restore the ecological resilience of the Amazon biogeographical region. A landscape mosaic made up of well-managed protected areas and indigenous territories, with sustainable use in the surrounding landscapes, will conserve biodiversity and assure the required connectivity for key ecosystems and species to adapt to climate change. Adding more value for sustainable timber and non-timber (including aquatic) production chains and strengthening ecosystem services will improve local communities and indigenous populations livelihoods and conserve key ecosystem services for local, national and global societies by reducing global GHG emissions, enhancing adaptation for extreme climate change events, maintaining regional rainfall patterns, etc.

60. ASL2 will build upon the existing baseline investments of GEF and other stakeholders to: (a) strengthen and expand the initiatives launched under ASL1 in the original three countries and launch them in the four new countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana and Suriname) in order to increase the area under effective conservation, reduce deforestation, promote sustainable use and restoration of native vegetation and ensure the conservation of species, habitats, ecosystem services and cultural values; (b) expand the range of thematic issues to include the management of freshwater ecosystems and aquatic resources including strategic watersheds; and (c) advance the regional dimensions of the Program, enhancing the ongoing multi-country

collaboration around knowledge exchange and learning and complementing it with concrete efforts to identify and jointly manage issues of shared concern on the ground.

61. Additionally, the approaches adopted under ASL2 will be designed to address cross cutting issues, including promoting terrestrial and freshwater basin-wide connectivity through enhanced integrated landscape planning and investment; strengthening governance with a view to reducing deforestation driven by illegal timber, land grabbing, low productivity cattle ranching and agriculture, infrastructure, etc. (e.g., through improved law enforcement, conflict resolution, sectoral agreements); increasing involvement of the private sector, including financial sector partners; increasing participation of women, indigenous people and vulnerable groups; testing and deploying state of the art technology and data management, and mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation into management actions.

62. At the national level, the Program will support the expansion and consolidation of the terrestrial and freshwater area under legal protection, including both protected areas and indigenous territories; the development of integrated landscape management of selected regions and the improvement of policies and strategies for the integrated management of both protected and productive landscapes. All these interventions are aimed to reduce deforestation and ensure the protection of terrestrial and aquatic species and habitats.

63. At the regional level, the Program will enhance regional coordination, collaboration and knowledge exchange and learning among all stakeholders through a regional child project. Acting on regional issues can no longer be postponed, as the Amazon region is increasingly accessible and gaining importance in the development agenda. Under a demand driven approach, the project will tackle the barrier that identifies weak capacity and coordination to enforce policy and regulations, poorly connected/sectoral strategies and plans, and knowledge gaps and insufficient knowledge transfers and awareness at both national and regional level as critical issues that must be addressed to ensure durable outcomes.

64. The regional project will support bi-lateral and multi-lateral coordination and collaboration around biodiversity conservation and sustainable development concerns, including, inter alia, creating collaborative spaces for establishment and management of transboundary conservation targets (e.g., Ecuador-Colombia, and Ecuador-Peru); identification and management of shared threats and challenges facing protected areas in border regions (e.g., Ecuador-Colombia, Guyana-Suriname); development and implementation of joint monitoring programs for migratory species, including fish; developing common plans to improve coordination and effectiveness of efforts to combat illegal timber and wildlife trafficking especially focusing on possible cross-border illegal transfers; establishing market-based instruments and benefit sharing mechanisms that will increase viability of productive value chains in productive landscapes; promoting cross sectoral land use planning that addresses the drivers of deforestation, among others.

65. This project will expand ASL's goal of connectivity, going beyond ecosystem connectivity between productive and protective landscapes to connect knowledge (networks/exchanges) and institutions (partnerships). Shared knowledge (horizontally – across actors and knowledge-

institutions, and vertically – across system levels and scales) enhances research and communication capacities and mobilizes decision-makers to address problems at multiple governance levels. This will generate an influencing effect expanding the results of the interventions in each national target area to a larger scale. Enhanced donor coordination and a better understanding of current financing flows will help build stronger investment collaboration to mount a more effective response to conserve and promote sustainable development in the Amazon.

66. The participating countries have and will continue to conduct consultations with key stakeholders including indigenous people, local communities, non-governmental organizations as well as potential partners from the private sector as the child projects and overall program is further designed and implemented. Engagement with community-based organizations and local communities, including indigenous people, who are invested in sustainable forest and freshwater management and biodiversity conservation, will go beyond consultation to actively involve them in the design and implementation of child projects and in the knowledge exchange to be delivered across the Program. Each country will follow Prior, Free and Informed Consent guidelines and the GEF and implementing agency safeguard policies as appropriate.

67. The ASL2 Program is founded on the logic that the ecological resilience of the Amazon biogeographical region can be maintained if: (a) protected areas' size, management and financing are increased so that a representative area of the Amazon is effectively conserved under various regimes (protected areas, indigenous lands, etc.); (b) management of productive landscapes between protected areas is improved, in particular that agriculture, forest and degraded lands and fresh water systems are adequately managed, with zero illegal deforestation tolerance, and increased productivity and adoption of land sparing approaches; (c) governance and incentives for protected and productive landscapes are enhanced through adoption of national policies and strategies which support sustainable development and aim to minimize deforestation and loss of ecosystem services; and (d) key technical and institutional stakeholder capacity and regional cooperation are strengthened. A collaborative approach that combines these four elements with national and regional action can constitute the foundation of a truly integrated ecosystem management approach in the region and deliver Global Environmental Benefits, including close to 32 million hectares of protected lands under improved management, more than 18,000 hectares of land restored, over 16 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices, more than 29.8 M tCO₂e. Finally, this program will directly benefit an estimated 32,000 people.

68. **UNEP - WB - WWF-US - IUCN/GEF (GEF ID 10208) “Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program” (CBSL).** The Congo Basin is globally important for climate regulation, rainfall patterns, carbon storage, biodiversity conservation, and multiple provisioning of services for human communities and forest dependent people. The Congo Basin has a major role in Earth climate dynamics, especially on rainfall patterns, and deforestation in the Congo Basin may have a strong effect on both local and global rainfall patterns. The Congo watershed also stores a huge quantity of carbon, especially in closed evergreen lowland forests (around 46 billion tCO₂e). The recently identified Cuvette Centrale Peatlands represents one of the most extensive

tropical peatland complex and carbon-rich ecosystems on Earth (approximately 145,500 km², with an estimated 30.6 billion tCO₂e). These vast, interconnected expanses of tropical rainforests and peatlands permit biological processes to continue undisturbed. These forests are the second-largest contiguous block of dense tropical rainforests in the world and represent over 15 percent of the world's remaining tropical forests: nearly two million km², equivalent to the size of Mexico. Large mammals, especially elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), are still able to range widely along age-old migration routes often traversing national boundaries to continuously transform these landscapes. Phenomena of explosive speciation have been identified in aquatic environments. The uniqueness of the Congo Basin is characterized by an exceptional biodiversity, including 10,000 species of plants (3,000 endemic species), 1,000 bird species (16 threatened species, 36% endemic), some 400 mammals, including 23 threatened species as Western and Eastern gorillas, chimpanzees, and bonobos. These forests also provide numerous goods and services, such as the provision of wood, freshwater, food, medicine, which are of important to the more than 30 million forest dependent people and surrounding communities, as well as for national economies.

69. The Congo Basin is still in relatively good health, with intact forests, low deforestation and forest degradation rates, mainly driven by small-scale agriculture. However, as elsewhere the vast natural resources are seen as a source of economic development mainly through unsustainable exploitation, including mining, industrial agriculture (palm oil, coffee, cocoa, rubber), oil exploration and exploitation, commercial logging, charcoal fuel wood, and bush meat hunting. The Congo Basin has also historically often been a place of violence, conflict, and instability, making it difficult to foster the conditions to support the rule of law, good governance, and sound investments.

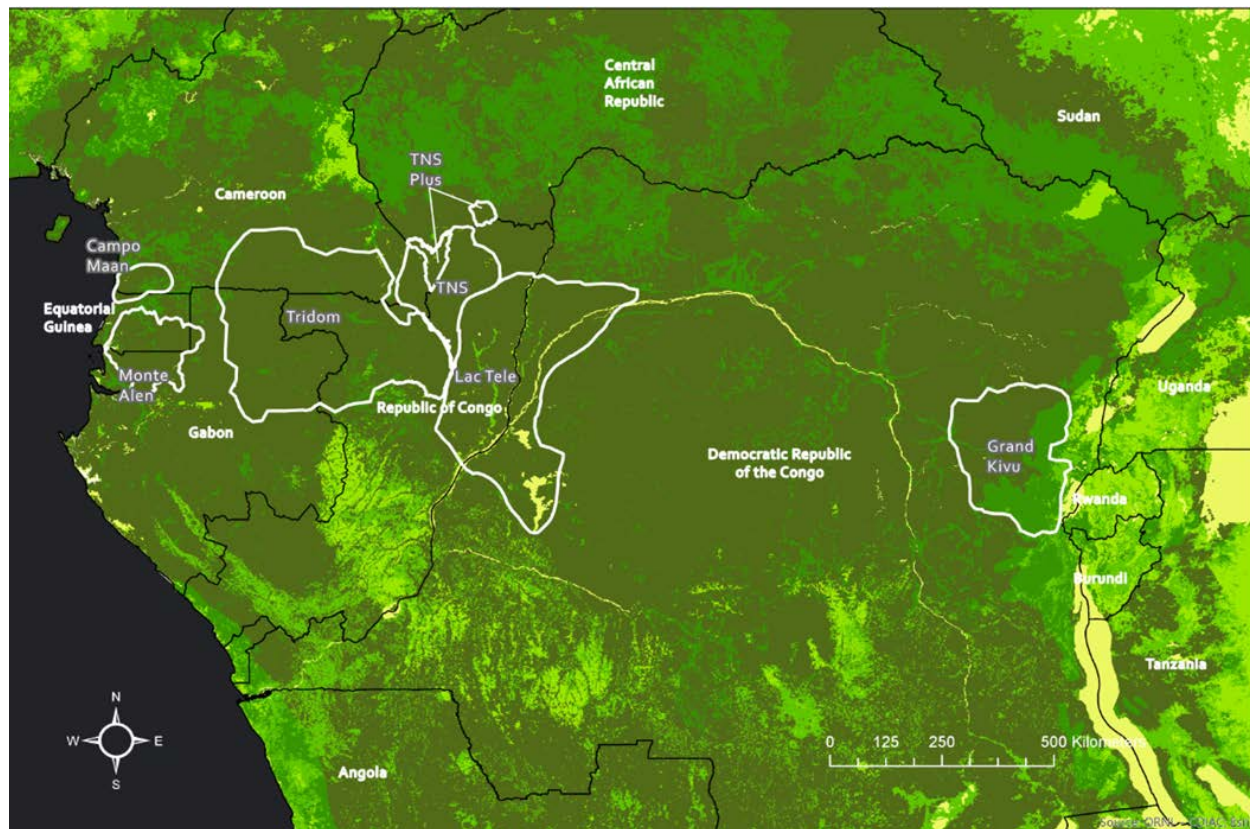
70. The objective of the Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (CBSL IP) is to catalyze transformational change in conservation and sustainable management of the Congo Basin through landscape approaches that empower local communities and forest dependent people, and through partnership with the private sector. Actions will address immediate problems related to biodiversity loss and lack of tenure and land rights for forest dependent people, but also aim to prepare the region for dealing with increasing threats in the near future, as the development of infrastructure and large-scale agribusiness plantations with the risks of irreversible damage to the integrity and functioning of the Congo Basin Forest ecosystem. An alternative development pathway for the basin that relies on local planning and governance systems, sustainable non-timber forest product value-chains with local stakeholders and the private sector, as well as the valuation of ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and freshwater provisioning, needs to be part of the response to conserve large patches of intact forests, globally important biodiversity, regional climate, and GHG emission from forest and peatland degradation/destruction.

71. The program will deliver on this vision by focusing on four strategies:

- Enabling integrated transboundary landscape planning for countries to implement sustainable land management plans that are based on maintaining the ecological integrity of the Congo Basin,
- Maintaining and strengthening the conservation of critically high conservation value forest providing important habitat to endangered species and critical ecosystem services;
- Integrating local communities and forest dependent people in the sustainable use of forests through the strengthening of land tenure and production sector activities; and
- Building national and regional capacity for regional cooperation.

72. Together, these four components will help address the four main barriers: conflicting and isolated sectoral developments; poor governance of protected areas; lack of engagement of communities, forest dependent people, and private sector in conservation and sustainable use; and weak cross-border implementation of conservation actions and learning. Six critical and key transboundary landscapes have been selected by the countries in the heart of the Congo Basin: namely, Tri-National Sangha or TNS, Tri-National Dja-Odzala-Minkebe or TRIDOM, Cuvette Centrale/ Lake Tele Lake Tumba, Grand Kivu, Monte Alen–Monts de Cristal, and Campo Ma'an-Rio Campo.

Figure 7. Transboundary Landscapes targeted by the Congo Basin Sustainable Landscape Impact Program



73. Given that the Congo Basin spans six countries, a key driver of program success is the extent of regional cooperation among countries, on which the survival of the Basin depends on. Specifically, the quality and depth of inter-country dialogue, coordination, and collaboration will be instrumental to all basin countries having shared capacities and approaches such that they work in tandem to promote sustainable development in the Congo Basin. The Regional Child project will bring added value by connecting various stakeholders who have a role in these landscapes: from regional institutions, national and local governments, to the private sector, CSO, and various initiatives for protection and sustainable use of Congo Basin forests. The Regional Child project will also complete the work in the identified transboundary landscapes to bring coherence in the CBSL Impact Program by building a platform for dialogue, making the connection between the technical work and the regional political framework.

74. The implementation of the CBSLP Impact Program will be as participative as its development begun in mid-2017. UNEP, as the leading agency for the CBSL Impact Program will serve as the hub of the program. The program will propose a single platform to feed innovations and policies developed under its child projects and transfer knowledge to and from the regional and global organizations (such as Economic Community of Central African States, ECCAS, the Central African Forest Commission, COMIFAC, and the Conference on Central African moist Forest Ecosystems, or CEFDHAC). Indigenous People issues will be central to the

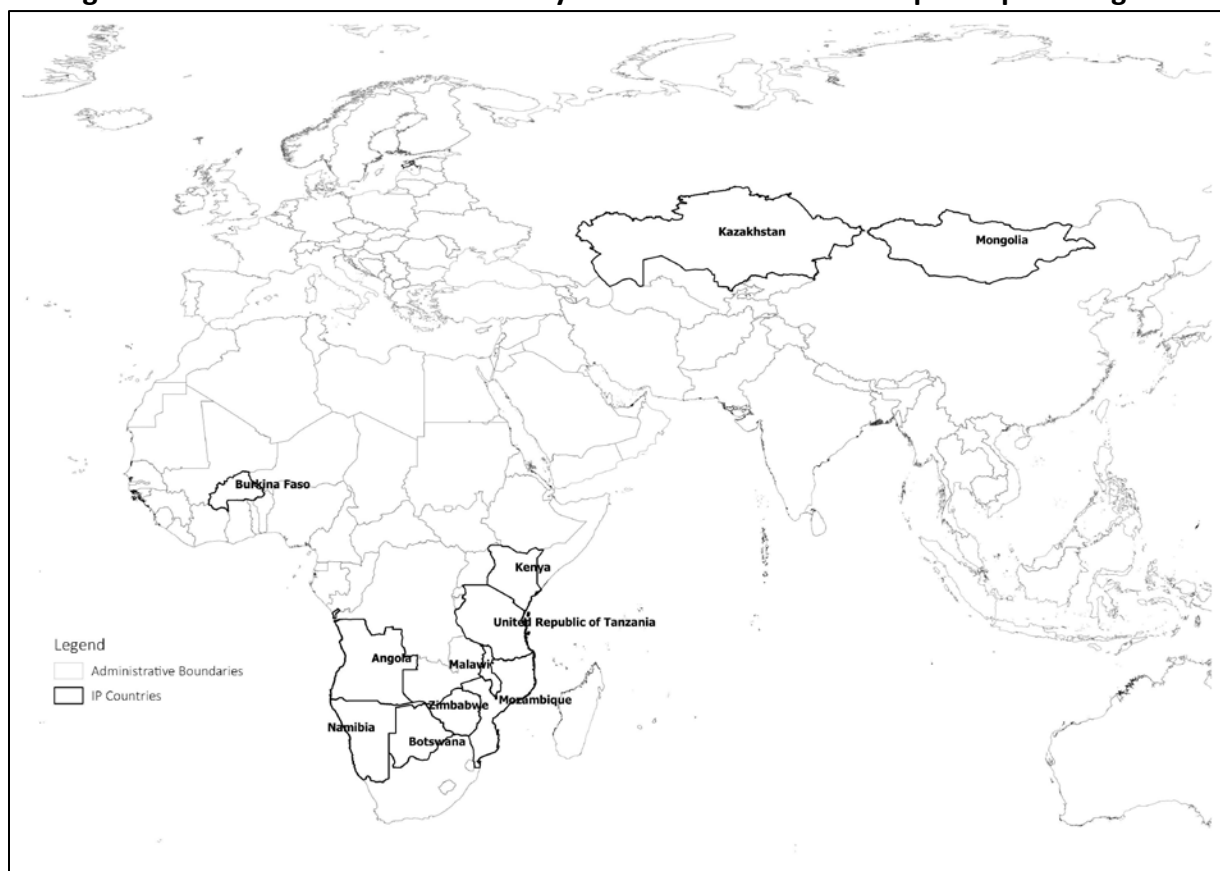
CBSL IP, and addressed with the REPALEAC, the Network of Indigenous and Local Communities for the Sustainable management of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa.

75. In terms of Global Environmental Benefits, the CBSL Impact Program will improve the management effectiveness of 20 protected areas covering more than 7.0 million hectares, create 600,000 hectares of new Protected Areas, restore 500,000 hectares of forest and forest lands, improve land management practices on more than 4.3 million hectares of landscapes. All these activities will result in GHG emissions reductions of 121 M tCO₂e and target 358,000 direct beneficiaries, more than half being females (53%).

76. **FAO – WB – IUCN - WWF-US /GEF (GEF ID 10206) “Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes” (DSL).** Drylands are home to around two billion people (over 25% of the world’s population), contain 44% of the world’s agricultural land (58.4% of that in Africa) and supply about 60% of the world’s food production. They also contain some of the most fragile and threatened ecosystems on the planet, including over one quarter of global biodiversity hotspots and many threatened and endemic species. Drylands also provide much of the world’s grain and livestock, many tree products and vegetable species, as well as globally important agro-biodiversity. They coincide with some of the world’s important Vavilov centers of crop diversity and the centers of origin of at least 30% of the world’s cultivated plants and many livestock breeds, including globally-important food crops and vegetables.

77. The objective of the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Program is to avoid, reduce, and reverse further degradation, desertification, and deforestation of land and ecosystems in drylands, through the sustainable management of production landscapes. The Program will transform the management of drylands in selected regions and countries, establishing the basis for the scaling out of sustainable dryland management to regional and global levels. This will be of major significance given that drylands extend over more than 40% of the Earth’s landmass, are affected by some of the world’s most pressing environmental and development challenges and have been historically neglected in terms of coordinated investments. The program will focus specifically on three dryland regions: the Miombo and Mopane ecosystems of southern Africa (participating countries: Angola, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe), the savannas of west Africa (Burkina Faso) and the temperate grasslands, savannas and shrublands of Central Asia (Kazakhstan and Mongolia).

Figure 8. Countries included in the Drylands Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program



78. Each of the country child project will include the following key strategies for addressing identified threats:

- The strengthening of systems and capacities for land use planning to achieve land degradation neutrality (LDN);
- The strengthening of community-based governance mechanisms will help to reduce unsustainable and illegal forms of resource use (such as tree felling for fuelwood and charcoal production, or overharvesting of non-timber forest products), combat threats such as fire, and promote compatibility of resource management between different stakeholder groups; and
- The promotion of sustainable agriculture and livestock management (through the development of farmer capacities, the promotion of supportive value chains, incentive mechanisms and the provision of tenure security) to promote sustainable livelihoods and thereby reducing expansion and encroachment into natural ecosystems and fragile areas.

79. The program will place particular emphasis on promoting the roles of trees and forests as key elements of sustainable dryland landscapes. At the same time, it will take into account

the particular conditions of drylands, where a large proportion of the tree cover is located outside of forests but play a vital ecological role.

80. The Global Coordination Project (GCP) will be crucial in delivering value added in terms of effectiveness, sustainability, and scale of impact at the regional and global levels. The GCP will ensure region-wide coordination and informed prioritization of investments in sustainable management of drylands. Its support to coordination among countries (taking advantage where possible of existing regional and global structures such as CACILM, SADC, the Great Green Wall, and the UNCCD) will serve to foster cooperation between participating countries in addressing common management challenges, boost the cumulative impact of the program, increase the generation of GEBs, and also address transboundary leakages of impacts. The GCP will coordinate the provision of training and technical assistance to national project implementation teams and stakeholders at national and regional levels on issues such as the nature of transboundary biological and demographic processes, and corresponding response strategies, innovative tools for information management and innovative financial incentive mechanisms paving the way for wider application of demonstrated success of this program to address the integrity of drylands as a network of globally important ecosystem.

81. The vision of the program is that dryland landscapes will be sustainably managed at a global scale, and that the program will lay the foundation that the environmental threats and development challenges will be effectively and permanently addressed in the long-term. To achieve this, the GCP will establish links between the child projects and relevant global initiatives and platforms, including the UNCCD Global Mechanism, the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), the Global Landscape Forum (GLF), the Working Group on Dryland Forests and Agrosilvopastoral Systems, the global Farmer Field Schools Platform, the Global Soil Partnership (GSP), and other relevant platforms to foster knowledge management and contribute to sustained uptake and scaling out of impacts, by ensuring that lessons learned through the child projects are effectively systematized, fed into national, regional and global knowledge hubs so that they contribute to the global resource of knowledge on best practices, and disseminated to stakeholders both within and beyond the target areas and countries.

82. Private sector involvement in the Dryland Sustainable landscapes will be sought and encouraged to improve smallholder yields, add value to their agricultural and forestry products and link the producers to markets. To achieve sustainable land management, it will also be important to create stable revenues with dryland products and to introduce sustainable supply chains for specific dryland commodities including cotton, wool, leather, fuelwood, charcoal, shea, gum Arabica, etc.

83. In terms of GEBs, the program will bring 12 million hectares under sustainable land management, including 1.2 million hectares primarily benefitting biodiversity and avoiding deforestation of 240,000 hectares of high conservation value forests (HCVF). In addition, the program will improve the management effectiveness in 1.6 million hectares of protected areas and restore 1.2 million hectares of degraded land in the drylands. All these activities will result in GHG emission reductions of in total 81 M tCO₂e.

84. **UNEP – IADB – FAO – UNDP /GEF (GEF ID 10185) “Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)” program.** SIDS across the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific regions face ongoing and serious challenges to the sound management of chemicals and wastes and the control of goods that enter their jurisdictions. SIDS typically lack systems to ensure end of life management for goods. This results in the accumulation of waste on islands that lack physical space, technical capacity, and infrastructure to address issues in an environmentally sound, effective, and efficient manner. Individually, islands lack a critical mass to trigger investment in sectors linked to recycling and waste management.

85. The objective of the ISLANDS program is to prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS and, to manage and dispose of existing stockpiles of harmful chemicals that accumulate across the SIDS regions. Specifically, the ISLANDS program will:

- Preventing the build-up of chemicals in SIDS environments by controlling imports into SIDS. This will focus on harmonizing customs codes, standards and labelling, introduction of green procurement, identification, incubation of SIDS appropriate alternatives to products etc. This will include working with major waste generating sectors including tourism, agriculture and health care and original equipment manufacturers.
- Safely manage and dispose of chemicals, products and materials, and close material and product loops by simulating private and public sector action. This will include identifying appropriate mechanisms to handle chemicals and waste including regional level disposal, creating regional hubs for difficult waste to ensure economies of scale are maximized.
- And finally, the program will amplify results through global coordination and knowledge exchange within and between regions. This will allow SIDS to quickly adopt proven solutions that have been developed in other countries.

86. The program will include 27 SIDS (Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Comoros, Cook Islands, Dominican Republic, Fiji, FSM, Guyana, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, Palau, PNG, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu) and a global coordination, knowledge management and communication child project.

87. The global child project will act as the mechanism to ensure the program benefits from the collection, synthesis and dissemination of best practices among the regions, including countries not participating in the program. The level of institutional and technical capacity is uneven among the SIDS and the knowledge exchange facilitated by the global child project is expected to bring up the level to equivalence in key areas.

88. The global child project will also leverage scale for this group of SIDS to work with original equipment manufacturers, exporters to SIDS and other suppliers from sectors such as vehicle importers, electronics suppliers and agricultural inputs in order to have product and

material lines that can be either easily managed in SIDS or easily returned. The program will target private sector partners in the key chemicals and waste producing sectors including industries such as tourism, electronics, plastics, tires, vehicle importers, agriculture input companies and associations to develop sector-based plans to reduce impacts from existing practices and also to adjust current import and waste management models to ensure sustainability and access to less polluting alternatives.

89. Finally, the global child project will facilitate the engagement with the Secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements such as Stockholm and Minamata to demonstrate impacts at the global level. Targeted communications, outreach and awareness campaigns will be developed across the regional child projects based on materials and formats developed at the global level.

90. The GEF ISLANDS Program will remove from the environment 656 metric tons of POPs and 38 metric tons of mercury, which is 1% of the GEF 7 target and equates to over 23,000 metric tons of material contaminated by these chemicals. The program will also reduce POPs emissions by 197gTEQ or 15% of the GEF 7 target. Finally, this program will contribute to preventing over 185,000 metric tons of plastic from reaching marine environments.

91. **WB – UNEP – UNDP - WWF-US /GEF (GEF ID 10200) “Global Wildlife Program”.** Habitat destruction and illegal wildlife trade have devastating impacts on the populations of numerous wildlife species around the world. Illegal wildlife trade is associated with the demand for wildlife and wildlife products from markets around the globe but primarily from Asia and SE Asia. A recent study¹³ of 27,000 vertebrates (nearly half of the known vertebrate species), 32% have decreased in population size and range. Furthermore, in a sample of over a 170-mammal species for which there was more detailed information, all have lost 30% or more of their geographic ranges and more than 40% of the species experienced severe population declines and range reduction of more than 80% between 1900 and 2015. While IWT is usually associated with large and iconic species like the African elephants and rhinos, Asian tigers and snow leopards, and jaguars of Latin America, it is also affecting myriad of smaller species. For example, pangolins, the most poached animal in the world, are traded for its scales and meat, parrots and amphibians are exploited for the illegal pet trade, and reptiles for their skins. The significant decline in wildlife is now equated by many as the sixth mass extinction in the history of life on Earth, an event that will have severe negative consequences on the structure and function of most ecosystems and the environmental services that billions of people depend on. Although the decline in natural habitats and wildlife is fast and in many places accelerating, remaining wild places and animals can be saved with targeted interventions for our own good and that of the new generations. For this unsustainable trend to be reversed, urgent action and coordinated investments are needed on the part of the governments and the private sector globally.

13 Ceballos, G., Ehrlich, P.R. and Dirzo, R. 2017. Biological annihilation via the ongoing sixth mass extinction signaled by vertebrate population losses and declines. PNAS July 25, 2017 114 (30) E6089-E6096

92. The Global Wildlife Program (GWP) aims to reverse the decline in wildlife populations due to illegal trade and promote wildlife conservation for sustainable development. To achieve these objectives, the program will invest financial and technical resources on three fronts:

- Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife;
- Promotion of a Wildlife-based Economy; and
- Combating Wildlife Trafficking.

93. The GWP builds on lessons learned of the GEF-6 GWP and introduces innovative features in GEF-7 that aim to protect the assets of the “Green Infrastructure” (habitats and wildlife) and leverage them as “engines of economic growth and inclusive development”. The Program will make all the necessary investments at the country and global levels and across priority source, transit, and demand countries to make the best use of these natural resources that are being mined and trashed by a few in the name of short-term gain. The *Conservation of Habitats and Wildlife strategy* will focus on: i) enhancing the management and resilience of protected areas, community-, private- and state-reserves, wildlife corridors and any other geographically defined area which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity; ii) strengthening political will, policy and governance to connect wildlife habitats at subnational, national and transnational levels; and (iii) to diversify and increase the financial resources for wildlife and habitat conservation. The *Promotion of a Wildlife-based Economy* will focus on: (i) the creation of an enabling environment to support wildlife-based and resilient economies; (ii) to stimulate wildlife-based economic development through community participation; (iii) to promote partnerships between local communities, private sector partners and/or governments; and (iv) to manage human wildlife conflict and promote co-existence. *Combating Wildlife Trafficking* will focus on: (i) strengthening policies and national legal frameworks and increase political recognition of wildlife crime as a “Serious Crime” as defined by UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; (ii) to generate, analyze, and share actionable information, data and intelligence on criminal networks; (iii) to increase capacity to combat wildlife crime (poaching and trafficking) and fight corruption across enforcement, judiciary, and prosecution; and (iv) to strengthen transboundary, regional and international capacity and cooperation.

94. This program will operate in 13 countries; 6 in Africa (Angola, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Namibia and South Africa), 4 in Asia (Bhutan, Cambodia, India and Indonesia) and 3 in Latin America and the Caribbean (Belize, Ecuador and Panama). The program will also include a Global Child Project for the coordination and knowledge management that will focus on *Preventing the Extinction of Known Threatened Species*, and *Wildlife for Sustainable Development*. On the first topic, the Global Project will address the illegal supply chain of species, by engaging cross-sector stakeholders that can disrupt the supply-transit and demand of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products by enhancing countries’ capacities to combat wildlife crime at a scale that can transform systematic gaps that allow this serious crime to foster. The program will engage new stakeholders across the value chain and bring to the forefront the institutions that can make a sustained and long-term

difference, including the private sector. The main objective here will be to “disrupt” the illegal supply chains of wildlife and its products, and the links in the criminal networks that allow illegal wildlife and parts to go from poachers to consumers without resistance. As for the focus on Wildlife for Sustainable Development, the program will bring together the institutions that can move the dialogue from “tackling IWT along the supply chain” to “making wildlife and natural habitats the sources of economic growth”. The program will use its convening power to bring to the table private sector, foundations, and other for profit- and non-profit organizations to explore ways to change the *status quo* on how to harness the natural assets contained in conservation areas (including wildlife) as the driver of a sustainable economy. For this purpose, the Project will encourage the development of methods to measure socio-economic impacts of parks and wildlife, engage with the appropriate agencies to carry out economic assessments of selected conservation areas, enhance the capacity of institutions devoted to the economic analysis and governance of wildlife and protected areas, and build or improve the capacity of the practitioners in these fields.

95. The Global Project will also engage with the private sector actors that operate at regional and global scales to add value to within country efforts in this same vein. When promoting wildlife-based and resilient economies, the program will partner with organizations working on wildlife-based tourism and the biodiversity economy in general, and with regional Tourism Investment Forums like those that have taken place in Uganda and Mozambique. When engaging on the issue of combating wildlife crime, the program will work with the organizations addressing international illegal trade including the members of the United for Wildlife’s “Transport Task Force” and the “Financial Task Force”, and the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC). The Program will work with the consortium to engage with financial intelligence units, anti-corruption agencies, law enforcement organizations at the regional- and global- levels as well as entities engaged in Wildlife Enforcement Networks (WENs). When dealing with demand reduction and behavioral change, the GWP Global Project will engage with the organizations addressing this matter especially with the Africa-Asia nexus and with the organizations already working on the species of mammals, birds and reptiles being illegally traded from LAC to the markets around the world. The program will work with the GEF and WB Communication Teams to engage with specialized media outlets to explore opportunities for collaboration. In addition to these three fronts, the program will continue working on the coordination of the International Funding to Tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade. This donor coordination group includes several multilateral- and bilateral- organizations (many from GEF donor countries), international NGOs, UN Agencies and foundations. The program will lead several initiatives for coordinating action and will team up with members of the group to develop and implement the initiatives.

96. These interventions aim at delivering over 26 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use, and over 2.7 million hectares of landscapes under improved practices, resulting in GHG emission reductions of in total 11.4 M tCO₂e.. The program will also benefit over 490,000 people among local communities.

97. **UNEP – ADB – UNDP – EBRD /GEF (GEF ID 10114) “Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility” program.** The transport sector is currently responsible for about one quarter of all energy-related CO2 emissions. In many countries, transport represents one of the largest contributors to national greenhouse gases emissions (GHG), often only second to electricity generation. In addition to GHG emissions, the transport sector is also a leading contributor to black carbon, a major source of local air pollution from internal combustion engines, and other fine pollutants dangerous to human health. Emissions from transport are set to increase significantly over the next few decades, as the sector continues to expand. The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that the global vehicle fleet will double by 2050, with the growth taking place mostly in low- and middle-income countries. A global transition to low- and zero emissions mobility is therefore essential to meet international climate commitments, including the Paris Climate Agreement.

98. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its October 2018 report, stated that to achieve a target of 1.5C all vehicles added to the global fleet need to be electric from 2035 onwards, resulting in a complete switch to electric fleets by 2050. To achieve this, support must be provided to developing countries with regulatory, technical and financial assistance. However, several challenges hinder the rapid uptake of electric mobility. High purchase prices of electric vehicles, compared to traditional internal combustion engines ones, are a significant hurdle for the broad uptake of electric mobility. In many low- and middle-income countries, electric vehicles are still perceived as expensive, high-tech and not suited to local conditions. Another challenge is the limited development of charging infrastructure, which contributes to the range anxiety of prospective buyers. Further, there is generally limited awareness amongst consumers, policy makers and vehicle manufacturers about the environmental and economic benefits of electric mobility, and of the potential to generate employment and economic opportunities from the development of localized manufacturing and assembly capacity. Finally, many low- and middle-income countries have no dedicated fiscal or regulatory policies in place to incentivize the uptake of electric vehicles. Many countries around the world still subsidize fossil fuels which reduce the operational costs of internal combustion engine, and have disadvantageous fiscal policies in place, which can complicate the importing of new and used electric vehicles.

99. The new GEF-7 *Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility* responds to these challenges by supporting the rapid introduction of electric mobility in low- and middle-income countries through activities at global, regional and country level. It builds on a solid basis of knowledge and outreach capacity developed by the leading electric mobility programs of the IEA and of UN Environment, leveraging the sectoral experience of the additional GEF Agencies and Partners that will participate in the implementation of the national child projects. The key objectives of the program are to de-risk investments in electric vehicles through demonstration projects that strengthen developing country experience with electric mobility and facilitate accelerated learning, while raising awareness of the multiple benefits of electric mobility. The GEF Program will also support participating countries in developing country and context-specific policies and incentives that are flexible and can be adapted to the needs of different pathways to electric mobility.

100. The GEF-7 Global E-Mobility Program will be the first global inter-agency electric mobility program in the world to focus primarily on non-OECD countries. It will include a cohort of 17 national child projects (Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Peru, Saint Lucia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Togo, Ukraine and, Uzbekistan)¹⁴, complemented by a global child project. The Program will promote an integrated approach to support GEF countries with modular electric mobility packages to be delivered through national child projects. Each child project will propose measures focusing on policy and investment support. The programmatic approach reduces overall costs since it reduces duplication of work and facilitates economy of scale (e.g. development of tools, policies, incentive schemes, training programs), allowing for more comprehensive learning experiences and the development of best practices. It will also ensure a smooth replication of lessons learnt and best practices between different countries and regions.

101. A key execution partner of the Program will be the IEA, which is the world's leading energy analysis agency and serves as coordinator of the Electric Vehicle Initiative (EVI)¹⁵, a government-to-government policy forum established in 2009 under the Clean Energy Ministerial to facilitates exchanges between policy makers on EV development and fosters knowledge-sharing on policies and programmes. The IEA also published every year the *Global EV Outlook*, which tracks the evolution of markets for EV worldwide. The GEF Program will contribute to expand the scope of the publication to non-OECD markets, which are not currently tracked.

102. The private sector will be a major partner in this program, facilitating the creation of markets for the introduction of electric mobility, supporting suppliers of electric mobility solutions and affiliated companies such as those offering recharge facilities. At the global level, the private sector will be involved in the thematic working groups to develop solutions for the introduction and upscaling of electric mobility in non-OECD countries. At the regional level, the private sector will be engaged in market between country and city demand for electric mobility and the supply from manufacturers and financing. At the national level, private sector partners will be invited to supply electric vehicles, and work with fleet operators, such as taxi operators, bus fleet operators, motorcycles and electric bicycle rental companies, courier services, etc.

103. The GEF-7 E-Mobility Program, which will also closely link with the European Commission Solutions Plus Program, an initiative which aims at developing integrated urban electric mobility solutions in 15 major cities worldwide¹⁶, is structured around four complementary components:

1. *Global thematic working groups* (light vehicles, heavy vehicles, charging infrastructure and grid integration, batteries), which will gather information from

¹⁴ A minimum of 14 additional GEF countries have already expressed their interest in joining a possible expansion of the program during the GEF-7 cycle¹⁴. UN Environment will act as Lead Agency, and the IEA will act as key executing agency.

¹⁵ Governments currently active in the EVI include Canada, Chile, China, Finland, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

¹⁶ Belo Horizonte, Brazil, Casablanca, Morocco, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Hanoi, Vietnam, Kathmandu, Nepal, Kigali, Rwanda, Kingston, Jamaica, Kochi, India, Montevideo, Uruguay, Nanjing, China, Pasig, the Philippines, Quito, Ecuador, Santiago, Chile.

major stakeholders engaged in the program to develop knowledge products and policy materials to provide support to countries, cities and other stakeholders.

2. *Support and Investment Platforms*, to be established in Africa (by UNEP), Asia (by ADB) and LAC (by Centro Mario Molina in Chile), will provide support to more than 30 in-country projects (including 17 GEF child projects and 15 cities supported by the EU Solutions Plus program). In addition, the platforms will be open for the participation of other countries and cities with an interest in introducing and scaling-up electric mobility. Such countries and cities would participate in training, networking and replication activities of the platforms using their own resources. The Platforms would also invite projects under the GEF Sustainable Cities Impact Programme, which incorporate components on electric mobility, to join in the work of the Platforms, including training, capacity building and communities of practice.
3. *Country project implementation (national child projects)*, participating countries will deploy GEF STAR resources to finance tailored support in one or more areas, including (i) development of enabling policy environments, (ii) development of pilot initiatives, and (iii) development of business model and financing schemes for further scale up; and
4. *Tracking progress and facilitating replication*, which will include monitoring, reporting and verification frameworks against which the outcomes of the program will be measured, during implementation and afterwards. This will build on data and tools/templates already in use by IEA and UN Environment to gather information for countries.

104. The GEF-7 Global E-Mobility Program is designed to provide a timely response to the rapidly increasing emissions from the transport sector. It also responds to the increased awareness of global policy makers, UNFCCC constituencies and the scientific and policy community (IPCC/IEA/Clean Energy Ministerial). As highlighted by the IPCC, there is only a short window of opportunity to avoid carbon lock-in: vehicle fleets in developing countries are growing rapidly and vehicles are on the road for up to 20 years, and even more in developing countries. This means that vehicles introduced today will determine the emissions of the fleet for the coming decades. The GEF-7 E-Mobility Program will therefore provide much needed timely support to the participating countries in meeting their mitigation objectives, as set out in the NDCs under the Paris Climate Agreement. The GEF-7 Program will contribute to reducing GHG emission on the order of 67 M tCO_{2e} (33m direct, 34m indirect) in this first group of 17 countries.

Biodiversity

105. The FAO/GEF project (GEF ID 10113), *“Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Strengthening Network of Protected Areas through Advanced Governance and Management”* in Azerbaijan, will support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through the implementation of activities both within and outside protected areas, including the application of advanced governance and management approaches to be scaled up across the protected

area system. Azerbaijan is part of a global biodiversity hotspot and this project will focus on improving the management of four Key Biodiversity Areas that are also protected areas as well as working with surrounding communities to improve the management of productive lands for biodiversity. The project will support national policy frameworks for landscape approaches and integrated decision-making on land use. The project will improve the management of the national protected areas system through capacity building, the development of a financing strategy, and information management. This project will support the improved management of over 130,000 hectares of protected areas and 20,000 hectares of productive landscapes.

106. The WB/GEF project (GEF ID 10190), *“Sustaining Healthy Coastal and Marine Ecosystems”* in Brazil, aims to strengthen management of the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPA) system and the enabling conditions for blue economy in targeted areas and in line with the Brazilian Blue Initiative. The project will build upon the on-going GEF MAR1 project and seek to reinforce and expand current efforts to protect and manage Brazil’s extensive coastal and marine environments and the rich biodiversity and ecosystem services they support; and in this way foster the emergence of a sustainable and equitable blue economy based on this natural capital. More specifically, the project will improve management effectiveness and strengthen the financial sustainability of the MCPA system by further capitalizing the Brazilian Marine Funds. In parallel, the project will mainstream blue economy principles into the overarching policy, legislative and institutional frameworks; support innovative approaches and technologies for MCPA surveillance and management; and strengthen specific sustainable value chains in selected coastal Brazilian states. Additionally, the project will foster local, national and international knowledge exchange and collaboration, helping build the capacity of Brazilian stakeholders to effectively contribute to the management and sustainable use of coastal and marine environments as the foundation for the blue economy. This project will deliver Global Environment Benefits by improving the management of over 1.6 million hectares of marine and coastal protected areas.

107. The UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10213), *“Economic Instruments and Tools to Support the Conservation of Biodiversity, the Payment of Ecosystem Services and Sustainable Development”* in Chile, aims to improve national financing of biodiversity through the design, implementation and optimization of market-based economic instruments that strengthen public finances and facilitate the economic contribution of the private sector to the maintenance of the country's natural capital. The project will support the creation of a broader, modern and cost-efficient set of policies and instruments for the financing of biodiversity. This will have positive impacts in public management, markets, financing, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. First, it will improve the public management of biodiversity by broadening the base of stakeholders involved in its conservation and sustainable management. Second, it will allow investors to have greater clarity about the real costs of investment initiatives. Third, it will make the exchange between different market agents possible in a regulated, informed and transparent environment that will reduce market failures and uncertainty. In this scenario, the underlying causes of loss and deterioration of national biodiversity will be better addressed and will contribute significantly to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This project will deliver Global Environment Benefits by improving the

management of 100,000 hectares of landscapes (excluding protected areas), 700 hectares of marine habitat (excluding protected areas) and mitigating the emission of close to 90,000 tCO₂e.

108. The UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10079), *“Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines”*, will allow the strengthening of the institutions and systems needed to run the Nagoya Protocol. This is important for a country rich in biodiversity where the bioprospecting value of recorded endemic species in a closed canopy forest is estimated at \$ 39.8 million annually. This only shows that as a mega-diverse country, Philippines has considerable untapped wealth which can be generated from its rich genetic resources and traditional knowledge. The project will focus on strengthening national regulatory frameworks and clarify institutional responsibilities and administrative mechanisms for ABS agreements, enhanced understanding of the ABS regime and the value of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and pilot at least one ABS agreement. The project will benefit 10,000 hectares in Albay Province in S.E. Luzon Island and the Iglic-Baco Mountain along the central corridor of Mindoro Island where the pilot project on ABS will take place.

Climate Change

109. The WB/GEF project (GEF ID 10152), *“Sustainable Energy Scale-Up”* in Belarus, will improve energy efficiency in space heating for multi-apartment buildings and scale up biomass fuel utilization in selected urban localities in the Republic of Belarus. In Europe, Belarus is one of the countries with the lowest energy efficiency rating and a minimum use of renewable energy resources. In its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC, Belarus has identified two key areas to achieve its commitments to the Paris Agreement: improving energy efficiency and scaling up renewable energy use. The GEF project will (1) catalyze investments in indigenous wood-based renewable fuels for space heating, (2) enable the broad-based outreach and capacity building efforts necessary for the success of the national thermal renovation program, and (3) incentivize households to participate in the demonstration of energy efficiency improvement. The GEF grant will mobilize a loan of \$200 million from the World Bank and the European Investment Bank for investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency. In terms of delivering Global Environment Benefits, this project aims to mitigate 8.4 M tCO₂e over its lifetime.

110. The UNEP/GEF project (GEF ID 10189), *“Accelerating Construction of Energy Efficient Green Housing Units in Thailand”*, will promote design and construction of energy efficient green housing units by supporting the National Housing Authority (NHA) in designing and piloting green homes, establishing a green energy efficiency labelling scheme and associated financing mechanisms to create a market for green energy efficient low-rise residential homes. Thailand’s energy efficiency measures in the building sector have been promoted for multistory buildings, on the other hand, neither regulatory nor incentive measures have been developed for low-rise buildings, although this housing sector consumes 24% of the national electricity and its demand is growing. This project will invest in setup of the financing mechanism to provide

incentives to home buyers for purchasers/developers to develop energy efficient housing units linked to the labelling scheme. The incentive schemes will be tested in the home-loan-providing banks in the project and then replicated in other commercial banks. This project will also work on developing an incentive mechanism for the private sector construction firms. This project will deliver Global Environmental Benefits on the order of 2.5 M tCO₂e of direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction.

111. The UNEP/GEF project (GEF ID 10167), *“Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change”*, will support eighteen developing countries, fifteen of which are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and/or Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to prepare and submit National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) that comply with UNFCCC reporting requirements while responding to national development goals. The project will support developing countries in a coordinated manner, using the umbrella program approach to streamline project approval and funds disbursement. Each country will outline its priority needs and design a country-specific implementation strategy that will inform the approach adopted during NC and/or BUR preparation. It will support Burundi, Dominica, Fiji, Gambia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan and Vietnam with the preparation of a NC; Azerbaijan, Suriname and Uganda with the preparation of a BUR; and Afghanistan, Benin and Yemen with the preparation of a NC and BUR combined. These countries have chosen to join this umbrella program as they have worked with UNEP previously, share close submission timelines for existing reports under preparation, and have expressed readiness to initiate the implementation of subsequent reports by 2020. The expected submission date for the BURs and NCs supported will be December 2022 and December 2024, respectively.

112. The UNEP/GEF project (GEF ID 10171), *“Technology Needs Assessments = Phase IV”*, is the fourth phase of the global TNA project and supports an additional 15 LDCs and SIDS to build national capacities and support the institutionalization and implementation of the TNA process. Although technologies have been identified as a key factor of success to reach climate change related targets, the information contained in NDCs and existing documents are not sufficient to plan and implement technology projects that will enable the countries to reach their targets. The TNA – as a national participatory process providing in-depth analysis of technology options and actions – offers key information for decision-makers and planners to implement nationally prioritized climate technology actions. As the continuation of the three previous phases of TNAs, this project benefits from lessons learned and best practices from previous experience. The countries included in this Enabling Activity explicitly mention in their policy documents the need for external support to conduct technology transfer in a consistent manner. The fourth phase of the TNA project will include National trainings for a wider team of stakeholders in each country; Peer-to-peer exchange and learning through inter-country workshops; and national events and roundtables to present TNA/TAP products to potential donors, development partners and investors. Finally, it is noteworthy to mention that among these 15 countries, some have undergone a so-called “1st generation” Technology Needs Assessment (prepared before 2008). However, at that time no barrier analyses, identification of enabling frameworks

for technology transfer nor Technology Action Plans (TAP) had been performed – activities that will now be completed as part of the TNA Phase IV project.

113. The CI/GEF project (GEF ID 10093), *“Regional Capacity Building of COMESA Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring”*, Reporting and Verification as defined in the Paris Agreement, comprises the first full-sized CBIT project in GEF-7. The project will strengthen the capacity of COMESA member states to comply with transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement through establishment of an Eastern and Southern Africa Regional CBIT transparency framework for MRV of climate actions, report on NDCs and knowledge dissemination. The project will develop a training program on terrestrial carbon accounting and agriculture MRV, using a training-of-trainers approach for at least two academic institutions, which in turn will deliver training to 60 national specialists from five participating countries Seychelles, Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, and Zambia and open to the other COMESA member states. The project will establish a regional climate change co-ordination framework to guide GHG data sharing, tracking and reporting of climate actions, and establish a national climate change framework for inter-ministerial coordination and GHG data sharing in each participating country. Country-specific indicators for tracking NDCs will be developed, and national GHG inventories and online MRV platforms will be established and operationalized in participating countries.

114. The UNDP / GEF project (GEF ID 10194), *“Capacity-building for Establishing an Integrated and Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate actions and Support Measures”* in India, will enable India’s domestic policy planners to establish the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement by (i) creating enabling environment through support for their mandate (to plan, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, strategies and programs) as well as the Web-based *National Institutional Coordination System (NICS)*, (ii) strengthening institutional capacity for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of climate information and (iii) Instituting the *National Climate Registry (NCR)* to share relevant information in a transparent manner, which enables direct interface between public, civil society and policy planners. India’s greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions occupies a large share (10%) of the total GHG emissions in 151 Non-Annex 1 countries to the UNFCCC, therefore its effort to enhance national transparency system will make greater impacts on the establishment of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The proposed project incorporates innovative features utilizing the information technology (IT) such as NICS and NCR and other activities which will be beneficial to other countries through knowledge management under the GEF global coordination platform.

Land Degradation

115. The WB/GEF project (GEF ID 10191), *“Moldova Agriculture Competitiveness Project GEF Additional Financing”*, will enhance the competitiveness of the country’s agri-food sector by supporting the modernization of the food safety management system, facilitating market access for farmers, and mainstreaming agro-environmental and sustainable land management (SLM) practices. GEF financing will support scaling up of baseline SLM activities with the aim of

combating land degradation and increasing land productivity. The project is fully aligned with the GEF-7 Land Degradation Strategy along the cross-cutting objective of harnessing private capital and expertise to finance SLM investments. It makes a further push on private sector engagement in switching towards SLM practices and technologies, solid co-financing investments, and actively participating in knowledge sharing and dissemination programs. The project will generate Global Environmental Benefits by bringing 100,000 hectares under SLM, restoring 2,000 hectares of degraded land, and thereby sequestering 390,000 tCO₂e.

116. The FAO/GEF project (GEF ID 10184), *“LDN Target-Setting and Restoration of Degraded Landscapes in Western Andes and Coastal areas”* in Ecuador, will promote sustainable land and forest management for the recovery and restoration of prioritized landscapes that sustain environmental services and food security and establish support mechanisms for achieving and monitoring LDN. The investments will focus on 3 different areas including forests, croplands, grasslands and pasture, covering in total around 0.7 million hectares and hosting ecosystems of global importance, which are particularly threatened by deforestation and land degradation. The project will strengthen the enabling environment for LDN Monitoring and Target-Setting, promote SLM/SFM practices and develop innovative incentive mechanisms that encourage the adoption of sustainable practices in agricultural and forest landscapes. It will deliver Global Environment Benefits, by restoring 4,000 hectares of forested lands, putting 33,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices and mitigating over 12 M tCO₂e. 6,000 direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender are expected to benefit from the project through improved access to incentives and services.

117. The IUCN/GEF project (GEF ID 10179), *“Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) for Large-Scale Impact in the Grazing Lands of Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces in South Africa”*, aims to implement sustainable land management (SLM) practices in selected landscapes which suffer the highest rates of vegetation loss and land degradation in the country due to overgrazing, bush clearance for cultivation, settlement, and exploitation of wood and non-timber forest products. The project will focus on building capacity and better governance of public institutions for designing and implementing SLM practices, develop market and finance opportunities for scaling up successful land management practices, and establishing a learning and policy forum. The project will partner with the private sector and financing institutions to mobilize investments and develop innovative solutions for Land Degradation Neutrality. In terms of Global Environmental Benefits, the project aims to restore 157,000 hectares of lands and improve land management on 875,000 hectares. The project will benefit more than 1.1 million people, 57% being women.

Chemicals and Waste

118. The UNDP/ GEF project (GEF ID 10202), *“Strengthening National Capacity to Manage Industrial POPs within the Framework of National and International Guidelines on Chemical Substances and Hazardous Waste Management”* in Colombia, will reduce the releases of industrial POPs and other Hazardous Chemicals in an integrated approach to promote compliance of Stockholm Conventions in Colombia. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) are a

priority under the Convention because of the 2025 and 2028 phaseout target. This project will help the country to achieve the phaseout target under the Convention and will dispose of 480 MT PCBs. One of the main challenges that Colombia is currently facing with respect to POPs is the lack of capacity to control the import, trade, production and use of Industrial POPs listed under the Stockholm Convention. The project will address industrial POPs, through identification of feasible alternatives to industrial POPs and improved management of wastes containing such POPs. Over all this project will ensure the environmentally sound disposal of 491.7 MT POPs and 3,500 MT of POPs containing material.

119. The UNIDO/GEF project (GEF ID 10163), *“Improvement of the Environmental Performance of the Foam Sector: Phase Out and Management of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China”*, will phase out the production of HBCD and introduce alternatives to the chemical in the production of XPS/EPS foams which will be eliminated from buildings contaminated with HBCD and thereby prevent future buildup of these chemicals in the environment. Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) is a POP chemical that was listed by the Stockholm Convention at COP 6 in 2013. China is the largest HBCD producer and consumer in the world. The use in China is in the XPS/EPS foam sector that produces insulation panels for buildings. The project will assess and pilot a non-incineration method to recover the bromine from the already installed insulation boards which will need to be replaced. The project also will reduce the use of HCFCs which are used as foam blowing agents in the production of the insulation boards and this will have a direct reduction of GHGs since HCFCs are both ozone depleting and greenhouse gases. The project will work directly with the private sector enterprises engaged in the production of HBCD and XPS/EPS foam boards and collectively they will provide private financial resources towards the achievement of the objectives of the project. Sustainability will be ensured by involving all key stakeholders, including local participation from the beginning of project formulation and throughout its implementation. The project will eliminate the production of 18,000 metric tons of HBCD and 10,800 metric tons of materials contaminated by HBCD. The project will have additional benefits for climate, producing a direct reduction of 900,000 tCO₂e emissions and for ODS of 97 metric tons.

120. The AfDB/GEF project (GEF ID 10218), *“Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs (AFLDC-2)”*, will promote a circular economy approach with national development frameworks to achieve economic development while scaling-up investments and best available techniques / best environmental practices to eliminate, reduce and control POPs and mercury pollution sources in 11 African LDCs (Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda and Zambia). African LDCs struggle to meet their obligations under Chemicals MEAs including the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. The proposed AFLDC-2 project has been designed to build upon the successes generated during the AFLDC-1 focusing on strategies; (1) enabling environment and national enforcement capacities, (2) communication on the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes, (3) investment in scaling-up actions to reduce and wherever possible, eliminate manufacture, trade, use, emission and release of POPs and mercury and its compounds, and (4) monitoring and evaluation. This project will reduce

disposal, destruct, phase out, eliminate and avoid 1,500 tons of POPs and 45 tons of mercury as well as reduce and avoid 350 gTEQ emissions of POPS to the air from point and non-point sources. It will also avoid 125,000 tons of marine litter through reduction of single-use plastic.

International Waters

121. The UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10172), *“Towards the Transboundary Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) of the Sixaola River Basin Shared by Costa Rica and Panama”* will be working towards strengthening transboundary multi-stakeholder action in the Sixaola River Basin shared by Costa Rica and Panama to restore riverine and coastal ecosystems, reduce pollution from agricultural production and reduce risks from hydrometeorological disasters. The river basin has an outstanding biodiversity, terrestrial ecosystem of global importance with high endemism as well as a direct impact on the health of the coastal ecosystems of the Central Caribbean Sea. The main economic activity and job generator in the region is banana production for export, which correlates closely with the deforestation of the lower Sixaola River Basin and infiltration of agro-chemicals into soils, surface and groundwaters in the basin. Global Environmental Benefits will be demonstrated through improved cooperative management of the shared transboundary River Basin of Sixaola.

122. The UNEP/GEF project (GEF ID 10108), *“Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region: Promoting the formulation of a TDA/SAP for its transboundary Lempa River Basin”* in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, will be reducing stress on the transboundary water resources in the Trifinio region by developing a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and a Strategic Action Plan for its trinational Lempa River Basin and enabling the joint management of the shared water resources, while building community-based ecosystem resilience to climate variability and change. The Trifinio Region is connected via one main river namely the Lempa River Basin, which is supported by an aquifer system and covers the three countries of Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala. consists of 7,541 km² of ecologically diverse terrain and is home to roughly 820,000 inhabitants. The planned TDA/SAP process will work towards increasing resilience in this shared water ecosystem. The Lempa river basin is under pressure from the effect of identified stressors such as loss of forest cover and its impact on water security, cattle ranching, mining and their pollution impact on surface and groundwater resources. All these effects, stemming from economic activities, are being exacerbated by a changing climate. Global environmental benefits will be demonstrated through improved cooperative management of the shared transboundary River Basin of Lemp, and 9,569 hectares of landscapes will be under improved practices as a result of this investment.

123. The FAO/GEF project (GEF ID 10193), *“Fostering Water Security in the Ma and Neun/Ca Transboundary River Basin and Related Coastal Areas”*, supports Viet Nam and Lao PDR to cooperatively identify natural assets and identify options to manage these two river systems. The Ma and Neun/Ca River Basins display similar environmental and socio-economic assets of regional and global importance, as well as similar challenges confronting the basins: hydropower reservoirs causing significant changes to flows in tributaries of both basins; deforestation and changes to forest cover impacting flows and sediment loads; increasing

water withdrawals associated with demographic growth and rapid economic development affecting environmental flows; and emergency releases from dams during extreme water events contributing to flooding. The project will support common fact finding and development of a Transboundary Diagnostic (TDA) including assessment of surface and groundwater availability, quality and uses, flood and drought risks, and competing water-food-energy needs; support interim cross-sector and cross-border institutional mechanisms to define a common vision for cooperation; develop a joined Strategic Action Program and invest in on the ground solutions to priority threats e.g. such as with regard to flood risks and threats to inland fisheries. Global environmental benefits will result from advancing cooperative management of the two river systems which builds on the momentum created by signature of a Memorandum of Understanding signed in February 2019 between both countries committing to jointly address key transboundary sustainable development related priorities.

Multi-focal Area Projects

124. The FAO/GEF project (GEF ID 10188) project, *“BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago”* will promote biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands and improve livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes. This project will work in and around areas of biodiversity significance that are threatened by agriculture to develop multi-stakeholder management and planning, sustainable agricultural practices and land management, and green value chains for sustainable products. Some of these areas are home to long term squatters who have received government permission and, therefore, need support to move from short term, often environmentally degrading agriculture to long term sustainable practices such as agroforestry. Trinidad and Tobago imports most of its food, so this project will also work to improve farmer field schools and create value chains for these sustainable products. At the same time, the project will support actions to directly support threatened species such as reforestation of key riparian corridors, species recovery plans, and invasive species and fire management. This project will support the improved management of 1,000 hectares of productive lands and the restoration of 1,500 hectares.

125. The FAO/GEF project (GEF ID 10169), *“Combating Land Degradation and Biodiversity Loss by Promoting Sustainable Rangeland Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Afghanistan”*, will combat land degradation and biodiversity loss by promoting sustainable rangeland management and biodiversity conservation in vulnerable landscapes of eastern Afghanistan (Khost, Laghman, and Nuristan provinces), which are among the poorest and most biologically diverse provinces of the country. The project will restore 40,000 ha of degraded rangelands and forests and bring 100,000 ha under sustainable management to benefit 50,000 people in local communities in the target area. The project will help to restore productivity in degraded pasture systems in high-altitude drylands, contributing to land degradation neutrality (LDN) targets, while generating biodiversity benefits for the existing and proposed protected areas (i.e. the Nuristan National Park), taking into account enhanced habitat connectivity in the wider landscape through community-based land use planning approaches.

126. The UNEP/GEF project (GEF ID 10192), *"Ecosystem Conservation and Community Livelihood Enhancement in North Western Zambia"*, aims to strengthen community-based sustainable management of dryland forest landscapes in the North West Province (NWP) where deforestation is a major problem. Deforestation rates are estimated at around 20,000 hectares per year in NWP; rural poverty being a key driver of land-use changes and unsustainable levels of natural resource uses. The country is already experiencing the effects of climate change, and future trends are towards higher temperatures, with an increased frequency and intensity of droughts and floods, affecting food and water security, and livelihoods. The proposed project will help to develop the enabling regulatory and planning framework for Community Forest Management Areas (CFMAs) and Participatory Forest Management Areas (PFMAs), support landscape restoration, sustainable value-chain approaches, and promote sustainable agricultural practices to improve productivity, gender equality and climate resilience in CFMAs and PFMAs. In terms of Global Environmental Benefits, the project will conserve 80,000 hectares of High Conservation Value Dryland Forests (HCVF), support SLM on 20,000 hectares of production landscapes, and restore 5,000 hectares of degraded lands.

127. The UNDP-FAO/GEF project (GEF ID 10220), *"Protecting Biodiversity and Recovering Degraded Ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras"*, aims to conserve biodiversity through improved connectivity, reduction of threats, and effective management of protected areas and biological corridors in Northern Honduras. The project will strengthen the enabling and territorial governance framework for biodiversity conservation and improved connectivity between PAs/KBAs in production landscapes, and mainstreaming biodiversity and SLM practices into production landscapes. The project will enhance the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of six PAs and consolidate biological corridors that are being subjected to non-sustainable production practices that result in the loss of biodiversity and land degradation. This project will deliver Global Environment Benefits by improving the management of 299,634 hectares of terrestrial protected areas, improving the management of 50,000 hectares of production landscapes, and restoring 30,000 hectares.

128. The UNEP-IUCN/GEF project (GEF ID 10204), *"Transforming Agricultural Systems and Strengthening Local Economies in High Biodiversity Areas of India through Sustainable Landscape Management and Public-private Finance"* in India, will reduce land degradation and conserve biodiversity in agricultural landscapes in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka by promoting sustainable agricultural production, supply chains and public-private finance. The project has been structured according to four components: i) Enabling institutional, fiscal, and strategic frameworks, at the national and state levels, that promote sustainable agriscapes contributing to LDN and biodiversity conservation; ii) Scaling up of sustainable agriculture and landscape management for attaining LDN, biodiversity conservation and inclusive economic growth among rural producers in priority agriscapes of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; iii) Strengthening Market mechanisms and public-private finance for long-term adoption of SLM practices and increased investment in priority landscapes in the two project states; and iv) Knowledge management and national outreach on sustainable farming, sustainable land management zero-budget natural farming, and land degradation neutrality, and biodiversity conservation. At the farm-level, the project will build commitment to

sustainable farming by demonstrating a positive benefit-cost ratio for farmers, enabling their access to technical and financial services and generating market commitment to source sustainably produced commodities. In the wider landscape, the project will facilitate effective participatory governance to plan and manage land use in forested, fallow, and productive areas through conservation and optimization of ecosystem service flows from biodiverse areas around farmlands, SLM, and restoration. The Global Environmental Benefits resulting from this investment will include 150,000 hectares of restored lands, 1.8 million hectares of landscapes under improved management, and directly benefit over 1.7 million people.

129. The World Bank/GEF project (GEF ID 10216), *“Integrated Productive Landscapes through Land Use Planning, Restoration, and Sustainable Intensification of Rice Crops in the Yaque Norte and Yuna Watersheds”* in the Dominican Republic will strengthen integrated landscape management in targeted watersheds and expand the area under improved land use practices in targeted watersheds. Inadequate land use planning and inadequate natural resource management has caused imbalance between needs of agriculture and the impact on environment, leading to degradation of land and ecosystems. The GEF project will focus on improving the enabling environment for integrated landscapes management; scaling up sustainable rice intensification systems (SRI) by small and medium size producers to improve productivity, water use efficiency and biodiversity conservation through reduced use of agrochemicals; and restoration of biodiversity and hydrological ecosystem services in upper watersheds. In terms of Global Environmental Benefits, the project is expected to restore 554 hectares of land, improve SLM practices on 4,507 hectares of land, and deliver climate co-benefits of mitigating the equivalent of 507,396 M tCO_{2e} over the project lifetime.

Small Grants Program Projects

130. The UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10122), *“Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil”*, will enable communities and organizations in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes of Brazil to take collective action to enhance socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes through a participatory landscape planning and management approach that supports multi-functional land-use systems. The Cerrado is Brazil’s second largest biome, after the Amazon, with an area of more than 2 million square kilometers, approximately 22% of the Brazilian territory. The Caatinga – the only biome that is exclusively Brazilian- occupies approximately 11% of the national territory. The Caatinga is the largest dry forest region in South America and one of the richest dry forests in the world. Among the various threats faced by the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, land use change - where native vegetation and traditionally community-managed areas are substituted by large-scale monocultures, eucalyptus plantations, and pasture - is the most serious. The project will work in the context of existing public policies and the new National Program for Landscape Connectivity – Conecta, coordinated by the Ministry of Environment – to promote landscape sustainability and connectivity in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, by means of a program of small grants to communities and their organizations. The grants will support activities such as promotion of non-timber forest products, agroecology, agroforestry, landscape restoration and mitigation of climate change, among others. Beside small grants, the project will also work in the broader

context of providing training, capacity building and advocacy for individuals and organizations to improve value chains, influence public policies and advocate for rights to land and territory.

131. The UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10123), *“Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines”*, aims to empower communities and organizations along 4 landscapes of global biodiversity significance to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience. Drawing on lessons from execution of previous landscape planning and management strategies – known as Connectivity Conservation - and informed by the current state of biodiversity and development needs in the country, the project will continue to support community organizations in the three biogeographic regions prioritized in GEF-5 and a fourth priority biogeographic region identified. These are: Eastern Seaboard of the Philippines - (1) Catubig Watershed Samar Island, (2) Aurora Province in the Sierra Madre, (3) Siargao Island Protected Landscape/Seascape - and along the West Philippine Sea - (4) Calamian Islands in Northern Palawan. Timber poaching and wildlife hunting continue to be major causes of forest degradation and deforestation and biodiversity loss in these ecosystems. The Project will finance grants to community organizations reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, which may include the following activities: a) Expanding the coverage of protection mechanisms over actual Key Biodiversity Areas and critical habitats; b) Increasing support for indigenous peoples’ socio-cultural values about biodiversity through support to local community managed areas; c) Building CSO-PO-Government partnerships and increasing stakeholder participation; d) Supporting biodiversity-friendly and climate-resilient livelihoods and enterprises; and e) Capacity building of communities and local government units.

132. The UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10124), *“Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica”*, will enable communities and organizations in the Jesus Maria, Barranca and the lower Grande de Tarcoles river basins, as well as, the Paso Las Lapas Biological Corridor of Costa Rica (Path of the Scarlet Macaw) to take collective action, through a participatory landscape planning and management approach, to enhance socio-ecological resilience. These biologically significant landscapes which cover approximately 181,000 hectares are threatened by changes in land use and progressive degradation of natural resources (biodiversity, habitat, soil, water, etc.) over-exploitation, pollution, introduction of exotic invasive species and climate change. The project will support specific community-based actions in each landscape by financing small-scale projects which include restoration of degraded soils and reforestation of habitats to improve connectivity; transformation of farming systems to more sustainable production practices; strengthening of community voluntary environmental inspection groups; efforts to prevent and manage wildfires through the conformation, training and equipping of voluntary fire brigades and Payment for Environmental Services schemes, among others. All these actions will be supported by multistakeholder groups in each selected landscape that will incorporate Community-Based Organizations, local government, national agencies and Ministries, NGOs, the private sector and other relevant actors.

133. The UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10125), *“Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India”*, aims to enable communities and organizations in the most vulnerable and least developed areas of India to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience from innovative livelihoods producing local and global environmental benefits. The focus will be on the most vulnerable and least developed districts of the three broad landscapes: (a) highlands of the North-East, (b) drylands of the central region and (c) coastal regions. Specific landscapes, i.e. one in each region, will be further selected for focused intervention, based on criteria that will include existence of biodiversity of global importance, trends and patterns regarding threats and degrees of threat, appropriate policy frameworks at local and state levels, and other factors. The community grants to be selected by the multi-stakeholder National Steering Committee will aim at enhancing the communities’ skills, capacities and resources required to enhance ecosystem services, improve the sustainability and productivity of agroecosystems, deploy efficient energy technologies and manage waste in a way that realizes multi-focal area benefits in the three target landscapes. Thus, the grants will continue to promote sustainable livelihoods as the means for communities to generate global environmental benefits, as well as the knowledge and capacities to sustain them.

Multi-Trust Fund Projects

134. As encouraged by council, this Work Program includes three projects (two are presented below and the third is a programmatic approach GEF ID 10200) that are combining resources from the GEF Trust Fund and either the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). This represents a deliberate effort at the national and regional/global level to increase efficiency and systemic impact by mainstreaming climate change adaptation and resilience into initiatives that generate global environmental benefits.

135. The FAO/MTF project (GEF ID 10181), *“IKAN Adapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity, Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Ability of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods”* in Timor Leste, will address critical adaptation needs of fishery and aquaculture-dependent communities, while delivering biodiversity conservation benefits for marine species. Changes in climate are affecting fish migratory patterns, exposure to disease, and ocean currents, and contributing to saltwater intrusion in aquaculture ponds. At the same time, unsustainable and illegal fishing practices threaten Timor Leste’s coastal and marine ecosystems, as well as productive capacity of fisheries. The project will support the systematic consideration of both climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation at the institutional and policy levels; community-level strategies, technologies and practices to improve climate resilience of fishing communities and management of marine biodiversity; and strengthen monitoring and information systems. Focusing on climate-sensitive areas and biodiversity hotspots, it will directly benefit 36,560 people, mainstream adaptation in 10 development policies and plans, and train 800 people about climate change risks and adaptation measures. At the same time, it will place 1,000 hectares of marine habitat and 10 hectares of land under practices to improve biodiversity.

136. The FAO/MTF project (GEF ID 10195), *“CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Multi-country Soil Management Initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and Climate-resilient Food Systems”*, will enable seven Caribbean SIDS (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Saint Lucia) to achieve climate-resilient land degradation neutrality (LDN). The SIDS are ecologically fragile and vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change as well as unsustainable agriculture and forestry practices that are leading to land degradation. This project will review and update regional and national policy, legal, institutional and knowledge frameworks and establish regional financing mechanisms for effective LDN implementation; support country level land rehabilitation, sustainable land management (SLM), sustainable soil management (SSM) and climate smart agriculture (CSA) interventions; and enhance food production systems through innovations in agriculture and livestock production systems. It will mainstream climate resilience practices at a regional scale by supporting relevant regional climate modeling, identifying climate resilient SLM technologies and practices, mainstreaming adaptation in SLM policies and plans, and supporting regional capacity-building and knowledge management activities for climate-resilient SLM. It will also enable regional institutions working on adaptation and SLM to work more closely together. The project is expected to impact 80,000 hectares of land, directly benefit least 5,000 people, train 1,000 people regionally on climate risks and adaptation options and deliver climate co-benefits of mitigating the equivalent of 5.8M tCO₂e over the project lifetime.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN THE JUNE 2019 GEF WORK PROGRAM

Impact Programs

1. **Global, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam:** Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program, World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, WWF-US, CI, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO (GEF Program Financing: \$213,268,554) (GEF ID 10201)
2. **Global, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe:** Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes, FAO, World Bank, IUCN, WWF-US (GEF Program Financing: \$95,844,674) (GEF ID 10206)
3. **Regional, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon:** The Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (CBSL IP), UNEP, IUCN, World Bank, WWF-US (GEF Program Financing: \$57,201,127) (GEF ID 10208)
4. **Regional, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname:** Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program - Phase II, World Bank, CI, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, CAF, WWF-US (GEF Program Financing: \$88,305,273) (GEF ID 10198)

Other Programs

5. **Global, Antigua And Barbuda, Armenia, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Peru, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, Togo, Ukraine, Uzbekistan:** Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility, UNEP, ADB, UNDP, EBRD (GEF Program Financing: \$30,019,317) (GEF ID 10114)
6. **Global, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Comoros, Cook Islands, Dominican Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guyana, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu:** Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS), UNEP, IADB, FAO, UNDP (GEF Program Financing: \$56,000,000) (GEF ID 10185)
7. **Global, Angola, Belize, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chad, Congo DR, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Namibia, Panama, South Africa:** Global Wildlife Program, World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WWF-US (GEF Program Financing: \$73,110,492) (GEF ID 10200)*

Stand-alone Full-sized Projects

Biodiversity

8. **Azerbaijan:** Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Strengthening Network of Protected Areas through Advanced Governance and Management, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$2,639,726) (GEF ID 10113)
9. **Brazil:** Brazil Sustaining Healthy Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Project, World Bank (GEF Project Financing: \$14,478,899) (GEF ID 10190)
10. **Chile:** Economic Instruments and Tools to Support the Conservation of Biodiversity, the Payment of Ecosystem Services and Sustainable Development, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$2,300,000) (GEF ID 10213)
11. **Philippines:** Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,384,000) (GEF ID 10079)
12. **Philippines:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in the Philippines, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,436,210) (GEF ID 10123)

Climate Change

13. **Regional, Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Zambia, Seychelles:** Regional Capacity Building of COMESA Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as Defined in the Paris Agreement, CI (GEF Project Financing: \$5,250,000) (GEF ID 10093)
14. **Belarus:** Sustainable Energy Scale-Up, World Bank (GEF Project Financing: \$3,653,000) (GEF ID 10152)
15. **India:** Capacity-building for Establishing an Integrated and Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate Actions and Support Measures, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,800,000) (GEF ID 10194)
16. **Thailand:** Accelerating Construction of Energy Efficient Green Housing Units in Thailand, UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$3,141,142) (GEF ID 10189)

Land Degradation

17. **Ecuador:** LDN Target-Setting and Restoration of Degraded Landscapes in Western Andes and Coastal areas, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$4,416,210) (GEF ID 10184)
18. **Moldova:** Moldova Agriculture Competitiveness Project GEF Additional Financing, World Bank, (GEF Project Financing: \$3,105,023) (GEF ID 10191)
19. **South Africa:** Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) for Large-Scale Impact in the Grazing Lands of Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces in South Africa, IUCN (GEF Project Financing: \$3,629,816) (GEF ID 10179)

Chemicals and Waste

20. **Regional, Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Zambia:** AFLDC-2 Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs, AfDB (GEF Project Financing: \$21,300,000) (GEF ID 10218)
21. **China:** Improvement of the Environmental Performance of the Foam Sector: Phase out and Management of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China, UNIDO (GEF Project Financing: \$12,600,000) (GEF ID 10163)
22. **Colombia:** Strengthening National Capacity to Manage Industrial POPs within the Framework of National and International Guidelines on Chemical Substances and Hazardous Waste Management, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$5,187,000) (GEF ID 10202)

International Waters

23. **Regional, Vietnam, Lao:** Fostering Water and Environmental Security in the Ma and Neun/Ca Transboundary River Basins and Related Coastal Areas, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$8,000,000) (GEF ID 10193)
24. **Regional, Costa Rica, Panama:** Towards the Transboundary Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) of the Sixaola River Basin shared by Costa Rica and Panama, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,386,210) (GEF ID 10172)
25. **Regional, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras:** Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region: Promoting and Formulation of a TDA/SAP for its Transboundary Lempa River Basin, UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,800,000) (GEF ID 10108)

Multi-focal Areas

26. **Regional, Grenada, Antigua And Barbuda, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia:** CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Multi-country Soil Management Initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and Climate-resilient Food Systems, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$6,632,694) (GEF ID 10195)*
27. **Afghanistan:** Combating Land Degradation and Biodiversity Loss by Promoting Sustainable Rangeland Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Afghanistan, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$5,906,850) (GEF ID 10169)
28. **Brazil:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,481,210) (GEF ID 10122)
29. **Costa Rica:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$2,081,945) (GEF ID 10124)

30. **Dominican Republic:** Integrated Productive Landscapes through Land Use Planning; Restoration, and Sustainable Intensification of Rice Crops in the Yaque Norte and Yuna Watersheds, World Bank (GEF Project Financing: \$ 4,063,927) (GEF ID 10216)
31. **Honduras:** Protecting Biodiversity and Recovering Degraded Ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras, UNDP, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$9,863,948) (GEF ID 10220)
32. **India:** Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India, UNDP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,474,886) (GEF ID 10125)
33. **India:** Transforming Agricultural Systems and Strengthening Local Economies in High Biodiversity Areas of India through Sustainable Landscape Management and Public-private Finance, UNEP, IUCN (GEF Project Financing: \$6,266,883) (GEF ID 10204)
34. **Timor Leste:** IKAN Adapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity, Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Ability of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods in Timor-Leste, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$1,766,484) (GEF ID 10181)*
35. **Trinidad and Tobago:** BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago, FAO (GEF Project Financing: \$3,752,162) (GEF ID 10188)
36. **Zambia:** Ecosystem Conservation and Community Livelihood Enhancement in North Western Zambia, UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$5,338,585) (GEF ID 10192)

Non-Expedited Enabling Activities

37. **Global, Burundi, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Benin, Dominica, Vietnam, Yemen, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Fiji, Gambia, Mauritania:** Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$9,900,360) (GEF ID 10167)
38. **Global, Ethiopia, Comoros, Kiribati, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Kitts And Nevis, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Yemen:** Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) Phase IV, UNEP (GEF Project Financing: \$4,050,000) (GEF ID 10171)

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ANNEX A PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

Under the GEF Trust Fund

12-Jun-19

No.	GEFID	Project Title	Countries	Agencies	Trust Fund	Focal Area	PPG	PPG Fee	Project Financing	Agency Fee	GEF Financing	Indicative Co-financing	Total Project Cost
Integrated Programs													
1	10201	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program	Global, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam	World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, WWF-US, CI, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO	GET	Multi Focal Area	-	-	213,268,554	19,194,172	232,462,726	1,746,452,892	1,978,915,618
2	10206	Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program on Dryland Sustainable Landscapes	Global, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	FAO, World Bank, IUCN, WWF-US	GET	Multi Focal Area	-	-	95,844,674	8,626,021	104,470,695	809,137,990	913,608,685
3	10208	The Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (CBSL IP)	Regional, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Congo DR, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon	UNEP, IUCN, World Bank, WWF-US	GET	Multi Focal Area	-	-	57,201,127	5,148,101	62,349,228	387,383,108	449,732,336

4	10198	Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program - Phase II	Regional, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname	World Bank, CI, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNIDO, CAF, WWF-US	GET	Multi Focal Area	-	-	88,305,273	7,947,473	96,252,746	509,513,896	605,766,642	
							PFD-IP Sub-Total	-	-	454,619,628	40,915,767	495,535,395	3,452,487,886	3,948,023,281
Other Programs														
5	10114	Global Programme to Support Countries with the Shift to Electric Mobility.	Global, Antigua And Barbuda, Armenia, Burundi, Chile, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Jamaica, Madagascar, Maldives, Peru, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, Togo, Ukraine, Uzbekistan	UNEP, ADB, UNDP, EBRD	GET	Climate Change	-	-	30,019,317	2,701,738	32,721,055	433,088,591	465,809,646	
6	10185	Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in SIDS (ISLANDS)	Global, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Comoros, Cook Islands, Dominican Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guyana, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	UNEP, IADB, FAO, UNDP	GET	Chemicals and Waste	-	-	56,000,000	5,040,000	61,040,000	389,214,560	450,254,560	

7	10200	Global Wildlife Program*	Global, Angola, Belize, Bhutan, Cambodia, Chad, Congo DR, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Namibia, Panama, South Africa,	World Bank, UNDP, UNEP, WWF-US	MTF, LDCF, GET	Multi Focal Area	-	-	73,110,492	6,579,943	79,690,435	472,741,060	552,431,495
									159,129,809	14,321,681	173,451,490	1,295,044,211	1,468,495,701
Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects													
8	10113	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Strengthening Network of Protected Areas through Advanced Governance and Management	Azerbaijan	FAO	GET	Biodiversity	100,000	9,500	2,639,726	250,774	2,890,500	8,500,000	11,390,500
9	10190	Brazil Sustaining Healthy Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Project	Brazil	World Bank	GET	Biodiversity	200,000	18,000	14,478,899	1,303,101	15,782,000	86,500,000	102,282,000
10	10213	Economic Instruments and Tools to Support the Conservation of Biodiversity, the Payment of Ecosystem Services and Sustainable Development	Chile	UNDP	GET	Biodiversity	100,000	9,500	2,300,000	218,500	2,518,500	11,500,000	14,018,500
11	10079	Implementing the National Framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in the Philippines	Philippines	UNDP	GET	Biodiversity	150,000	14,250	4,384,000	416,480	4,800,480	19,100,000	23,900,480
12	10123	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small	Philippines	UNDP	GET	Biodiversity	130,000	12,350	4,436,210	421,440	4,857,650	5,400,000	10,257,650

Grants Programme
in the Philippines

BD Subtotal							680,000	63,600	28,238,835	2,610,295	30,849,130	131,000,000	161,849,130
13	10093	Regional Capacity Building of COMESA Member States in Eastern and Southern Africa for Enhanced Transparency in Climate Change Monitoring, Reporting and Verification as Defined in the Paris Agreement.	Regional, Botswana, Comoros, Eritrea, Zambia, Seychelles	CI	GET	Climate Change	142,855	12,855	5,250,000	472,500	5,722,500	1,564,000	7,286,500
14	10152	Sustainable Energy Scale-Up	Belarus	World Bank	GET	Climate Change	-	-	3,653,000	347,000	4,000,000	200,000,000	204,000,000
15	10194	Capacity-building for Establishing an Integrated and Enhanced Transparency Framework for Climate actions and Support Measures	India	UNDP	GET	Climate Change	100,000	9,500	3,800,000	361,000	4,161,000	1,000,000	5,161,000
16	10189	Accelerating Construction of Energy Efficient Green Housing Units in Thailand	Thailand	UNEP	GET	Climate Change	110,000	10,450	3,141,142	298,408	3,439,550	31,257,095	34,696,645
CC Sub-Total							352,855	32,805	15,844,142	1,478,908	17,323,050	233,821,095	251,144,145
17	10184	LDN Target-Setting and Restoration of Degraded Landscapes in Western Andes and Coastal areas	Ecuador	FAO	GET	Land Degradation	150,000	14,250	4,416,210	419,540	4,835,750	33,977,429	38,813,179
18	10191	Moldova Agriculture Competitiveness Project GEF Additional Financing	Moldova	World Bank	GET	Land Degradation	-	-	3,105,023	294,977	3,400,000	20,000,000	23,400,000

19	10179	Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management (SLM) for Large-Scale Impact in the Grazing Lands of Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces in South Africa	South Africa	IUCN	GET	Land Degradation	150,000	13,500	3,629,816	326,683	3,956,499	145,114,046	149,070,545
LD Sub-Total							300,000	27,750	11,151,049	1,041,200	12,192,249	199,091,475	211,283,724
20	10218	AFLDC-2 Scaling-up Investment and Technology Transfer to Facilitate Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions in African LDCs	Regional, Africa, Angola, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uganda, Zambia	AfDB	GET	Chemicals and Waste	300,000	27,000	21,300,000	1,917,000	23,217,000	800,440,519	823,657,519
21	10163	Improvement of the Environmental Performance of the Foam Sector: Phase Out and Management of Hexabromocyclodecane (HBCD) in China	China	UNIDO	GET	Chemicals and Waste	300,000	27,000	12,600,000	1,134,000	13,734,000	88,280,000	102,014,000
22	10202	Strengthening National Capacity to Manage Industrial POPs within the Framework of National and International Guidelines on Chemical Substances and hazardous Waste Management	Colombia	UNDP	GET	Chemicals and Waste	150,000	14,250	5,187,000	492,765	5,679,765	25,900,000	31,579,765

						CW Sub-Total	750,000	68,250	39,087,000	3,543,765	42,630,765	914,620,519	957,251,284
23	10193	Fostering Water and Environmental Security in the Ma and Neun/Ca Transboundary River Basins and Related Coastal Areas	Regional, Asia/Pacific, Vietnam, Lao	FAO	GET*	International Waters	200,000	19,000	8,000,000	760,000	8,760,000	58,200,000	66,960,000
24	10172	Towards the Transboundary Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) of the Sixaola River Basin shared by Costa Rica and Panama	Regional, Costa Rica, Panama	UNDP	GET	International Waters	150,000	14,250	4,386,210	416,690	4,802,900	18,600,000	23,402,900
25	10108	Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region: Promoting and Formulation of a TDA/SAP for its Transboundary Lempa River Basin	Regional, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	UNEP	GET	International Waters	150,000	14,250	4,800,000	456,000	5,256,000	39,788,000	45,044,000
						IW Sub-Total	500,000	47,500	17,186,210	1,632,690	18,818,900	116,588,000	135,406,900
26	10195	CSIDS-SOILCARE Phase1: Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) multicountry soil management initiative for Integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems*	Regional, Grenada, Antigua And Barbuda, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Lucia	FAO	MTF, GET, SCCF-A	Multi Focal Area	170,000	16,150	6,632,694	630,106	7,262,800	13,000,000	20,262,800

27	10169	Combating Land Degradation and Biodiversity Loss by Promoting Sustainable Rangeland Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	FAO	GET	Multi Focal Area	200,000	19,000	5,906,850	561,150	6,468,000	30,000,000	36,468,000
28	10122	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil	Brazil	UNDP	GET	Multi Focal Area	85,000	8,075	4,481,210	425,715	4,906,925	9,945,000	14,851,925
29	10124	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica	Costa Rica	UNDP	GET	Multi Focal Area	66,000	6,270	2,081,945	197,785	2,279,730	5,475,000	7,754,730
30	10216	Integrated Productive Landscapes through Land Use Planning; Restoration; and Sustainable Intensification of Rice Crops in the Yaque Norte and Yuna Watersheds	Dominican Republic	World Bank	GET	Multi Focal Area	45,662	4,338	4,063,927	386,073	4,450,000	16,166,000	20,616,000
31	10220	Protecting Biodiversity and Recovering Degraded Ecosystems - RECOVER Honduras	Honduras	UNDP, FAO	GET	Multi Focal Area	300,000	28,500	9,863,948	937,075	10,801,023	56,200,000	67,001,023
32	10125	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in India	India	UNDP	GET	Multi Focal Area	91,324	8,676	4,474,886	425,114	4,900,000	11,000,000	15,900,000

33	10204	Transforming Agricultural Systems and Strengthening Local Economies in High Biodiversity Areas of India through Sustainable Landscape Management and Public-private Finance	India	UNEP, IUCN	GET	Multi Focal Area	130,000	12,350	6,266,883	590,767	6,857,650	70,000,000	76,857,650
34	10181	IKAN Adapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity, Resilience and Biodiversity Conservation Ability of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods in Timor-Leste*	Timor Leste	FAO	MTF, GET, LDCF	Multi Focal Area	60,000	5,700	1,766,484	167,816	1,934,300	3,600,000	5,534,300
35	10188	BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	FAO	GET	Multi Focal Area	150,000	14,250	3,752,162	356,455	4,108,617	28,881,325	32,989,942
36	10192	Ecosystem Conservation and Community Livelihood Enhancement in North Western Zambia	Zambia	UNEP	GET	Multi Focal Area	150,000	14,250	5,338,585	507,165	5,845,750	37,000,000	42,845,750
						MFA Sub-Total	1,447,986	137,559	54,629,574	5,185,221	59,814,795	281,267,325	341,082,120

Non-Expedited Enabling Activities

37	10167	Umbrella Programme for Preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Global, Burundi, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Benin, Dominica, Vietnam, Yemen, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Fiji, Gambia, Mauritania	UNEP	GET	Climate Change	-	-	9,900,360	940,534	10,840,894	960,000	11,800,894
38	10171	Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) Phase IV	Global, Ethiopia, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Maldives, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, St. Kitts And Nevis, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Yemen	UNEP	GET	Climate Change	-	-	4,050,000	384,750	4,434,750	1,375,000	5,809,750
EA Sub-Total							-	-	13,950,360	1,325,284	15,275,644	2,335,000	17,610,644
Grand Total							4,030,841	377,464	793,836,607	72,054,811	865,891,418	6,626,255,511	7,492,146,929

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