

gef-7 **Proposed Programming Directions**



GEF-7 Business Model

| | Biodiversity Focal Area | Climate Change Focal Area | Land Degradation Focal Area | International Waters Focal Area | Chemicals and Waste Focal Area |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Programming Areas to be addressed through Focal Area Investments | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity mainstreaming Wildlife for sustainable development Natural capital Agrobiodiversity Inclusive conservation Invasive species Protected areas Preventing species extinction Biosafety ABS Enabling Activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBIT Enabling Activities Technology Transfer NDC preparation and implementation Sustainable energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating Enabling Environments for LDN Enabling Activities LDN Target setting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities Improve Governance in ABNJs Enhancing Water Security in Freshwater Ecosystems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial Chemicals Agricultural Chemicals LDC/SIDS support Enabling Activities |
| Impact Programs | Objectives to be addressed through Impact Programs aligned with convention priorities | | | | |
| Food, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage biodiversity in production landscapes Harnessing biodiversity for sustainable agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land-based and value chain GHG mitigation (<i>sequestration and avoidance</i>) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable land management Diversification of crop and livestock systems Restoration of degraded production landscapes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated land and water management Prevention of nutrient pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of POPs and relevant HHP's used in the global food supply chain, including agricultural plastics contaminated by these chemicals with alternatives, preferably non-chemical alternatives. Disposal of obsolete agricultural chemicals that are POPs. |
| Sustainable Cities Impact Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem values in urban planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban-related GHG emissions avoidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of production systems in urban and per-urban areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased pollution of rivers, deltas and coastal areas Advance efficient water use and re-use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of POPs, ODS, and Mercury in built infrastructure, industry and products and materials used in cities. |
| Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of HCV forests Manage biodiversity in forest landscapes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of carbon-rich stocks Forest related GHG emissions avoidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of dryland landscapes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated land and water management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In forests where ASGM that uses mercury occurs, reduction or elimination of mercury in these areas. |

Frontier / R&D Investments

Focal Areas

Focal Area Investments

Impact Programs

| | Biodiversity Focal Area | Climate Change Focal Area | Land Degradation Focal Area | International Waters Focal Area | Chemicals and Waste Focal Area |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| | Programming Areas to be addressed through Focal Area Investments | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity mainstreaming• Wildlife for sustainable development• Natural capital• Agrobiodiversity• Inclusive conservation• Invasive species• Protected areas• Preventing extinction• ...• ... | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CBIT• Enabling Activities• Technology Transfer• NDC preparation and implementation• Sustainable energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creating Enabling Environments for LDN• Enabling Activities• LDN Target setting | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening Blue Economy Opportunities• Improve Governance in ABNJs• Enhancing Water Security in Freshwater Ecosystems | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industrial Chemicals• Agricultural Chemicals• LDC/SIDS support• Enabling Activities |
| Impact Programs | GEBs | | | | |
| Food, Land Use, and Restoration Impact Program | GEBs | | | | |
| Sustainable Cities Impact Program | GEBs | | | | |
| Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem values in urban planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban-related GHG emissions avoidance | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable management of production systems in urban and peri-urban areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decreased pollution of rivers, deltas and coastal areas• Advance efficient water use and re-use• Integrated land and water management | <p>Replacement of POPs and relevant HHP's used in the global food supply chain, including agricultural plastics contaminated by these chemicals with alternatives, preferably non-chemical alternatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disposal of obsolete agricultural chemicals that are POPs.• Reduction of POPs, ODS, and Mercury in built infrastructure, industry and products and materials used in cities.• In forests where ASGM that uses mercury occurs, reduction or elimination of mercury in these areas. |

Focal Areas



Biodiversity

- Programming options respond directly to the **CBD Four-year Framework of Program Priorities**, particularly to the biodiversity **mainstreaming** agenda.
- Biodiversity programming options include investments through **Impact Programs to deliver more returns per unit of investment** by seeking systemic responses to problems.





Climate Change Mitigation

I. Promote **innovation**, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies

II. Demonstrate mitigation options with **systemic impacts**

III. Foster **enabling conditions** for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies

Climate Change Mitigation

A re-focused approach relying on:

- Innovation and risk-taking
- Demonstration and deployment
- Accelerated technology transfer



Land Degradation

I. Support on the ground implementation of **Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)**

II. Creating an **enabling environment** to support LDN implementation globally



Land Degradation

- Implementation of the **LDN framework** will be delivered through three entry points:
 - ✓ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program
 - ✓ Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program
 - ✓ Environmental Security Frontier Investment





International Waters

I. Strengthening **Blue Economy** opportunities

II. Improve governance in the **Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction** (ABNJ)

III. Enhance water security in **freshwater ecosystems**

International Waters

- Expand investments in **sustainable fisheries** while expanding opportunities to engage with the private sector.
- **Provide sound data** for science-based policy decisions to solve water issues.
- Promote greater **water, energy, and ecosystems security** in shared water basins.





Chemicals and Waste

I. **Industrial** Chemicals

II. **Agricultural** Chemicals

III. Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States

IV. Enabling Activities

Impact Programs

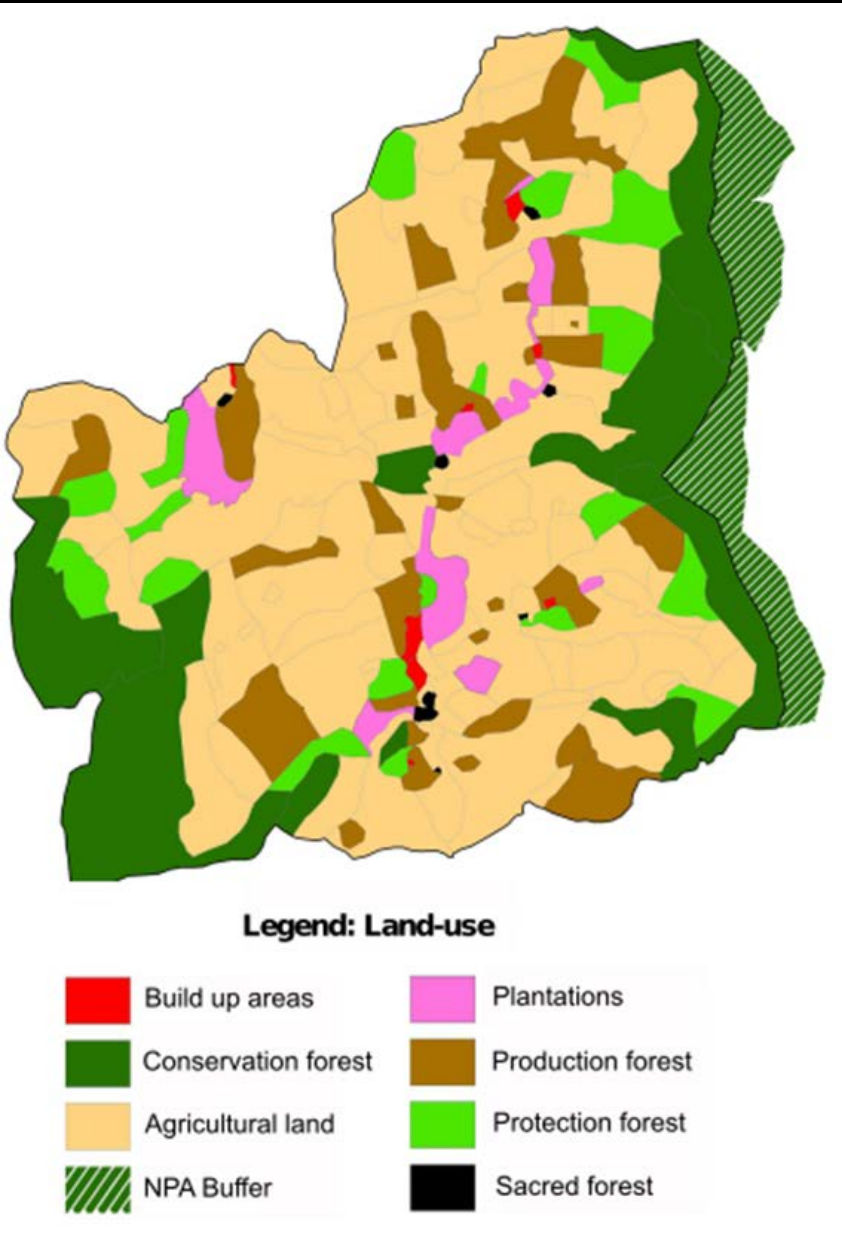
- I. Address drivers and promote systemic change
- II. Deliver impact and results across Focal Areas
- III. Alignment with National priorities



Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration

Focus on Comprehensive Land Use Planning

- Balance demands for increased food production with potential for harnessing ecosystem services
- Improved targeting of landscapes for delivering integrated solutions at scale



Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration



Promote sustainable food systems to tackle negative externalities in entire value chains



Promote deforestation-free agricultural commodity supply chains



Promote large-scale restoration of degraded landscapes for sustainable production and ecosystem services



Sustainable Cities

- Focus on **Sustainable Urban Planning**
 - Responds to growing momentum by cities and municipal leaders for knowledge and innovations
 - Opportunity to further strengthen the global platform launched in GEF-6 for addressing the demand
 - Broaden the engagement by more countries and cities beyond those in GEF-6

Sustainable Forest Management

Focus on globally important forests

Amazon
Forest

Congo
Basin Forest

Dryland
Forests

Require regional, ecosystem-scale approach to
maintain integrity of the entire Biome



Circular
Economy



Environmental
Security



Green
Finance



Integrated
National
Planning

Frontier Investments

Tackling emerging issues that can have dramatic impact on future
GEF investments and delivery of Global Environmental Benefits

Non-Grant Instruments



Non-Grant Instruments

The GEF-6 Non-Grant Instrument Pilot has used \$91 million to leverage \$1.7 billion in co-financing

More than 60% of the investments are in natural resources management

Under GEF-7, all focal areas eligible, with continued efforts to foster innovative finance options for natural resources management

Together with foundations and other partners, GEF non-grant investments help mobilize resources from the broader market to supplement GEF resources

Non-grant instrument pilot is critical, but just one entry point

We will take advantage of growing interest by business community in sustainability

Linkage with public-private coalitions will foster strategic and high-level corporate partnerships

Upstream engagement of private sector will inform program and project designs

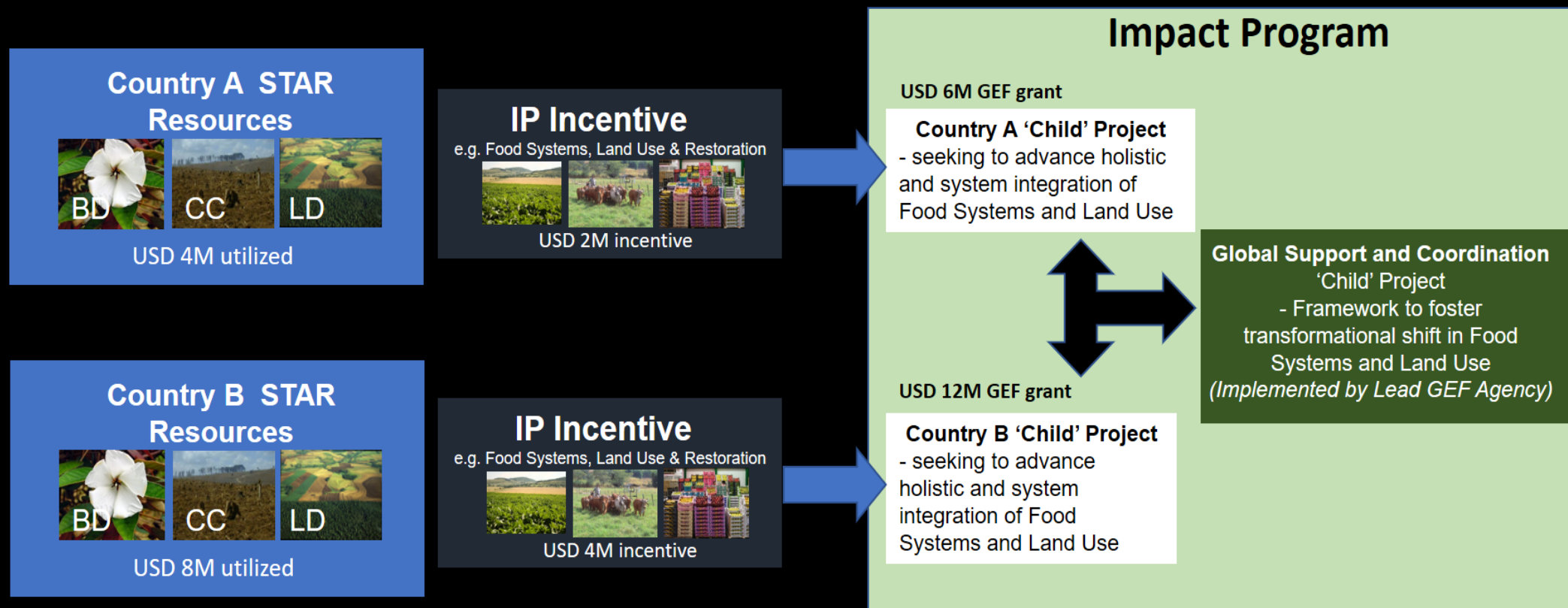
Private Sector
Engagement is
Across the
Board

GEF-7 rollout model

Role of Countries in Impact Programs

- Starting point: countries decide how to deploy their STAR allocation in Focal Area Investments, Impact Programs or Frontier Investments (one or more)
- If country decides to participate in IP(s), country selects agency of their choice to design and implement their child projects
- If selected, participating countries will receive 2:1 matching resources

Resource Allocation to Impact Programs



Role of Agencies in Impact Programs

- Lead Agency leads the development of a program framework document (PFD) and coordinate with agencies responsible for Child Projects.
- Lead Agency selected through a consultative process among participating agencies, facilitated by the GEF Secretariat
- Lead Agency develops global or regional coordination and knowledge exchange component designed to provide technical assistance, quality assurance and consistency across Child Projects.
- Lead agency and GEF Secretariat facilitate and guide participating agencies to ensure coherence in the proposals coming from countries.

Role of GEFSEC: Ensure a Level Playing Field for Impact Programs

- GEFSEC will ensure that all countries have an opportunity to consider and apply for the Impact Programs and Frontier Investments
- GEFSEC will prepare and issue announcements or requests for proposals containing program objectives, selection criteria, consistent with GEF-7 programming directions
- GEFSEC will work closely with agencies on program and project design guidelines and frequently asked questions to better guide countries
- In case country demand exceeds available matching resources for a particular IP, GEFSEC will facilitate a process of country selection with the Lead Agency

Financial Scenarios

| Table 2.1. Summary of Financing Scenarios: <i>Status Quo and Increased Support (mill. USD)</i> | | | Status Quo | Increased Support |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | GEF-5 | GEF-6 | GEF-7 | GEF-7 |
| Biodiversity Focal Area | 1,210 | 1,296 | 1,412 | 1,580 |
| 1. STAR country allocations | 968 | 1,051 | 1,124 | 1,267 |
| 2. Set-aside | 242 | 245 | 287 | 313 |
| <i>Convention Obligations</i> | 60 | 13 | 50 | 50 |
| <i>Global/Regional Programs</i> | 52 | 37 | 40 | 40 |
| <i>Incentives to Integrated Programming</i> | 130 | 195 | 197 | 223 |
| Climate Change Focal Area | 1,360 | 1,260 | 842 | 905 |
| 1. STAR country allocations | 1,088 | 941 | 514 | 559 |
| 2. Set-aside | 272 | 319 | 328 | 345 |
| <i>Convention Obligations</i> | 80 | 130 | 120 | 120 |
| <i>Global/Regional Programs</i> | 92 | 59 | 80 | 80 |
| <i>Incentives to Integrated Programming</i> | 100 | 130 | 128 | 145 |
| Land Degradation Focal Area | 405 | 431 | 533 | 603 |
| 1. STAR country allocations | 324 | 346 | 389 | 451 |
| 2. Set-aside | 81 | 85 | 144 | 152 |
| <i>Convention Obligations</i> | 15 | 15 | 50 | 50 |
| <i>Global/Regional Programs</i> | 46 | 10 | | |
| <i>Incentives to Integrated Programming</i> | 20 | 60 | 94 | 102 |
| Chemicals and Waste Focal Area | 425 | 554 | 654 | 754 |
| International Waters Focal Area | 440 | 456 | 456 | 506 |
| Non-Grant Instruments Pilot | 80 | 115 | 200 | 300 |
| Corporate Programs | 210 | 197 | 183 | 197 |
| <i>Small Grants Program</i> | 140 | 140 | 140 | 150 |
| <i>Country Support Program</i> | 26 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| <i>Cross Cutting Capacity Building Program</i> | 44 | 34 | 20 | 24 |
| Corporate budgets: Secretariat, IEO, STAP and Trustee | 120 | 125 | 153 | 155 |
| Grand Total | 4,250 | 4,433 | 4,433 | 5,000 |

Financial Scenario

Status quo - \$4.43 billion

- Enhanced Biodiversity allocation (\$1,412 M, +9%)
- Enhanced Land Degradation allocation (\$533 M, +24%)
- Reduced Climate Change Mitigation allocation re-focused on innovation (\$842 M, -33%)
- Rio Conventions (GEF6 \$2,987 M, GEF7 \$2,787, -6.7% reduction)
- Enhanced Chemicals and Waste allocation, including for Minamata, (\$654 M, +18%)
- Enhanced Non-Grants Window (\$200 M, +74%)
- Similar percentage of incentives as in GEF-6 (\$420 M, 9.5% of total)

Financial Scenario

| | GEF-7 Status Quo | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|
| | Incentives for Integrated Program | | | |
| | Global-regional | Matching Resources | Minimum STAR | Total |
| Food, Land Use and Restoration | 35 | 155 | 310 | 500 |
| Sustainable Cities | 10 | 55 | 110 | 175 |
| SFM for Major Biomes | 30 | 80 | 160 | 270 |
| - Amazon | 10 | 30 | 60 | 100 |
| - Congo | 10 | 15 | 30 | 55 |
| - Drylands | 10 | 35 | 70 | 115 |
| Frontier Investments | 35 | 20 | 40 | 95 |
| - Green Finance | 30 | - | - | 30 |
| - MEA/SDG Integration | - | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| - Environmental Security | 5 | 10 | 20 | 35 |
| Total | 110 | 310 | 620 | 1,040 |
| * The minimum STAR amount is calculated based on a 2:1 ratio for the matching resources | | | | |

Alarm as study reveals world's tropical forests are huge carbon emission source

Forests globally are so degraded that instead of absorbing emissions they now release more carbon annually than all the traffic in the US, say researchers



African soil crisis threatens food security, says study

By Mark Kinver
Environment reporter, BBC News

🕒 4 December 2014 | Science & Environment

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Neglecting the health of Africa's soil will lock the continent into a cycle of food insecurity for generations to come, a report has warned.

The **publication by the Montpellier Panel** said the problem needed to be



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EYE ON

Ocean Fish Stocks on "Verge of Collapse," Says IRIN Report

February 28, 2017 | By Azua (Zizhan) Luo

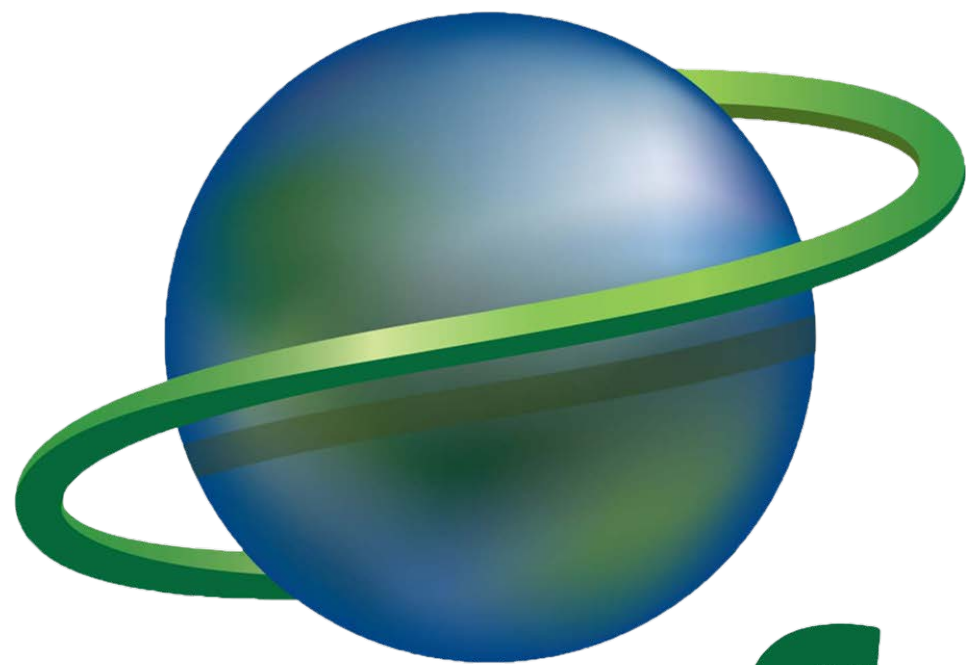


Speaking of Science

Plastic junk brought invasive species to U.S. after Japan's 2011 tsunami

By Ben Guarino | September 28 at 2:00 PM





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