



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

GEF/IS/29
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GEF Council

**INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAM
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

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Where to send technical comments:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The present work program requests a total of \$242.9 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$22.5 million in associated Agency fees, plus an indicative amount of \$2.9 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by GEF is matched by \$11 in co-financing.
2. The recommended work program consists of 37 project concepts proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework. The work program also includes two project proposals to be funded by the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot (NGI), that expand the opportunities for strategic engagement by the GEF with private sector initiatives that seek to deliver global environmental benefits. The remainder of the work program includes projects that embody focal area priorities for GEF-6.
3. A total of \$138.9 million was programmed by 23 countries from their respective STAR¹ allocations, for projects addressing priorities of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. In addition, the WP includes \$64.2 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$18.7 million from the International Waters focal area. Finally, a total of \$27.6 of SFM incentive resources are included in select projects. If the work program is approved as submitted, 38 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 12 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and two Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
4. Substantively, the work program addresses 27 of the 31 GEF focal area objectives set forth in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document. As a result, a wide range of drivers of environmental degradation will be addressed by the proposed projects and programs. The program addresses over exploitation of marine fisheries and marine invasive species, unsustainable practices in the agriculture sector, and the environmentally sound management and disposal of many POPs and other chemicals. With this drivers-based approach, the proposed projects will more directly engage the major actors and stakeholders to deliver solutions that are practical, effective, and long-term. The approach also maximizes synergy in the implementation of multilateral environment agreements for which the GEF serves as financial mechanism.
5. The projects cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the focal area strategies. The indicative targets suggest the work program will generate significant global environmental benefits, including a) 18.5 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 6.2 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 5.6 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 4.6 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 46 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent avoided representing 6 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 31 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 13,050 tons of POPs (16 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 6 tons of mercury (0.6 percent of GEF-6 target).

¹ System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

INTRODUCTION

6. The present work program requests a total of \$242.9 million of GEF trust fund resources and \$22.5 million in associated Agency fees, plus an indicative amount of \$2.9 billion in co-financing, meaning that each dollar provided by GEF is matched by \$11 in co-financing.

7. The recommended work program consists of 37 project concepts proposed in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions framework. The work program also includes two project proposals to be funded by the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot (NGI), that expand the opportunities for strategic engagement by the GEF with private sector initiatives that seek to deliver global environmental benefits. The remainder of the work program includes projects that embody focal area priorities for GEF-6.

8. A total of \$138.9 million was programmed by 23 countries from their respective STAR² allocations, for projects addressing priorities of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. In addition, the WP includes \$64.2 million under the Chemicals and Waste focal area, and \$18.7 million from the International Waters focal area. Finally, a total of \$27.6 of SFM incentive resources are included in select projects. If the work program is approved as submitted, 38 recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 12 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and two Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

9. This cover note outlines important aspects of the proposed work program, including trends in the GEF resources relative to focal area strategies and objectives, distribution by geographical regions and GEF Agencies, and highlights of innovative elements inherent in the projects and programs. 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 and PFDs)

TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

10. The total \$265.4 million of GEF resources requested is drawn from envelopes of all five focal areas (Table 1). The work program reflects an appropriate balance of resources across the different focal areas, including opportunities to maximize synergy in delivering global environment benefits. In addition to the focal area envelopes, resources are also drawn from set-aside funds for the Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Incentive Mechanism and the NGI. While the NGI resources are utilized for focal area projects, the SFM incentive resources are programmed through multi-focal area projects and programs that are designed to maximize potential for synergy in generating global environmental benefits.

² System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)

Table 1. GEF resources requested in the Intersessional Work Program

Focal Area	Resources Requested (\$ million)		
	GEF Project Financing	Agency Fees*	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP
Biodiversity	75.11	6.93	82.04
Climate Change	47.39	4.37	51.76
Land Degradation	19.35	1.78	21.13
Chemicals and Waste	58.67	5.54	64.21
International Waters	17.09	1.57	18.66
SFM Program	25.28	2.34	27.62
Total	242.88	22.54	265.42

* 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.

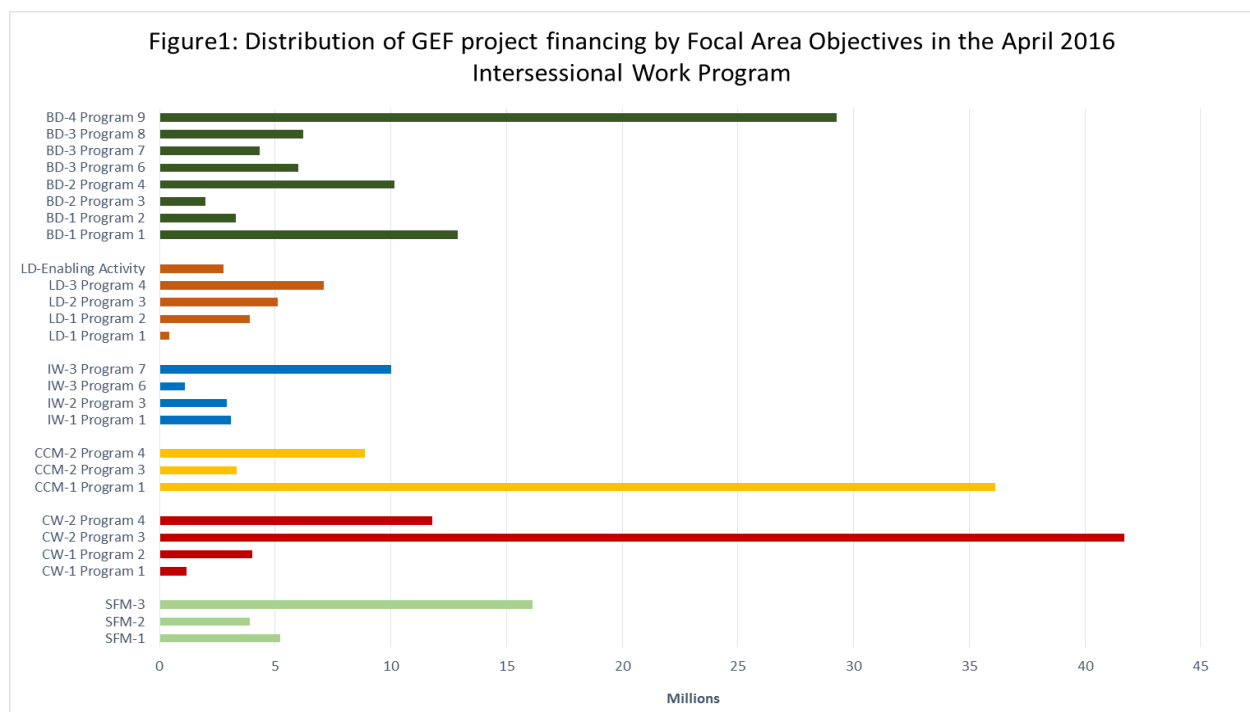
11. The projects in this work program cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the GEF-6 focal area strategies.

- a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amounts to \$82.0 million, programmed in five (5) single focal area and 14 multi-focal area projects. The single focal area projects will promote sustainable fisheries in Asia, protect globally important agricultural heritage sites, strengthen the marine protected areas in Djibouti, establish a value chain for genetic resources in South Africa, and address the threat caused by invasive alien species in key marine biodiversity areas in Turkey.
- b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by two (2) single focal area projects and 10 multi-focal area projects accounting for \$51.8 million of the focal area resources. The single focal area projects will focus on investing on renewable energy projects in Africa, promote a rooftop solar energy program in India, and develop a renewable energy program in Tonga.
- c) The cohort for Chemicals and Waste includes eight (8) projects utilizing \$64.2 million, and addressing two major components of the focal area strategy: environmentally sound management of POPs, including POPs wastes, PCB and new POPs, and mercury reduction in the plastic industry. The focal area resources for this cohort will help to advance PCB reduction targets under the Stockholm Convention, develop and demonstrate effective interventions for new POPs not previously covered by GEF, and initiate support to countries for reduction of mercury in priority sectors of the Minamata Convention.
- d) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$18.7 million and is represented by two (2) single focal area projects. The single focal area projects will focus on promoting sustainable fisheries in Africa, and establish transboundary equitable management of the Nubian sandstone aquifer.

e) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by a one single focal area totaling \$21.1 million and 14 multi-focal projects. Hence, the focal area priorities are largely addressed through multi-focal area programming. This reinforces the growing influence of the focal area in promoting integrated approaches to increase potential for synergy in generating global environment benefits from production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes).

f) With regard to the focal area objectives, resources requested in this work program addresses 27 of the 31 in the GEF-6 Programming Directions document (Figure 1). There is a good distribution of resources programmed against all of the 23 programs, with notable investments in Improving Financial Sustainability and Effective Management of the National Ecological Infrastructure (BD-1 Program 1), *Managing the human-biodiversity interface* (BD-4, Program 9), *Promote the timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options* (CCM-1 Program 1), Reduction and elimination of POPs (CW-2 Program 3), and Foster Sustainable Fisheries (IW-3 Program 7). This suggests a major contribution from the projects in this work program toward tackling drivers of environmental degradation in the sustainable landscapes, sound management of chemicals, and fisheries sectors.

Figure 1. Distribution of GEF Financing by Focal Area Objectives in the Intersessional Work Program (\$ millions)



STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-6 RESOURCES

12. The work program is providing a proportionally balanced programming of resources relative to target allocations for the GEF-6 replenishment phase (Table 2). The amounts requested are highest for Biodiversity and Chemicals and Waste focal areas, while all focal areas showing between 28 and 32 % of their target allocations under GEF-6 programmed to date.

Table 2 . Resources¹ Programmed under GEF-6 by Focal Area and Corporate Program

GEF-6 Focal Area/Theme	Target Allocations in GEF-6		Resources Requested for April 2016 Intersessional Work Program Including Fees (\$ million)	Total GEF-6 Resources Programmed* (\$ million)	Percent of Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-6
	Amount (\$ million)	%	Total	Total	% of Target
Biodiversity	1,101	24.83	75.50	310.55	28%
Climate Change	1,130	25.48	40.81	364.00	32%
Land Degradation	371	8.37	21.13	110.66	30%
Chemicals and Waste	554	12.49	64.21	176.56	32%
International Waters	456	10.28	18.66	104.18	23%
Non Grant Pilot	110	2.48	17.49	92.18	84%
Country Support Program (CSP)	23	0.52	-	-	0%
Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	34	0.77	-	9.19	26%
Small Grant Program	140	3.16	-	70.00	50%
SFM Program	230	5.19	27.62	122.37	53%
Integrated Approach Pilot	160	3.61	-	159.75	100%
Corporate Budget	125	2.82	-	-	0%
Total Resources Programmed	4,434	100.00	265.42	1,519.42	34%

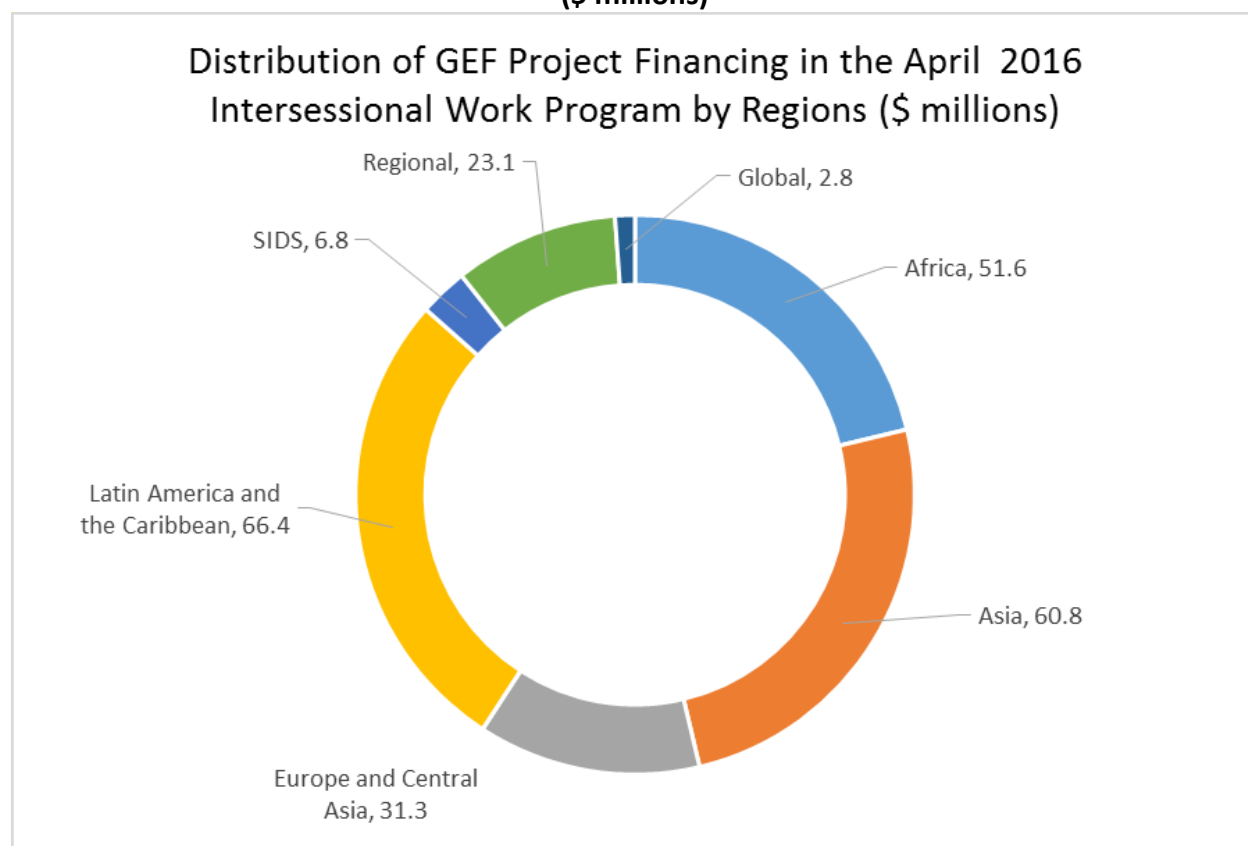
¹ Funds for MFA projects/programs in this table were charged to the different focal areas based on their respective allocations in the project/program documents. Hence, there is no line item for MFAs in this table.

13. For resources under the STAR, 23 recipient countries endorsed a total amount of \$138.9 million from their respective country allocations to fund projects and programs addressing objectives of the Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation and Land Degradation focal areas. The total resources from STAR amounts to 53 per cent of the total GEF grant for the work program.

DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION AND FOCAL AREA

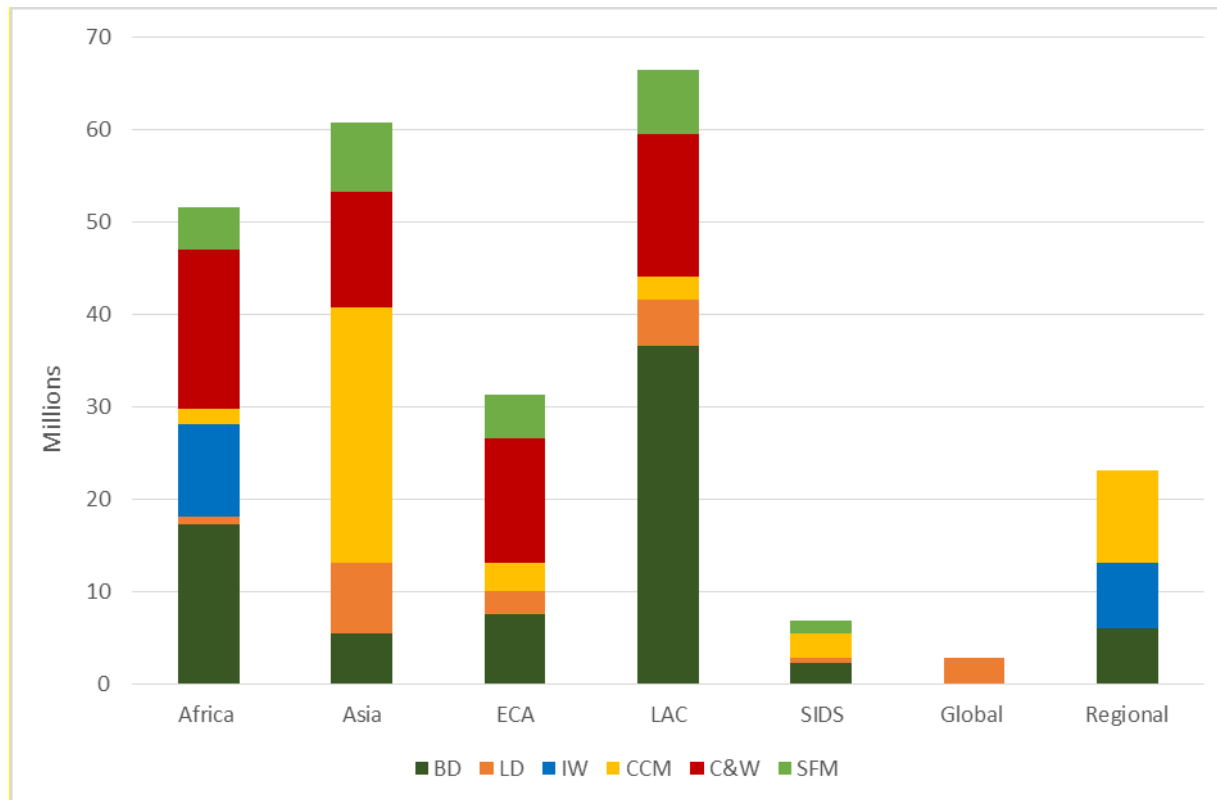
14. Figure 2 shows the regional distribution of GEF financing in this proposed work program. The total GEF project financing of \$242.9 million is programmed across the different regions, with Africa, Asia, LAC, and ECA getting 21, 25, 27 and 13 percentages, respectively. In all, 38 recipient countries across the globe will benefit from this work program, including 12 LDCs and 2 SIDS.

Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the Intersessional Work Program by Regions (\$ millions)



15. The breakdown of resources by focal area shows slight differences across the regions (Figure 3). GEF financing under the Biodiversity is highest in Latin America and Africa, Climate Change is highest in Asia, whereas Chemicals and Waste resources are very well distributed across all major regions with the exception of SIDS.

Figure 3. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the Intersessional Work Program by Region and Focal Area



DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

16. Table 3 shows the distribution of GEF financing by GEF partner Agencies. Ten (10) of the 18 GEF Agencies are included as lead for projects in the proposed work program. The UNDP (39 percent) and the World Bank (22 percent) account for the largest portion of resources programmed (Figure 4). Total Agency fees³ requested amount to \$22.54 million or 9 percent of the total GEF project financing. We are pleased to note that this is the first GEF project for FUNBIO, a Brazilian national implementing agency. As we had indicated in our previous cover notes, with time more of the newly accredited GEF agencies will start to figure more prominently in the implementing agencies and capture a growing share of the GEF program resources.

³ Effective January 1, 2013, projects up to \$10 million will have an Agency fee of 9.5% of the GEF project financing while projects above \$10

million will have 9% of the GEF project financing. Agency fee for Programmatic approach, regardless of the financing amount, is at 8% or 9%

of the GEF program financing, depending on the type of program. This is based on Council decision on Fee Structure for Agencies, Part I, GEF/C.42/08)

Table 3. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the Intersessional Work Program

Agency	Total GEF Resources Requested in this WP	% of resources in this WP
ADB	7.98	3.01%
AfDB	19.62	7.39%
CI	12.88	4.85%
FAO	32.11	12.10%
FUNBIO	14.64	5.52%
IUCN	6.17	2.32%
UNDP	103.12	38.85%
UNEP	4.38	1.65%
UNIDO	4.93	1.86%
World Bank	59.59	22.45%
Total	265.42	100.00%

Figure 4. Proportional breakdown of Resources by Agency in the Intersessional Work Program

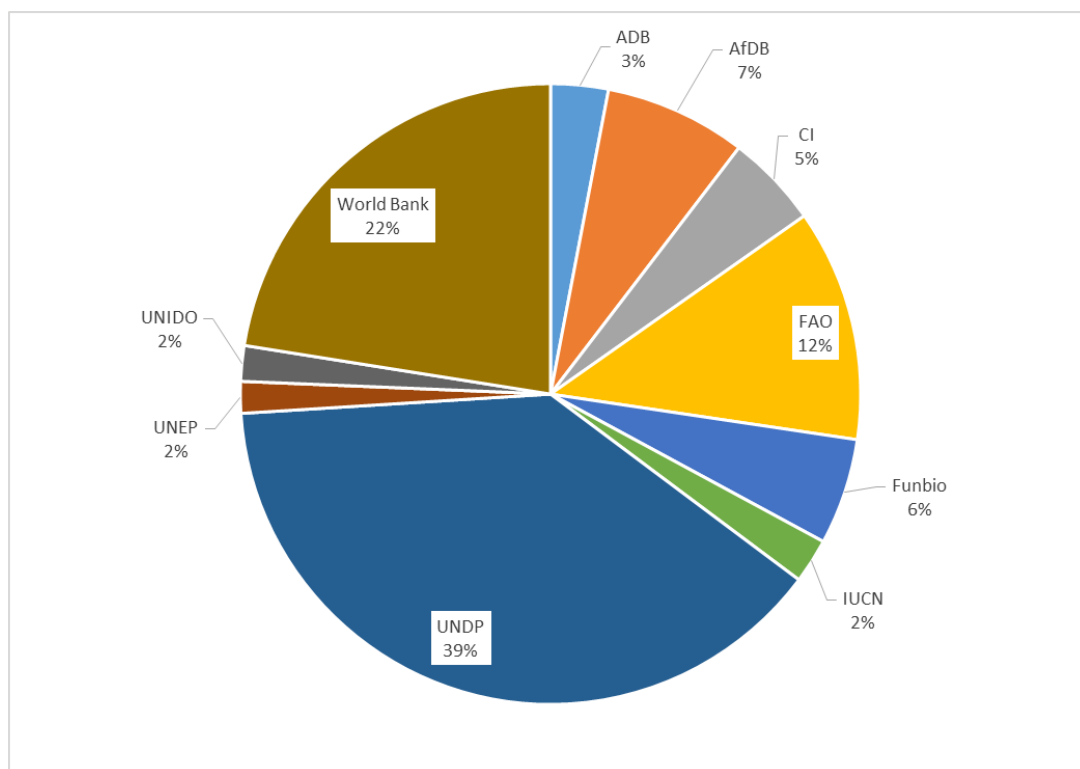
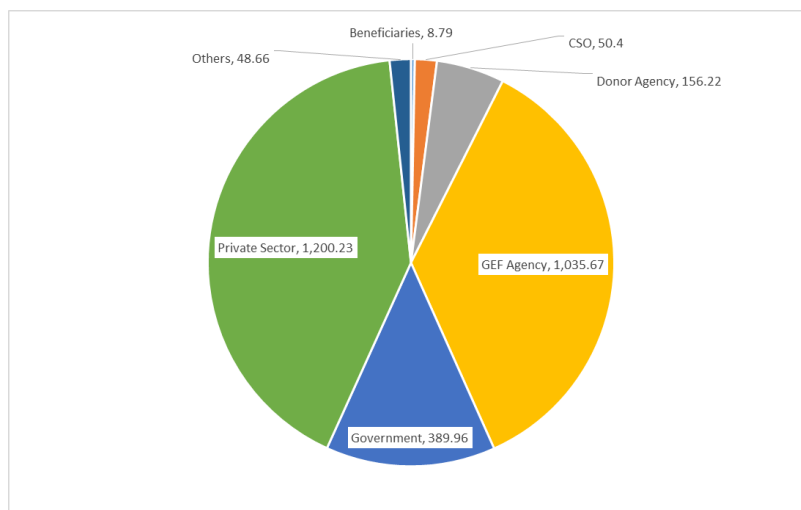


Figure 5. Distribution of Co-financing in the Intersessional Work Program by Co-financiers (\$million)



CO-FINANCING

17. Figure 5 shows the distribution of indicative co-financing levels of the projects proposed in this work program by co-financier and by focal area. Total co-financing associated with the proposed work program amounts to \$2.9 billion. Each dollar of GEF financing is matched by \$11 in co-financing. The indicative amount is contributed primarily by the Private Sector (41 percent), GEF Agencies (36 percent), and Government Agencies

OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

18. The projects cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the focal area strategies. The indicative targets suggest the work program will generate significant global environmental benefits, including a) 18.5 million hectares of landscapes and seascapes under biodiversity conservation representing 6.2 percent of GEF-6 target; b) 5.6 million hectares of production landscapes under sustainable management representing 4.6 percent of GEF-6 target; c) emissions of a total of 46 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent avoided representing 6 percent of GEF-6 target; d) at least 31 percent of fisheries, by volume, moved to more sustainable levels; e) disposal of 13,050 tons of POPs (16 percent of GEF-6 target), and f) reduction of 6 tons of mercury (0.6 percent of GEF-6 target).

INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS IN THE WORK PROGRAM

19. The innovative elements in this work program are in accordance with the GEF 2020 strategy and the GEF-6 Programming Directions. They include: a) a strong emphasis on integrated Multi-Focal Area projects with 17 of the 37 projects, b) major focus on Biodiversity and Chemicals and Waste with a total of 13 projects in these 2 focal areas, and c) the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot, with two projects that demonstrate opportunities for strategic engagement by GEF with the private sector initiatives to invest in Global Environmental Benefits.

Projects

20. The 37 projects in this work program also demonstrate a wide range of innovative elements that are driven by the GEF2020 strategy and GEF-6 programming directions. They include innovations in the removal of invasive alien species, in the management of international water resources, in the sound management of chemicals and waste, and in the coupling of ecosystem services provided by natural ecosystems to support biodiversity-friendly agriculture in a landscape approach to natural resource management. The examples of projects presented in the paragraphs below are intended to highlight some of these innovations.

A. Non-Grant Instrument Projects

21. This work program includes two project proposals to be funded by the Non-Grant Instrument Pilot, selected from among several new and revised submissions. These projects and the investments they catalyze will expand opportunities for strategic engagement by the GEF with private sector initiatives and deliver global environmental benefits. The two proposals cover priorities under the Biodiversity and Climate Change Mitigation focal area strategies, and are designed to promote engagement with private sector partners in Asia and Africa. Together, the projects utilize \$16 million of the NGI resources, not including fees, with an estimated \$990 million in co-financing. Table 4 below shows that co-financing for the projects is quite robust, even though the approaches are highly innovative in application of financial models for the project objectives. If these two projects are approved for the intersessional work program, approximately \$17.8 million will remain in the non-grant pilot to be allocated in future work programs.

Table 4. Non-Grant Instrument Resources Requested in the Intersessional Work Program

Agency	Region	Focal Area	GEF Financing (\$ mill) (without fees)	Co-financing (\$ mill)	Co-Financing Ratio	Estimated Global Environmental Benefits
CI	Asia	BD	6.0	35.8	6 : 1	improved management of 1.2 million hectares of seascapes
AfDB	Africa	CCM	10.0	955.0	95 : 1	emissions reductions of 3.5 million tCO ₂ e

22. The AfDB/GEF project, *Investing in Renewable Energy Project Preparation under the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)*, will support the first of its kind reimbursable grant project preparation facility for renewable energy projects in Africa. Funding provided by the project preparation facility will be reimbursed as project developers received financing for successful projects. This allows the facility to

remain sustainable over time and continue to fund additional project preparation investments. If this approach proves viable, it would lead to an expansion of bankable projects which would attract equity and debt financing, leading to faster development of low-carbon energy in Africa. Co-financing will come from the AfDB (\$35 million), private sector project developers and debt investors in the eventual projects (\$920 million). The project is estimated to provide reimbursable grants for at least 10 renewable energy projects, resulting in estimated emissions reductions of 3.5 million tCO₂e. Under the non-grant pilot, the GEF reimbursable grant will earn an estimated 2-5% on each project. The grants can be recycled back into the project preparation facility until the seventh year of the 10 year project. Reflows of recovered principal and interest to the GEF will commence after seven years and will be fully returned after 12 years. Additional reflow details will be defined by CEO endorsement stage.

23. The CI/GEF project, *The Meloy Fund: A Fund for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in Southeast Asia*, will improve the conservation of coral reef ecosystems by providing financial incentives to fishing communities in the Philippines and Indonesia to adopt sustainable fishing behaviors and rights-based management regimes. This project will focus on the business aspects of the industry, such as ensuring market access, improving assets/equipment as well as providing technical assistance. The Meloy Fund will be the first impact fund focused entirely on community small-scale fishers in the developing tropics and will have a long-lasting impact by financing unbanked enterprises to acquire those fixed assets that will enable financial growth, job creation and resilience to economic shocks. Estimated global environmental benefits are improved management of 1.2 million hectares of seascapes. Co-financing of \$35 million comes from the technical assistance provided by executing partners; foundations; investment and impact funds; and other private sector investors. Under the non-grant pilot, investments will be targeted to small and medium enterprises with expected tenors of 5-7 years and will be expected to earn between 10-15% returns, yielding an estimated gross internal rate of return of approximately 10.5% over the 10 year life of the fund. Additional reflow details will be defined by CEO endorsement stage.

B. Multi-Focal Area Project⁴

24. The IUCN/GEF project, *Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries*, will contribute to the sustainable management of 130,000 hectares of peatlands, and significantly reduce GHG emission (894,300 tCO₂eq) from the targeted peatlands in Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. The project is one of the first projects to focus on peatland identification and management in the Northern ASEAN countries. Peatland ecosystems play an important role in the target countries by supporting significant globally important biodiversity, carbon storage, and generating socio-economic benefits for local communities. It is expected to resolve a significant information gap and actions that are required to address the drivers of peatland degradation by focusing activities on strengthening capacity and national planning for sustainable peatland management, expansion of protected peatland ecosystems, demonstration of sustainable peatland management in key priority sites, and enhance regional cooperation on targeted capacity development and knowledge products.

25. The UNDP/GEF project, *Integrated Environmental Management of the Rio Motagua Watershed*, will improve the integrated water resources management of the Rio Motagua watershed and reduce

⁴ This MFA project is also a Multi-Trust Fund project shared between the GEF and the LDCF

land-based sources of pollution and unintentionally produced emissions from POPs to mitigate impacts on riverine and coastal-marine ecosystems and the livelihoods of the local population. This will be achieved applying the TDA/SAP methodology delivering, hence delivering a diagnostic analysis for the Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM) and a binational Strategic Action Program (SAP) supported by implementation of innovative initiatives for the sustainable integrated management of water and soil resources, and improvement of the current waste management practices leading to a reduction of U-POPs in the Rio Motagua watershed.

26. The FAO/GEF project, *Community-based sustainable land and forest management in Afghanistan*, will promote sustainable management of natural resources including biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation through a community-based approach to sustainable land and forest management. The project will support sustainable land and forest management in over 230,000 hectares, which will result in securing conservation benefits and ecosystem services in important landscapes in the country. This will include 10,000 hectares of High Conservation Value Forests (including key habitat of threatened species, such as snow leopard), 200,000 hectares of climate resilient SLM practices, and over 2.3 million tCO₂e carbon benefits. To date, there have been few attempts at establishing an integrated approach to land-use management incorporating SLM, SFM, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration at the landscape scale in Afghanistan. There has also been limited vertical integration and linking of planning processes from the national to community levels. By building the capacity of government institutions and communities for planning and decision-making on SLM/SFM for providing long-term benefits, the project will promote such practices beyond the scale of the project itself.

27. The UNDP/GEF project, *Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Bolivia*, will be implemented in five priority areas in three biodiversity rich eco-regions in Bolivia: Gran Chaco, Chiquitania and Pantanal. The program will focus in mosaic production/conservation landscapes under a mixed category regime: National Parks (NPs) and National Natural Areas with Integrated Management (NAIMs). Within these areas there is socio-economic and climatic vulnerability, especially for indigenous communities, as they practice mainly subsistence agriculture, depend directly on natural resources and have little or no support to develop alternative livelihoods. The project aims at enhancing the resilience of these landscapes through the synergistic implementation of a set of community livelihood practices in key landscapes that help maintain ecosystem services, conserve biodiversity, mitigate climate change and reduce land degradation, especially from overuse of pastures for extensive livestock raising and uncontrolled burning. This project aims at enhancing and extending the achievements of the SGP GEF 5 strategy, in line with national priorities, policies and agendas. During this new phase, the project aims to achieve further articulation of communities with their landscapes, strengthen governance schemes, and provide an active role for organizations to participate in PA/NAIM management in which they may be catalysts and protagonists of their livelihood improvement and increasing resilience.

28. The AfDB/GEF project, *Integrated Sustainable Urban Development and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste in Cameroon*, seeks to address the root causes of environmental degradation in Cameroon's urban areas to decrease pollution and greenhouse gas emissions through integrated management practices. In particular, the project will strengthen sustainable urban planning in Douala and Yaounde, put in place integrated transport development and establish controlled landfills

with sound municipal and waste management practices. These project components will be complemented through the establishment of the appropriate policy and legal frameworks that encourage sustainable chemical and waste management. This project is considered to be transformative as it seeks to develop and pilot strategies for long-term low-carbon city development for eventual replication in four other cities, serving as an innovative example of a holistic solution to environmental degradation. The project will result in global environmental benefits of an estimated 2.5 million tCO_{2e} direct emission reductions, a 20 g-TEQ/year reduction in releases of dioxins and furans (UPOPs) and 2.5 tons of mercury reduction.

29. The CI/GEF project, *Implementation of the strategic plan of Ecuador's Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network in Ecuador*, will focus on integrating MPAs into marine and coastal planning in the country. Ecuador has a marine area that is about four times the total area of the country and which is part of four ecologically or biologically significant marine areas of the Eastern Tropical and Temperate Pacific: a) the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor, b) the Galapagos Archipelago and its Western Extension, c) the Carnegie Ridge-Equatorial Front, and d) the Gulf of Guayaquil. The project will integrate the management of at least 516,779 hectares of globally important MPAs with coastal and marine areas that provide inland and seaward connectivity. Having robust and resilient MPAs will in turn (i) protect valuable biodiversity and critical habitats, (ii) contribute to maintain environmental services, and (iii) sustain fisheries and other coastal activities. The project's objective is to advance the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity through an effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected MPA network. The overall target is to improve management effectiveness of individual MPAs and the network as a whole by at least 10% during the project. Financial sustainability will be achieved by the annual government expenditure for 17 MPAs that will continue to be provided by the Government of Ecuador, and the financial returns of the conservation trust fund that the project will strengthen and that will provide additional financial support to the MPA network.

30. The UNDP/GEF project, *Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes in the Central Volcanic Chain in Guatemala*, aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation and SLM objectives into the production landscapes of the Central Volcanic Mountain Range in Guatemala, contributing to the well-being of local populations and the delivery of multiple global environmental benefits. The project will help promote sustainable agriculture/forestry production and create economic incentives for sustainable natural resource management through improved market access and payment for ecosystem services. In addition, the project will connect core forest protected areas within these sustainably managed production landscapes in the central volcanic chain in Guatemala through the creation of 35,000 hectares of biological corridors (34,792.22 hectares) in biologically important areas of the Central Volcanic Mountain Range of Guatemala. The project will produce multiple global environmental benefits including improved forest cover in forest/agricultural landscapes of the central volcanic range (71,320 ha); carbon sequestration estimated to be 178,000 tCO₂-eq in seven years (reforestation, restoration, and sustainable agroforestry and agricultural systems) (tCO₂-e will be confirmed during the PPG); and reduction by a least 30% (2,315.04 ha; 297,963 tCO₂-eq) (tCO₂-e will be confirmed during the PPG) in deforestation in prioritized landscapes in the central volcanic range including buffer zones of existing PAs.

31. The UNDP/GEF project, *Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits in Kazakhstan*, focuses on the conservation and sustainable management of threatened ecosystems in Kazakhstan, which are outstanding for their biodiversity values, role in protecting land and water resources and services to local communities. Kazakhstan is considered to be the most biodiversity-rich country in the Central Asian region, ranging from deserts and semi desert ecosystems of Balkhash, to wetlands to the Altai-Sayan Mountains and grasslands. The flagship species of the Altai mountain ecosystems is the Snow Leopard. Land use conversion remains one of the threats to all three types of conservation important ecosystems. Through promoting the engagement of communities and particularly the private sector in sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems important for their biodiversity and land integrity functions, the project will address the main driver of land conversion and generate global biodiversity benefits and arrest further land degradation.

32. The WB/GEF project, *Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project in Madagascar*, will support efforts to improve the agricultural outputs and improve the conservation of forests and other natural resources in selected watersheds in the country. Specifically, the project will support government efforts to adopt a landscape approach for the promotion of sustainable agriculture nationwide including policy reform and formulation, coordination with key line ministries and other strategies and programs. In addition, the project seeks to facilitate and finance preparation, implementation, monitoring, and scaling-up of on-the-ground investments to improve agricultural performance and effective natural resources management at the landscape level. This project has great potential for replication, as the structure of the investments in upper watersheds (with important forests and biodiversity assets) and lower watersheds (with agricultural fields fed by rivers coming from the target basins) are numerous. This potential for replication is important as agriculture involves directly or indirectly 80 percent of the population, provides the bulk of the diet in rural and urban areas, and employs the largest share of the labor force.

33. The UNDP/GEF project, *Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Mexico*, aims at enhancing the resilience of the ecosystems through the synergistic implementation of a set of community livelihood practices in four large ecosystems of Mexico's Southeast, which are part of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor in Mexico. Community organizations will implement grant projects aligned with large ecosystem, micro-regional and landscape and seascape sustainable management plans to be reviewed and approved by the SGP National Steering Committee, with the technical and financial support of other large ecosystem stakeholders involving federal government entities, state and local government, as well as pivot organizations, producers associations, academia and other partners. These will be evaluated periodically and systematically as part of the broader collective process of adjusting management strategies to new information, knowledge, capacities and conditions. Community-driven grant projects will, in the vast majority of cases, focus on adoption or adaptation of production practices or systems that conserve biodiversity through sustainable use, maintain or enhance ecosystem services (e.g. pollination, soil fertility) and/or reduce loss of carbon through biomass burning, for example, by intensifying agricultural production through agroforestry systems, permaculture and other innovative agroecological approaches.

34. The ADB/GEF project, *Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves in Myanmar*, will mainstream integrated natural resources and ecosystem management in Myanmar's Central Dry Zone (CDZ) forest reserves to attain multiple environmental benefits and enhance rural productivity. This integrated and driver-focused project is innovative in the way it has been packaged with the ADB baseline projects, which focus on irrigated agriculture; together, these seek to have biophysical, social and economic impact that will yield multiple environmental benefits as well as improve food security in the CDZ. In addition to investments to rehabilitate degraded areas through sustainable forest and land management practices, the project will support efforts to mainstream biodiversity priorities into forest management. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions through avoided deforestation are 5.02 million tCO₂e. In addition, the project will improve management of landscapes (including several Key Biodiversity Areas) covering 300,000 hectares, and bring 60,600 hectares under sustainable land management.

35. The UNDP/GEF Project, *Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program*, will contribute in implementing integrated sustainable forest and land management in over 4.1 million hectares, which will result in securing major snow leopard habitats in the country. This will include 60,000 hectares of land under sustainable forest management, 250,000 hectares of land that is sustainably managed, and 20,000 hectares of new protected areas. Northern Pakistan is known for its significant biodiversity value including the endangered snow leopard population. The snow leopard plays an important ecological role as an important indicator species of healthy mountain ecosystems. It is also an important cultural icon for the people of Pakistan. The project takes an integrated, systemic, and multi-focal area approach at the landscape level, in line with the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Program agreed among the snow leopard range countries.

36. The UNDP/GEF project, *Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Pakistan*, will provide small grants to NGOs and community organizations in the Indus Delta to develop integrated land use management plans and implement community projects in pursuit of strategic landscape level outcomes related to resource management for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and integrated water resources management. Funding will also be available for initiatives to build the organizational capacities of specific community groups as well as landscape level organizations to plan and manage complex initiatives and test, evaluate and disseminate community level innovations. Resources will be made available through the SGP strategic grant modality to scale up proven land and resource use systems or practices based on knowledge gained from analysis of community innovations from past experience during previous phases of the SGP Pakistan Country Program.

37. The UNDP/GEF project, *Integrating Biodiversity Safeguards and Conservation into Development in Palau*, will promote biodiversity conservation and sustainability across a range of sectors in Palau through developing national policies and frameworks for invasive species and for mainstreaming in the tourism, agriculture, and forestry sectors. Rapid development of tourism, particularly from Asia, is threatening the health of the very ecosystems that draw tourists to the islands. The project will also work on the ground to implement integrated forest and landscape management in the largest forested area in the country, focusing on community management, fire prevention and control, and sustainable tourism programs. In a different part of the country, the project will implement seascape spatial planning and mainstreaming biodiversity in tourism operations in key areas for marine tourism while

also conducting targeted eradications of rats to benefit threatened species. This project is an important complement to the Palau GEF-5 Ridge to Reef project expanding based on lessons learned.

38. The FAO/GEF project, *Sustainable Management of Agro-Biodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems GIAHS Approach*, aims to conserve in-situ and to sustainably use globally-important agro-biodiversity through the preservation of traditional agricultural systems, the integrated management of forests, water, and land resources, and the maintenance of the ecosystem services in selected Andean regions. The project's specific objectives are: (i) to support the sustainable use, management, and regeneration of the natural resources on which agro-biodiversity depends, i.e. forests, land/soil and water; (ii) to develop, test and consolidate incentives to ensure the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity and associated rural livelihoods; (iii) to strengthen planning, policy and regulatory frameworks for agro-biodiversity conservation, commercialization and sustainable use; and (iv) to mainstream agro-biodiversity in agriculture, forestry, and land-use planning policies. The project will deliver the following global environmental benefits : i) conservation and sustainable uses of agro-biodiversity species, associated traditional knowledge and ancestral heritage systems; ii) increased genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants; (iii) incorporation of 300,000 hectares of productive landscape integrating biodiversity conservation and sustainable use unto their management plans by meeting national or third party certification; iv) 83,000 hectares of restored forest resources including the services these confer to agro-production, agro-forestry and agro-biodiversity; and v) mainstreaming of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, sustainable forest and land management into regional plans, zoning frameworks and watershed management plans of 7 departments.

39. The FAO/GEF project, *Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development in Serbia*, will promote multifunctional sustainable forest management to conserve biodiversity, enhance and conserve carbon stocks and secure forest ecosystem services in productive forest landscapes of Serbia. Due to the focus on timber production in its forest estate, the country is facing challenges of deforestation and degradation which result in habitat and biodiversity losses. To address these issues, the project will establish the enabling environment for multifunctional sustainable forest management and demonstrate its implementation in selected areas with a clear strategy for replication of the new approach to forest management. Direct global environmental benefits will be the restoration of 4,000 hectares of forests and the sequestration of 954,200 tCO₂e within the project's lifetime.

40. The FAO/GEF project, *Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas in Uzbekistan*, will introduce sustainable forest management (SFM) in key areas in the country, thereby sequestering carbon and improving the quality of forest resources for its productive functions in Uzbekistan. Approximately 9 million hectares (20% of the country's surface) of land are classified as forest land in Uzbekistan, of which about 3 million hectares are still covered with forests. Forest degradation has been ongoing in the country since at least a century due to expansion of agricultural land and overgrazing. The project is the first GEF project in the country that will specifically focus on the introduction of SFM to address those drivers. The project will establish an operational forest assessment and monitoring system at the national level; introduce multifunctional management practices over

121,750 hectares in 4 locations, and ensure the scaling up of SFM. Estimated carbon benefits of the project are in the range of 3.2 - 4.6 million tCO₂eq over a five year period.

C. Single Focal Area Projects

41. The FUNBIO/GEF project, *National Strategy for Conservation of Threatened Species (PROSPECIES) in Brazil*, aims to mainstream species conservation into production landscapes and sectors covering 9 million hectares in biodiversity rich landscapes. The first component will foster initiatives to reduce threats and strengthen the conservation framework for threatened species by mainstreaming species conservation rationale into established public policies. This will be achieved through the development of strategic actions and policies to increase the adoption of territorial plans favoring species conservation and mitigation measures in agriculture and infrastructure. The second component will reduce poaching in Brazil by improving enforcement and public awareness. The project will improve the effectiveness of enforcement actions through intelligence development and training of public officials, as well as raise awareness of stakeholders involved in hunting, gathering or collecting for illegal trade. The third component will focus on the development of an invasive alien species detection and early warning system. Considering that early detection of invasive alien species and rapid response are more effective than any action taken after the establishment of an invasive alien species, the project will support the development of an Alert and Control System of Invasive Alien Species. In addition, the project will support the development of protocols for risk analysis and appropriate contingency plans to facilitate decision-making for immediate actions when an alien species with invasive potential is detected. This system will support rapid response to new invasions before it reaches high cost scale and difficult control, minimizing risks to threatened species.

42. The FAO/GEF project, *Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS) in Chile*, aims to increase genetic diversity of globally significant cultivated plants and domestic animals in Chile covering 40,000 hectares through the establishment of Nationally Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS) in the Araucania Pewenche and Alto-Andino macro-zones, two globally significant areas for agricultural biodiversity. The sustainability of the project will be achieved by strengthening production and conservation processes at the local level with the ample support of local communities and producers. Efforts to increase consumer awareness and developing markets at varying levels (local, regional, national, and international) are expected to bolster demand and/or better prices for agro-biodiversity products. It is also expected that the resulting income diversification provided by these products will contribute to the improvement and sustainability of local livelihoods. The replicability of project objectives and the further development of NIAHS will be supported by the progressive integration of agro-biodiversity conservation objectives into development policies.

43. The UNDP/GEF project, *"Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti"*, will result in measures to resist the pressures arising from new coastal development and related maritime activities (port operations, shipping, fisheries). Specifically, the project will result in the expansion of the Marine Protected Area (MPA) estate by 29,000 hectares to a total coverage of 56,500 hectares, and increased management effectiveness of Djibouti's MPAs. In addition, the project will render direct and indirect benefits to local communities and stakeholders through the development of sustainable and MPA-compatible artisanal fisheries and tourism. From the institutional point of view, the project will also assist in the structuring of a dedicated unit for the management of MPAs within the restructured Ministry of Housing, Urban Planning and Environment, and setting up the National Environment Fund to

captures income from national sources helping to reduce the financing gap for the effective management of the MPA state.

44. The UNDP/GEF project, *Development of Value Chains for Products derived from Genetic Resources in Compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing and the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy in South Africa*, aims at increasing the number of new local Research and Development innovations (i.e. patents, products) and technologies in the bio-prospecting sector, the number of new benefit-sharing agreements negotiated between industry and communities, the financial flows accruing to the Traditional Healers Committees and communities in the form of royalties generated from the commercialization of bio-prospecting products; the number of Small and Medium Enterprises promoted within the bio-prospecting sector through training and skills development, and the conservation status of the of 10 threatened priority species. These interventions are in support of the Biodiversity Economy Strategy (BES), a strategy developed to guide the sustainable growth of the wildlife and bio-prospecting industries and to provide a basis for addressing constraints to growth, ensuring sustainability, identifying clear stakeholder's responsibilities and monitoring progress in this sectors.

45. The UNDP/GEF project, *Addressing Invasive Alien Species Threats at Key Marine Biodiversity Areas in Turkey*, addresses one of the top threats to biodiversity globally. Turkey has identified invasive alien species (IAS) as one of the principal threats to its biodiversity and coastal development, and considers them to be one of the principal causes for marine and coastal biodiversity loss in the country. The effects of economic activities, namely shipping, pollution loads, and climate change are identified as key contributors to the proliferation of IAS. The project is fully aligned with Turkey's NBSAP, aims to enhance IAS prevention surveillance and implementing control strategies and targeted IAS eradication activities in four key biodiversity areas, covering 32,000 hectares, to prevent new introductions, and reduce threats to key species. Additional outcomes of the project will include improved information systems for monitoring and control of IAS in marine and coastal wetland ecosystems, enabling effective prevention, early detection, rapid response, and management of IAS.

46. The WB/GEF project, *Grid-connected Rooftop Solar PV in India*, will be among the largest GEF investments in solar energy and will support the Government of India's goal for achieving 100 GW of solar power by 2022. The Bank is providing a \$500 million loan, which will complemented with an additional \$125 million from the climate technology fund (CTF); \$150 million from private sector, and \$2 million from the State Bank of India (SBI). GEF resources will be used to reduce risk and build capacity at the State Bank of India, with distribution companies (power companies) and States. The World Bank will work with SBI and other expert partners in India to deliver the technical assistance, helping not only deliver up to 750 MW of rooftop solar through this project but laying the foundation for expanded lending for future solar projects. Estimated greenhouse gas emissions reductions are 31 million tCO₂e.

47. The ADB/GEF Tonga, *Outer Island Renewable Energy Project*, will facilitate the development and deployment of renewable energy to reduce Tonga's dependence on imported fossil fuel for power generation and provide increased consumer access to renewable energy at a lower cost. The power sector of the country heavily relies on imported fossil fuels, particularly diesel. Petroleum dependency makes Tonga highly vulnerable to oil price changes and shocks, which in turn affects the affordability of food, goods, electricity, and transport. Changing diesel-based power generation to renewable energy sources will reduce diesel consumption for power generation, contribute to sustainable social and

economic development, enhance national energy security, and mitigate climate change. This project will avoid 125,500 tonnes of CO₂ emissions in its life time.

48. The UNDP/GEF project, *Enabling Implementation of the Regional Strategic Action Program for the Rational and Equitable Management of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS)*, will be coordinated through offices in the Joint Authority for the Study and Development of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System. The Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS), covering approximately 2.6 million square kilometers of Northeast Africa in Chad, Egypt, Libya and Sudan, is one of the largest fossil freshwater aquifer systems in the world. The four countries sharing the aquifer system face similar problems of arid climate, scarce surface water resources, persistent droughts and fragile ecosystems. The aquifer is a critically important source of water in this arid desert region and will be increasingly in demand in the future both based on population growth and increasing pressures on alternate water sources in the face of climate change. Protection of an 'invisible' resource such as this massive fossil aquifer system requires both knowledge of the behavior of the system, a governance structure between countries for coordinated and sustainable management, and awareness of key stakeholders of the limits to the use of the system. The project addresses the combination of these aspects and will also support a range of pilot demonstration activities that will act to catalyze national and regional interest in up-scaling and replication especially in areas where local aquifer drawdowns are already substantial.

49. The WB/GEF project, *West Africa Regional Fisheries Program*, will provide support for sustainable fisheries management in three post Ebola countries (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone). The GEF finance is supplementing the achievements of the West Africa Fisheries program and co-financed by post-Ebola recovery finance and is supporting improved governance and management of the fisheries sector. It aims at reducing IUU fishing, e.g. through strengthening the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems including through innovative surveillance and IT solutions, such as web and mobile applications and cloud databases, enhancing community lead fisheries management and reducing postharvest losses, and by strengthening regional cooperation for managing fishing efforts anchored in the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP– *Commission Sous Regional des Pêches*). The project will be aligned with priorities identified the Strategic Action Program for the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem.

50. The IUCN/GEF *Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target Setting Project*, is a non-expedited UNCCD Enabling Activity, which is processed as a PIF according to GEF project cycle regulations. In October 2015, the 12th session of the COP of the UNCCD agreed to (i) define Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and endorse the concept as guiding principle for the implementation of the Convention, (ii) invite country Parties to formulate national voluntary targets to achieve LDN and to integrate LDN targets into UNCCD NAPs, and (iii) establish LDN partnerships recognizing the unique role of UNCCD in addressing target 15.3 and the contributions required from other bodies, agencies and Conventions to achieve LDN. As a follow-up on the UNCCD COP12, this proposed GEF Enabling Activity project provides the foundation for this initiative, attracting contributions from other donors. The project will support eligible countries to define national LDN targets, building upon previous GEF investments in national sustainable development programs and, more specifically, previous investments in UNCCD enabling activities (i.e., NAPs, NAP alignment and reporting processes).

51. The UNEP/GEF project, *Regional Project on the Development of National Action Plans for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Africa*, aims to develop National Action Plans (NAP) to reduce the use of mercury and mercury compounds in, and the emissions and release to the environment of

mercury from, artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM). This is a non-expedited Enabling Activity. The participating countries of this regional project include Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Kenya, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. According to the guidance to the GEF from the sixth Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Mercury in November 2014, Swaziland, non-signatory to the Minamata Convention, became eligible for this project by taking meaningful steps towards becoming a Party and submitting a letter to the Executive Director of UNEP and the GEF. The participating countries will share experiences and lessons learned throughout the project, and will foster cooperation for future implementation of the ASGM NAPs.

52. The UNDP/GEF project, *GEF-6 POPs Legacy and Sustainable Chemicals Management in Belarus*, seeks to dispose 6000 metric tons of POPs which includes PCBs and obsolete POPS. The project is very representative of UNDP's portfolio in this area in that it proposes a path forward to enable the country to deal with stockpiles of POPs chemicals and phase out the use of chemicals in use. This project will collect and dispose of PCB and POPs. It will also assist in the setup of a system to facilitate the environmentally sound management of PCB that is still in equipment that is being used in the electricity generation and transmission sector. The management system includes developing a full inventory of equipment that contains POPs, setting up a maintenance plan so that contamination of non-PCB containing equipment is prevented and a plan to safely dispose of them at the end of life. This will enable Belarus to meet its 2025 PCB targets of the Stockholm Convention in a sustainable manner. The project will also develop the update to the National Implementation plan. The project is being proposed at a cost effectiveness of \$1.40/kg of POPS which is at the lower end of the range for these types of project.

53. The WBGEF project, *Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of Minamata Convention on Mercury in China*, will help build China's capacity in this area. China is the largest consumer of mercury and the largest emitter. It's emissions from coal fired power plants alone account for 50% of the global total. China in addition to using and emitting mercury also produces mercury. They at one time produced close to 1200 tons/yr and have since reduced their production to 720 tons/yr. Given the complexity of the mercury sector in China, in order for them to take strategic action their level of understanding of the sector needs to be significantly increased and options for addressing these difficult sectors needs to be fully understood. For example, addressing emissions of mercury for the coal fired powered plants will be a challenge. This World Bank project will provide the basis for developing a national strategy and an investment plan to deal with mercury in China. It will also form the basis for the World Bank to develop its lending strategy for the mercury sector in China.

54. The UNDP/GEF Project, *National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances in Ecuador*, will protect human health and the environment by adopting environmentally sound management and live cycle management approach of chemical substances in Ecuador, including POPs and mercury. The components of the project to reduce POPs will address stockpiles of POPs pesticides, new POPs, and UOPs from open burning of the municipal waste, health care waste, and agriculture sectors. The project will also identify and develop management plans for contaminated sites of POPs and mercury. The components of the project addressing mercury will cover priority sectors including the artisanal and small scale gold mining sector (ASGM) and mercury containing products. The ASGM component will help miners access financing through setting up an innovative fund that will help connect miners to commercial financing for mercury free technology. The

project will result in global environmental benefits of an estimated 150 MT POPs and 3.14 MT mercury reduction.

55. The UNDP/GEF Project, *Reduction and Elimination of POPs and Other Chemical Releases through Implementation of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste, Healthcare Waste and Priority U-POPs Release Sources Associated with General Waste Management Activities in Jordan*, aims at supporting Jordan's efforts to improve waste management practices for mitigating the impacts of POPs and other chemical releases from e-waste and healthcare waste on environment and human health. To realize the above would imply the building of adequate national management and technical capacity and the successful delivery of pertinent demonstrative interventions. Accordingly, the proposed project focus on building adequate national capacities through acquiring and implementing the latest pertinent environmentally sound practices and experiences including sustainable E-waste management and waste diversion/ recourse recovery for U-POPs reduction from healthcare and solid waste streams. The project activities also include the installation of non-combustion shredding/sterilization/autoclave units in 10 hospitals. These units aim at minimizing the production of the unintentional POPs and qualifying high capacity incineration facilities for the health care waste management in accordance with applicable international performance standards. The expected GEBs resulting from the project will include the prevention of releases of approximately 500 kg of commercial PBDE and other brominated flame retardants and approximately 60 g TEQ PCDD/F.

56. The UNDP/GEF Project, *Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico: Second Phase*, will support the phase out target for PCBs under the Stockholm Convention. The project builds off of the initial GEF funded PCB management project to address the remaining PCBs in the country. A public-private partnership for the management of PCB contaminated equipment and waste will be established through the project, including the utility sector which is a large sources of PCBs in the country. National capacity to manage PCBs will be developed which will enable the country to manage waste internally rather than shipping waste, resulting in cost effective treatment of PCBs at scale. This project will eliminate 5,000 MT of PCB.

57. The UNDP/GEF project, *Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs in Nigeria*, seeks to reduce the exposure of Nigeria's population to PCB effects and associated risks. In particular, the project will strengthen institutional capacity and ensure access and participation of public and relevant stakeholders in workshops, media events and publications related to PCBs; establish and conduct an inventory of PCBs in 21 states in the country that were not previously covered; and establish technical infrastructure for the safe handling and disposal of PCBs, including PCB collection and treatment centers. In addition, the project would invest in the transport of PCB oil, PCB contaminated equipment and waste to the treatment facility and ensure the treatment of at least 1,500 tons of PCB contaminated material. The project will also dispose safely of 200 tons of pure PCB equipment or PCB oil.

58. The UNIDO/GEF project, *Greening the Scrap Metal Value Chain through the Promotion of BAT/BEP to Reduce U-POPs Releases from Recycling Facilities in Thailand*, will work at the small and medium enterprise level to demonstrate the effectiveness of investments into pre-treatment of scrap metal to remove plastics and substances/coatings that contain POPs, or chlorine before being recycled. This process cannot be treated at the point of smelting since it is difficult to fit furnaces with suitable emission control equipment/devices. This problem necessitates the pre-treatment of the scrap. In large

smelting operations the pre-treatment is done because of cost savings from smelting un-coated/ un-entangled metals and the upfront investment cost is justifiable in developing the smelter. For small and medium operators, while the cost savings are also evident, the investment cost may be difficult to realize due to capital barriers/access to finance of these operator. In Thailand, the metal recycling industry is the primary source of scrap metal. This project will strengthen the business case for small and medium enterprises to make the investments on their own, including examining available financing options. If the business case can be made and proven to work then the project has the ability to be replicated by the majority of the SMEs and MMEs in Thailand, thereby improving the environmental performance of the sector.

SUMMARY OF STAND-ALONE PIFs IN THE APRIL 2016 INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAM

Non-Grant Instrument Projects

1. **Regional (Africa)** : Investing in Renewable Energy Project Preparation under the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)(non-grant) (AfDB) (GEF Project Grant : \$10,000,000) GEF ID 9043
2. **Regional (Indonesia, Philippines)** : (NGI) The Meloy Fund : A Fund for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in SE Asia (CI) (GEF Project Financing : \$6,000,000) GEF ID 9370

Multi Focal Area Projects

3. **Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar)** : Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries (IUCN) (GEF Project Financing : \$2,907,064) GEF ID 9232
4. **Regional (Guatemala, Honduras)** : Integrated Environmental Management of the Río Motagua Watershed (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$5,329,452) GEF ID 9246
5. **Afghanistan : Community-based sustainable land and forest management in Afghanistan** (FAO) (GEF Project Financing : \$10,495,873) GEF ID 9285
6. **Bolivia** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Financings Programme in Bolivia (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$3,634,703) GEF ID 9248
7. **Cameroon** : Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon (AfDB) (GEF Project Financing : \$7,956,880) GEF ID 9234
8. **Ecuador** : Implementation of the strategic plan of Ecuador's Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network (CI) (GEF Project Financing : \$5,813,303) GEF ID 9369
9. **Guatemala** : Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes in the Central Volcanic Chain (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$11,144,497) GEF ID 9059
10. **Kazakhstan** : Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$8,069,178) GEF ID 9193

11. **Madagascar** : Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project (World Bank) (GEF Project Financing : \$13,699,083) GEF ID 9330
12. **Mexico** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Financings Programme in Mexico (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$4,429,223) GEF ID 9167
13. **Myanmar** : Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves (ADB) (GEF Project Financing : \$4,650,000) GEF ID 9267
14. **Pakistan** : Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$4,644,521) GEF ID 9231
15. **Pakistan** : Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Financings Program in Pakistan (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$2,659,726) GEF ID 9331
16. **Palau** : Integrating Biodiversity Safeguards and Conservation into development in Palau (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$4,233,562) GEF ID 9208
17. **Peru** : Sustainable Management of Agro-Biodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions Through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems GIAHS Approach (FAO) (GEF Project Financing : \$9,369,864) GEF ID 9092
18. **Serbia** : Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development (FAO) (GEF Project Financing : \$3,274,658) GEF ID 9089
19. **Uzbekistan** : Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas (FAO) (GEF Project Financing : \$3,187,023) GEF ID 9190

Biodiversity Projects

20. **Brazil**: National Strategy for Conservation of Threatened Species (PROSPECIES) (FUNBIO) (GEF Project Financing: \$13,435,000) GEF ID 9271
21. **Chile** : Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS) (FAO) (GEF Project Financing : \$3,046,347) GEF ID 9068
22. **Djibouti** : Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti (UNDP) (GEF Project

Financing : \$2,822,374) GEF ID 9215

23. **South Africa** : Development of Value Chains for Products derived from Genetic Resources in Compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing and the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$6,210,046) GEF ID 9255
24. **Turkey** : Addressing Invasive Alien Species Threats at Key Marine Biodiversity Areas (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$3,344,654) GEF ID 9233

Climate Change Projects

25. **India** : Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Program (World Bank) (GEF Project Financing : \$22,935,780) GEF ID 9249
26. **Tonga** : Outer Island Renewable Energy Project (ADB) (GEF Project Financing : \$2,639,269) GEF ID 9355

International Waters Projects

27. **Regional (Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Chad)** : Enabling Implementation of the Regional SAP for the Rational and Equitable Management of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS). (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$3,990,000) GEF ID 9165
28. **Regional (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone)** : West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, Additional Financing (World Bank) (GEF Project Financing : \$10,000,000) GEF ID 9360

Land Degradation Project

29. **Global** : Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Project (IUCN) (GEF Project Financing : \$2,752,294) GEF ID 9365

Chemicals and Waste Projects

30. **Regional (Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Kenya, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)** : Regional project on the Development of National Action Plans for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Africa (UNEP) (GEF Project Financing : \$4,000,000) GEF ID 9276
31. **Belarus** : GEF-6 POPs Legacy and Sustainable Chemicals Management (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$8,400,000) GEF ID 8017

32. **China** : Capacity Strengthening For Implementation Of Minamata Convention On Mercury (World Bank) (GEF Project Financing : \$8,000,000) GEF ID 9240
33. **Ecuador** : National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$8,490,000) GEF ID 9203
34. **Jordan** : Reduction and Elimination of POPs and Other Chemical Releases through Implementation of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste, Healthcare Waste and Priority U-POPs Release Sources Associated with General Waste Management Activities (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$5,090,000) GEF ID 9189
35. **Mexico** : Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico: Second Phase (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$4,800,000) GEF ID 9214
36. **Nigeria** : Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs (UNDP) (GEF Project Financing : \$6,930,000) GEF ID 9236
37. **Thailand** : Greening the Scrap Metal Value Chain through Promotion of BAT/BEP to Reduce U-POPs Releases from Recycling Facilities (UNIDO) (GEF Project Financing : \$4,500,000) GEF ID 9222

PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

Under the GEF Trust Fund

April 2016

All amounts shown in US\$.

#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Non-grant Instrument Projects</u>											
1	9043	Regional (Africa)	AfDB	Investing in Renewable Energy Project Preparation under the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA)(non-grant)			10,000,000	950,000	10,000,000	955,000,000	965,000,000
2	9370	Regional (Indonesia, Philippines)	CI	The Meloy Fund : A Fund for Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in SE Asia (Non-grant)	200,000	18,000	6,000,000	540,000	6,200,000	35,199,864	41,399,864
Sub total for Non-grant Instrument Projects					200,000	18,000	16,000,000	1,490,000	16,200,000	990,199,864	1,006,399,864

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Multi Focal Area</u>											
3	9232	Regional (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar)	IUCN	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Mekong Countries	100,000	9,000	2,907,064	261,636	3,007,064	9,450,000	12,457,064
4	9246	Regional (Guatemala, Honduras)	UNDP	Integrated Environmental Management of the Rio Motagua Watershed	150,000	14,250	5,329,452	506,298	5,479,452	25,774,288	31,253,740
5	9285	Afghanistan	FAO	Community-based Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Afghanistan	300,000	27,000	10,495,873	944,628	10,795,873	54,254,000	65,049,873
6	9248	Bolivia	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Bolivia	91,324	8,676	3,634,703	345,297	3,726,027	5,351,031	9,077,058
7	9234	Cameroon	AfDB	Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon	300,000	27,000	7,956,880	716,120	8,256,880	168,840,000	177,096,880
8	9369	Ecuador	CI	Implementation of the Strategic Plan of Ecuador Mainland Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Network	150,000	13,500	5,813,303	523,197	5,963,303	29,100,000	35,063,303
9	9059	Guatemala	UNDP	Promoting Sustainable and Resilient Landscapes in the Central Volcanic Chain	250,000	22,499	11,144,497	1,003,004	11,394,497	45,831,202	57,225,699
10	9193	Kazakhstan	UNDP	Conservation and Sustainable Management of Key Globally Important Ecosystems for Multiple Benefits	150,000	14,250	8,069,178	766,572	8,219,178	24,000,000	32,219,178
11	9330	Madagascar	World Bank	Sustainable Agriculture Landscape Project	200,000	18,000	13,699,083	1,232,917	13,899,083	100,000,000	113,899,083
12	9167	Mexico	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Mexico	136,987	13,013	4,429,223	420,777	4,566,210	8,046,233	12,612,443
13	9267	Myanmar	ADB	Rural Productivity and Ecosystems Services Enhanced in Central Dry Zone Forest Reserves	137,000	13,000	4,650,000	441,750	4,787,000	46,250,000	51,037,000
14	9231	Pakistan	UNDP	Pakistan Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Program	150,000	14,250	4,644,521	441,229	4,794,521	12,951,000	17,745,521
15	9331	Pakistan	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program in Pakistan	80,000	7,600	2,659,726	252,674	2,739,726	3,025,000	5,764,726

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
16	9208	Palau	UNDP	Integrating Biodiversity Safeguards and Conservation into development in Palau	150,000	14,250	4,233,562	402,188	4,383,562	17,585,000	21,968,562
17	9092	Peru	FAO	Sustainable Management of Agro-Biodiversity and Vulnerable Ecosystems Recuperation in Peruvian Andean Regions Through Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems GIAHS Approach	182,648	17,352	9,369,864	890,136	9,552,512	68,850,000	78,402,512
18	9089	Serbia	FAO	Contribution of Sustainable Forest Management to a Low Emission and Resilient Development	150,000	14,250	3,274,658	311,092	3,424,658	29,960,000	33,384,658
19	9190	Uzbekistan	FAO	Sustainable Management of Forests in Mountain and Valley Areas	150,000	14,250	3,187,023	302,767	3,337,023	13,000,000	16,337,023
Sub total for Multi Focal Area					2,827,959	262,140	105,498,610	9,762,282	108,326,569	662,267,754	770,594,323
<u>Biodiversity</u>											
20	9271	Brazil	Funbio	National Strategy for Conservation of Threatened Species (PROSPECIES)	300,000	27,000	13,435,000	1,209,150	13,735,000	45,000,000	58,735,000
21	9068	Chile	FAO	Establish a Network of National Important Agricultural Heritage Sites (NIAHS)	150,000	14,250	3,046,347	289,403	3,196,347	21,670,000	24,866,347
22	9215	Djibouti	UNDP	Mitigating Key Sector Pressures on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Further Strengthening the National System of Marine Protected Areas in Djibouti	100,000	9,500	2,822,374	268,126	2,922,374	11,640,000	14,562,374
23	9255	South Africa	UNDP	Development of Value Chains for Products derived from Genetic Resources in Compliance with the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing and the National Biodiversity Economy Strategy	182,648	17,352	6,210,046	589,954	6,392,694	22,215,042	28,607,736
24	9233	Turkey	UNDP	Addressing Invasive Alien Species Threats at Key Marine Biodiversity Areas	150,000	14,250	3,344,654	317,742	3,494,654	12,000,000	15,494,654
Sub total for Biodiversity					882,648	82,352	28,858,421	2,674,375	29,741,069	112,525,042	142,266,111

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Climate Change</u>											
25	9249	India	World Bank	Grid-Connected Rooftop Solar PV Program			22,935,780	2,064,220	22,935,780	777,000,000	799,935,780
26	9355	Tonga	ADB	Outer Island Renewable Energy Project			2,639,269	250,731	2,639,269	13,230,000	15,869,269
Sub total for Climate Change							25,575,049	2,314,951	25,575,049	790,230,000	815,805,049
<u>International Waters</u>											
27	9165	Regional (Egypt, Libya, Sudan, Chad)	UNDP	Enabling Implementation of the Regional SAP for the Rational and Equitable Management of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS).	150,000	14,250	3,990,000	379,050	4,140,000	22,300,000	26,440,000
28	9360	Regional (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone)	World Bank	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, Additional Financing			10,000,000	900,000	10,000,000	121,370,000	131,370,000
Sub total for International Waters					150,000	14,250	13,990,000	1,279,050	14,140,000	143,670,000	157,810,000
<u>Land Degradation</u>											
29	9365	Global	IUCN	Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Project			2,752,294	247,706	2,752,294	2,900,000	5,652,294
Sub total for Land Degradation							2,752,294	247,706	2,752,294	2,900,000	5,652,294

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#	GEF ID	Country	Agency	Project Title	PPG Amt	PPG Fees	GEF Project Financing	Project Agency Fees	GEF Financing	Cofin.	Total Project Cost
<u>Chemicals and Waste</u>											
30	9276	Regional (Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Kenya, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	UNEP	Regional project on the Development of National Action Plans for the Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Africa			4,000,000	380,000	4,000,000	50,000	4,050,000
31	8017	Belarus	UNDP	GEF-6 POPs Legacy and Sustainable Chemicals Management	200,000	19,000	8,400,000	798,000	8,600,000	38,163,000	46,763,000
32	9240	China	World Bank	Capacity Strengthening For Implementation Of Minamata Convention On Mercury	200,000	19,000	8,000,000	760,000	8,200,000	8,000,000	16,200,000
33	9203	Ecuador	UNDP	National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances	200,000	19,000	8,490,000	806,550	8,690,000	36,113,702	44,803,702
34	9189	Jordan	UNDP	Reduction and Elimination of POPs and Other Chemical Releases through Implementation of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste, Healthcare Waste and Priority U-POPs Release Sources Associated with General Waste Management Activities	150,000	14,250	5,090,000	483,550	5,240,000	24,150,000	29,390,000
35	9214	Mexico	UNDP	Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico: Second Phase	100,000	9,500	4,800,000	456,000	4,900,000	20,000,000	24,900,000
36	9236	Nigeria	UNDP	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs	150,000	14,250	6,930,000	658,350	7,080,000	34,666,612	41,746,612
37	9222	Thailand	UNIDO	Greening the Scrap Metal Value Chain through Promotion of BAT/BEP to Reduce U-POPs Releases from Recycling Facilities	150,000	14,250	4,500,000	427,500	4,650,000	27,000,000	31,650,000
Sub total for Chemicals and Waste					1,150,000	109,250	50,210,000	4,769,950	51,360,000	188,143,314	239,503,314
<u>Grand Total</u>					5,210,607	485,992	242,884,374	22,538,314	248,094,981	2,889,935,974	3,138,030,955