



GEF/C.67/03/Rev.01

June 3, 2024

67th GEF Council Meeting
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Washington D.C., USA

Agenda Item 03

**WORK PROGRAM
FOR GEF TRUST FUND**

Recommended Council Decision

The Council, having considered document GEF/C.67/03/Rev.01, *Work Program for GEF Trust Fund*, approves the Work Program comprising 25 projects and programs, subject to comments made during the Council meeting and additional comments that may be submitted in writing to the Secretariat by July 18, 2024.

Total GEF resources approved in this Work Program amounted to \$495.6 million, including GEF project financing and Agency fees. The Work Program is comprised of the following Project Identification Forms (PIFs) and Program Framework Documents (PFDs): [See Annex A]

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

1. The recommended Work Program requests a total of \$454.3 Million from the GEF trust fund and \$41.3 million in associated Agency fees for a total Work Program of \$495.6 million. It contains an indicative \$5.84 billion in co-financing, with each dollar provided by the GEF being matched by \$12.9 in co-financing provided by other sources.
2. This Work Program includes all projects and programs submitted to the GEF Secretariat that were technically cleared by work program deadlines. This also brings GEF-8 programming to almost 59% at the 50% timeline of the 8th cycle.
3. If approved, a total of \$326.4 million from the Biodiversity (BD), Climate Change (CC), and Land Degradation (LD) focal areas will be programmed in this Work Program. In addition, the Work Program includes a request of \$39.8 million from International Waters (IW) and \$114.3 million from the Chemicals and Waste focal areas. Finally, the Work Program includes requests of \$15.0 million from the NGI program.
4. If the Work Program is approved as submitted, 65 (45%) GEF recipient countries will benefit from GEF support across the globe, including 18 Least Developed Countries (39% of all LDCs) and 16 SIDS (42% of all SIDS).
5. The proposed Work Program contains 25 projects and programs consistent with the GEF-8 Programming Directions framework. The Work Program spans all five focal areas and covers a diverse set of themes. First, the Work Program contains the last remaining Integrated Program proposed in the GEF-8 Programming Directions. The Work Program also contains 3 more Programs that were identified in the Chemicals and Waste and in the Land Degradation focal area strategies of GEF-8 as high priority programs. Together these programs will advance all focal area objectives and ensure that GEF investments will become transformative for urban sustainability, chemical pollution, and restoration of Sahelian landscapes.
6. This cover note outlines important aspects of the proposed Work Program, including programming trends in the GEF resources relative to focal area strategies and objectives, distribution by regions and GEF Agencies, and highlights of innovative elements including policy coherence inherent in the projects. The Council is requested to review and approve the Work Program for the total resources requested (see Annex A for the financial details of the PIFs and PFDs).

WORK PROGRAM PREPARATION AND THE PIPELINE OF PROJECTS

7. At the deadline for project submission for the June 2024 Work Program, 53 projects and programs were considered eligible¹ for review and consideration.

¹ Eligible in this case indicates projects and programs that were submitted by agencies by the deadline, along with projects that were already in the portal from previous Work Program submissions, but that were not ready for clearance at that time. This list excludes projects that have been rejected from previous Work Program cycles.

Table 1. Pipeline of Projects and Programs Considered for the June 2024 Work Program

| Project Type | PIFs and PFDs in the Portal by review deadline ² | Technically cleared and included in the WP # (%) | Technically cleared and not included in the WP # (%) | Rejected # (%) | Not ready for technical clearance # (%) |
|--------------|---|--|--|----------------|---|
| PIF | 40 | 19 (48%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 21 (52%) |
| PFD | 5 | 5 (100%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |
| NGI | 8 | 1 (13%) | 0 (0%) | 5 (62%) | 2 (25%) |

8. Over 48% (19 PIFs) of the 40 eligible projects were technically cleared by the review deadline and were included in the Work Program. Twenty-one projects could not be cleared and were not ready for inclusion at the time of Work Program composition due to incomplete documentation. These will be included in the projects to be considered for the December 2024 Work Program.

9. Eight project concepts were submitted for NGI consideration. After careful review, one project was technically cleared, while two other concepts were not ready for final clearance. The concepts not included in this work program will be reviewed by the respective agency and resubmitted for consideration for the December Work Program. Five concepts were deemed to be ineligible for GEF funding and were rejected.

Table 2. Distribution of Projects Not Cleared for the June 2024 Work Program

| Total Number of Projects not Ready for Technical Clearance | Focal Area | | | | | |
|--|------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | BD | LD | CC | IW | CW | MFA |
| 21 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 11 |

TRENDS IN GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

10. The total \$495.6 million of GEF resources requested is drawn from all five focal area envelopes (Table 3).

² This number includes new submissions as well as submissions from previous review cycles that may or may not have been updated by agencies.

Table 3. GEF Resources Requested in the June 2024 Work Program³

| Focal Area | Resources Requested (\$ millions) | | Total GEF Resources Requested in this Work Program |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | GEF Project Financing ⁴ | Agency Fees ⁵ | |
| Biodiversity | 155.1 | 14.1 | 169.2 |
| Climate Change | 59.3 | 5.4 | 64.7 |
| Chemicals and Waste | 104.8 | 9.5 | 114.3 |
| International Waters | 36.5 | 3.3 | 39.8 |
| Land Degradation | 84.9 | 7.7 | 92.6 |
| NGI | 13.7 | 1.3 | 15.0 |
| Small Grants Program | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 454.3 | 41.3 | 495.6 |

11. The programs and projects in this Work Program cover a wide range of innovations to deliver global environmental benefits through the GEF-8 strategies.

- (a) The Biodiversity focal area resources amount to \$169.2 million, programmed in five single focal area projects, seven multi-focal area projects, and in one Integrated Program and one program.
- (b) Climate Change Mitigation is represented by four multi-focal area projects, one Integrated Program, one Addendum, and one program, using \$64.7 million of the focal area resources.
- (c) The Land Degradation focal area is represented by two single focal area projects, six multi-focal area projects, and in one Integrated Program and one program for a total of \$92.6 million.
- (d) The International Waters focal area utilizes \$39.8 million and is represented by two single focal area projects and one multi-focal area project.
- (e) The Chemicals and Waste focal area is programming \$114.3 million of the focal area resources into two single focal area projects, one multi-focal area project, and in two programs.

³ A few projects that request < \$5 million GEF resources are included in the Work Program since they were submitted the GEF before Council Decision 03/2024 “Streamlining the GEF Project Cycle” which now delegates project approval for MSPs up to \$5 million to the CEO.

⁴ Project financing excludes PPG funding.

⁵ Agency fee is calculated at 9.5% or 9% of the GEF Project Financing for projects requesting up to \$10 million or above \$10 million, respectively. Agency Fees also includes fees associated with PPG.

12. The GEF-8 Blended Finance Program was formally approved at the 63rd Council meeting with the approval of the program requirements and the updated policy on non-grant instruments (GEF/C.63/12). \$196 million is available during the GEF-8 replenishment cycle.

13. On February 12th 2024, the GEF Secretariat issued the third call for proposals for the Blended Finance Program and circulated it to the entire GEF partnership including the OFPs. In response to the call, the Secretariat received seven new projects submitted by multiple agencies and added one project which had been positively screened in a previous call for proposals. All projects went through the screening process to determine eligibility for blended finance funding. Three projects were screened positively but given the limited time between the February and the June Councils, only one project was technically ready at the time of technical clearance and is recommended for the June Work Program. All projects that were screened positively followed the standard GEFSEC review process. Per policy, expert advice from the Advisory Group of Financial Experts was received and included in the project review process.

14. The blended finance project in the current call for proposals is a “Coral Bond”, an outcome-based bond to be issued by the World Bank that replicates and improves the previously funded Rhino Bond issued in 2022. The improvements are significant on the biodiversity side since the Bond will target strengthened management effectiveness in an entire ecosystem instead of a single species and within critically important marine protected areas, significantly increasing the biodiversity impact in an area of unique marine richness. This new iteration of the Bond attracted a private financial institution as an additional outcome-payor, additional co-financing from the Agency and knowledge-transfer to the local Indonesian authorities by choosing the Indonesia Environment Fund, a public blended finance entity in that country, as executing agency.

15. The single NGI project requests \$13.7 million in GEF funding (excluding agency fees) from the NGI allocation. The project is expected to mobilize over \$156.0 million in investments, a co-financing ratio of 11:1.

16. Finally, the Work Program also includes one Multi-Trust Fund program (“Great Green Wall Program”) between the LDCF and the GEF TF. This project pools resources from both trust funds and aims to deliver Adaptation benefits as well as Global Environmental Benefits.

STATUS ON THE USE OF GEF-8 RESOURCES

17. The Work Program provides for significant programming of resources relative to GEF-8 allocations (Table 4 and Figure 1).

18. This Work Program proposes to program \$495.6 million in GEF resources. This represents close to 10% of the entire GEF-8 resources and brings total programming for this cycle to 59% at the 50% timeline of the GEF-8 cycle.

Table 4. Resources⁶ Programmed under GEF-8 by Focal Area

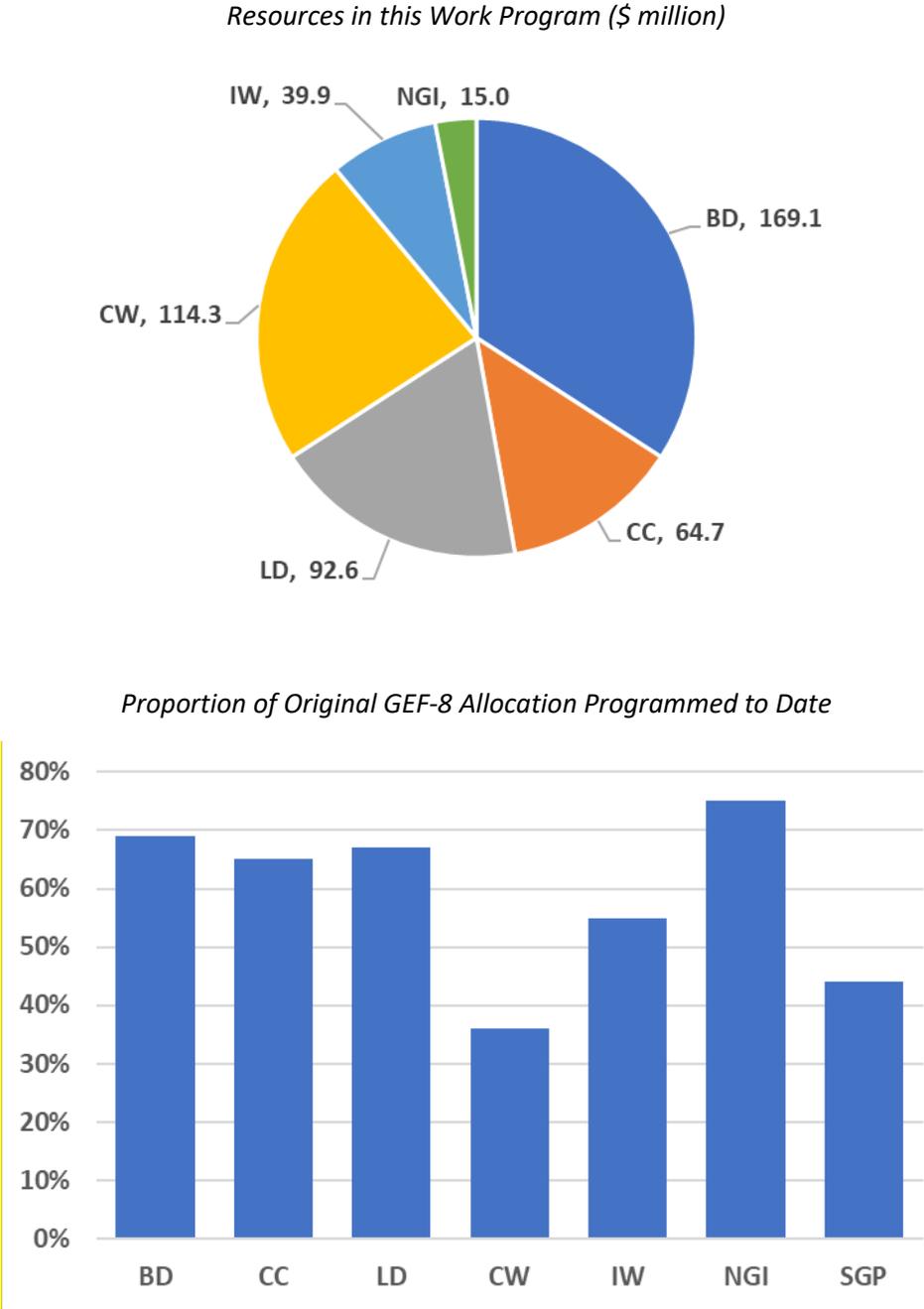
| GEF-8 Focal Area/ Theme | Target Allocations in GEF-8 Amount (\$ million) | Resources Requested for June 2024 Work Program Including Fees (\$ million) | Total GEF-8 Resources Programmed (including June 2024 Work Program) Including Fees (\$ million) | Percent of Original Focal Area Target Allocation in GEF-8 |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| Biodiversity | 1,919 | 169.2 | 1,327.7 | 69.2% |
| Climate Change | 852 | 64.7 | 455.4 | 53.5% |
| Land Degradation | 618 | 92.6 | 414.8 | 67.1% |
| Chemicals and Waste | 800 | 114.3 | 287.0 | 35.9% |
| International Waters | 565 | 39.8 | 309.8 | 54.8% |
| Non-Grant Instrument Program | 195 | 15.0 | 147.3 | 75.5% |
| Small Grant Program | 155 | 0.0 | 67.5 | 43.5% |
| Innovations Window | 12 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Total Resources Programmed⁷ | 5,116 | 495.6 | 3,009.5 | 58.8% |

19. All focal areas are contributing significantly to this Work Program and most, except for chemicals and waste, are well above the 50% (even reaching over 60% in some cases) programmed for GEF-8. Of the five Focal Areas in GEF-8, Biodiversity leads the programming in GEF-8 to date with 69.2%, followed by Land Degradation and International Waters. Finally, Chemicals and Waste has over \$114 million programmed in this Work Program.

⁶ 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.

⁷ The targeted allocations in GEF-8 in this table exclude the Country Engagement Strategy (\$28 million), and the Corporate Budget (\$187.0 million) which were all part of the total GEF-8 replenishment of \$5.330 billion.

Figure 1. Resources Programmed under GEF-8 by Focal Area in the June 2024 Work Program (top, in million \$) and percentage of Focal Area Resources Programmed to Date Against GEF-8 Allocations (bottom)

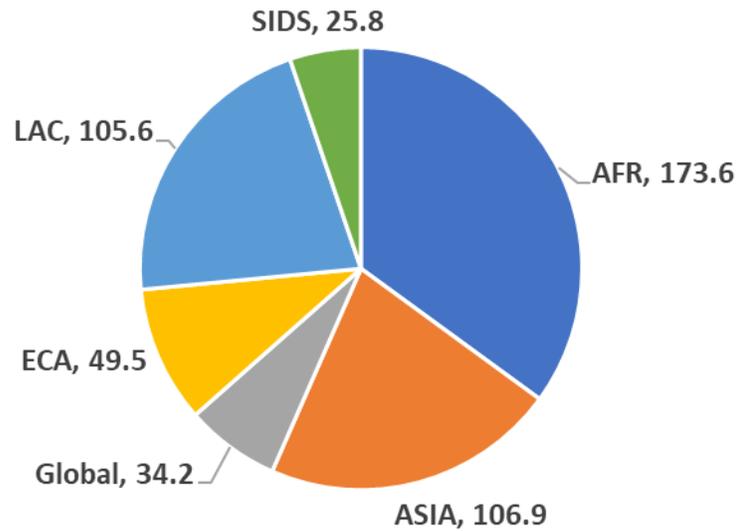


DISTRIBUTION OF GEF PROJECT FINANCING BY REGION

20. In all, 65 recipient countries will benefit from this Work Program, including 18 LDCs and 16 SIDS. Africa is the region that has programmed the highest level of resources, followed by Asia, Latin America, East and Central Asia, and SIDS. Much of the resources for “Global” are

resources included in the Global Coordination Platform of the Sustainable Cities IP as well as a few other Global Programs that will also benefit many recipient countries.

Figure 2. Distribution of GEF Project Financing in the June 2024 Work Program by Region (\$ millions)



DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES BY AGENCY

21. Twelve of the 18 GEF Agencies are represented in the June 2024 Work Program (Table 5). UNDP and UNEP have the highest amounts programmed with over \$144.3 million and \$103.2 million of the Work Program resources respectively (or 29% and 21% of the total resources). UNIDO, the World Bank, and FAO have programmed \$66.6, \$58.5, and \$58.7 million which accounts for 13%, 12%, and 12% of the Work Program resources respectively.

Table 5. Amount of GEF Resources by Agency in the June 2024 Work Program and in GEF-8 to Date (including June 2024 Work Program)

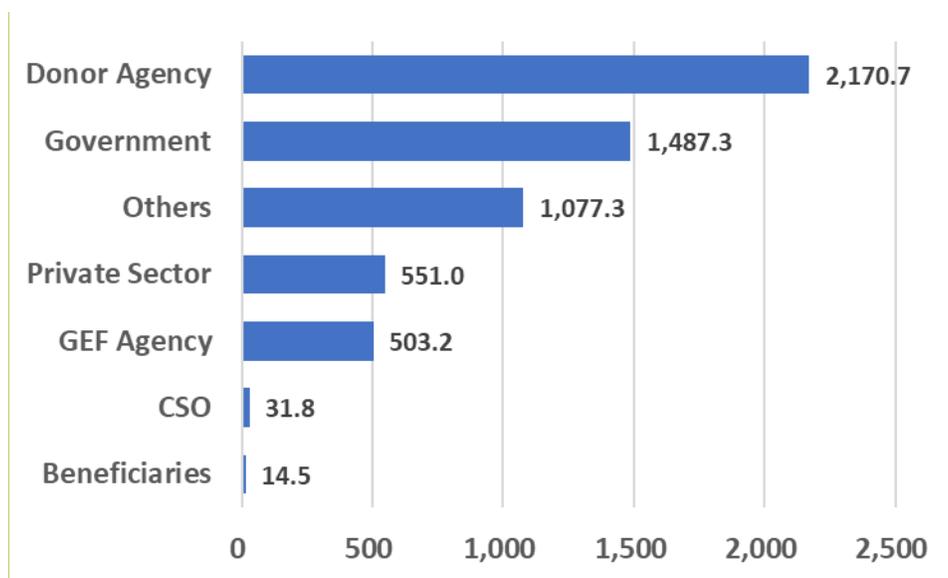
| Agency | Resources Requested in June 2024 Work Program Including Fees | | Total GEF-8 Resources Inclusive of June 2024 Including Fees | |
|---------------|--|----------------|---|----------------|
| | \$ millions | % of resources | \$ millions | % of resources |
| ADB | 0.0 | 0.0% | 33.2 | 1.1% |
| AfDB | 18.0 | 3.6% | 23.9 | 0.8% |
| BOAD | 7.8 | 1.6% | 7.8 | 0.3% |
| CAF | 6.8 | 1.4% | 31.8 | 1.1% |
| CI | 0.0 | 0.0% | 124.4 | 4.1% |
| DBSA | 7.8 | 1.6% | 23.8 | 0.8% |
| EBRD | 0.0 | 0.0% | 5.2 | 0.2% |
| FAO | 58.7 | 11.9% | 529.3 | 17.6% |
| FECO | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.0 | 0.0% |
| Funbio | 0.0 | 0.0% | 25.4 | 0.8% |
| IADB | 5.7 | 1.2% | 66.8 | 2.2% |
| IFAD | 0.0 | 0.0% | 91.0 | 3.0% |
| IUCN | 11.5 | 2.3% | 152.3 | 5.1% |
| UNDP | 144.3 | 29.1% | 910.4 | 30.2% |
| UNEP | 103.2 | 20.8% | 472.4 | 15.7% |
| UNIDO | 66.6 | 13.4% | 163.7 | 5.4% |
| World Bank | 58.5 | 11.8% | 251.4 | 8.4% |
| WWF-US | 6.7 | 1.4% | 96.9 | 3.2% |
| Totals | 495.6 | 100.0% | 3,009.5 | 100.0% |

22. The Work Program totals \$5.84 billion of expected co-financing, or a ratio of 1:12.9. If we look at the type of co-financing, the “investment mobilized” co-financing category represents \$5.1 billion (87%) of the total co-financing. The overall co-financing ratio of “investment mobilized” is 1:11 calculated for all projects and programs in the Work Program. These co-financing ratios exceed the targets included in the GEF co-financing policy.⁸

23. The distribution by co-financier shows most co-financing coming from Donor Agencies and Governments (Figure 3) with 37% and 25% of the total co-financing in this Work Program. The Private Sector and GEF Agencies each are contributing 9% of the co-financing.

⁸ https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_PL_01_Cofinancing_Policy_2018.pdf

Figure 3. Distribution of Co-financing in the June 2024 Work Program by Co-financiers (\$ million)



OUTCOME TARGETS FOR THE WORK PROGRAM

Core Indicators

24. This Work Program makes a significant contribution to meeting GEF-8 outcome targets. At the halfway point in the GEF-8 cycle, nine out of ten results metrics have reached over 50 percent of their targeted expected results, with the target for marine protected areas being already surpassed. The ambitious objective to avoid 1,800 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions is nearly met (see Table 1), notably with this Work Program’s contribution of an additional 152 million tons. This progress is due in large part to the contribution of the Sustainable Cities Integrated Program.

25. This Work Program also aims for broad biodiversity outcomes. This includes supporting 28 million hectares of land and marine areas for biodiversity benefits, of which 15 million hectares are protected areas. In particular, GEF financing will support 2.6 million hectares of protected areas and 7 million hectares of landscapes in Sahel countries to support the implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative. To enhance transboundary water management, the GEF aims to place under improved cooperative management an additional four shared water ecosystems, including in Central America and around the Caspian Sea. Altogether, close to 35 million people, of which half are women, are expected to directly benefit from proposed projects and programs.

26. Major progress is also at play in addressing chemicals of concern and waste. It is expected that support for the deployment of an eco-efficiency credit program in Bolivia will reduce

persistent organic pollutants in the air by 2,230 grams of toxic equivalent. This will take place through improvements in key industrial processes in cement, textile, brick and glass production of MSMEs and large enterprises. This project alone accounts for nearly 39 percent of targeted outcomes for reducing persistent organic pollutants in GEF-8, helping reach 72 percent of the target.

Table 6. Contribution of the Proposed June 2024 Work Program to GEF-8 Core Indicator targets

| CORE INDICATOR | GEF-8 Targets | Work Program Contribution | | Cumulative Progress | |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|--------|
| | | Number | Share | Number | Share |
| CONSERVING & SUSTAINABLY USING BIODIVERSITY | | | | | |
| Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (million ha) | 150 | 8.3 | 5.5% | 88.5 | 59.0% |
| Marine protected areas created or under improved management (million ha) | 100 | 7.1 | 7.1% | 123.0 | 100.0% |
| Area of landscapes under improved practices (million ha) * | 195 | 12.4 | 6.4% | 126.7 | 65.0% |
| Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (million ha) | 70 | 0.4 | 0.6% | 38.7 | 55.3% |
| People benefitting from the conservation, sustainable use or restoration of biodiversity (million) | Monitored | 17.4 | .. | 27.3 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 8.7 | .. | 13.6 | .. |
| SUSTAINABLY MANAGING AND RESTORING LAND | | | | | |
| Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (million ha) | 10 | 0.9 | 9.2% | 8.6 | 85.6% |
| People benefitting from sustainable land management and restoration investments (million) | Monitored | 5.5 | .. | 8.9 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 2.8 | .. | 4.4 | .. |
| REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS | | | | | |
| Greenhouse Gas emissions mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e) | 1,850 | 152.3 | 8.2% | 1,762.3 | 95.3% |
| People benefitting from climate change mitigation support (million) | Monitored | 10.8 | .. | 14.1 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 5.5 | .. | 7.2 | .. |
| STRENGTHENING TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management | 40 | 4.0 | 10.0% | 26.0 | 65.0% |
| Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (million metric tons) | 2.1 | 0.4 | 17.7% | 1.3 | 62.7% |
| People benefitting from transboundary water management (million) | Monitored | 0.6 | .. | 2.1 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 0.3 | .. | 1.0 | .. |
| REDUCING CHEMICALS AND WASTE | | | | | |
| Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (thousand metric tons) | 300 | 1.7 | 0.6% | 67.5 | 22.5% |
| Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (grams of toxic equivalent) | 5,900 | 2,293.0 | 38.9% | 4,270.0 | 72.4% |
| People benefitting from reduced exposure to hazardous chemicals (million) | Monitored | 0.5 | .. | 11.3 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 0.2 | .. | 5.7 | .. |

* This Core Indicator also includes a target of 85 million hectares for its sub-indicator 'Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems' shared with the grouping of indicators 'Sustainably Managing and Restoring Land' under the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework. To date, 42.5 million hectares of this sub-indicator are achieved, within which, 6.7 million hectares are achieved from the proposed work program contribution.

Table 7. Contribution of the Proposed June 2024 Integrated Programs to GEF-8 Core Indicator targets

| CORE INDICATOR | GEF-8 Targets | IP Contribution | |
|--|---------------|-----------------|---------|
| | | Number | Share |
| CONSERVING & SUSTAINABLY USING BIODIVERSITY | | | |
| Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (million ha) | 150 | 0.001 | 0.0003% |
| Marine protected areas created or under improved management (million ha) | 100 | .. | .. |
| Area of landscapes under improved practices (million ha) * | 195 | 2.3 | 1.2% |
| Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (million ha) | 70 | 0.3 | 0.4% |
| People benefitting from the conservation, sustainable use or restoration of biodiversity (million) | Monitored | 15.3 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 7.6 | .. |
| SUSTAINABLY MANAGING AND RESTORING LAND | | | |
| Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (million ha) | 10 | 0.4 | 3.7% |
| People benefitting from sustainable land management and restoration investments (million) | Monitored | 3.5 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 1.7 | .. |
| REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS | | | |
| Greenhouse Gas emissions mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e) | 1,850 | 126.2 | 6.8% |
| People benefitting from climate change mitigation support (million) | Monitored | 8.1 | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | 4.0 | .. |
| STRENGTHENING TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT | | | |
| Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management | 40 | .. | .. |
| Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (million metric tons) | 2.1 | .. | .. |
| People benefitting from transboundary water management (million) | Monitored | .. | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | .. | .. |
| REDUCING CHEMICALS AND WASTE | | | |
| Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (thousand metric tons) | 300 | .. | .. |
| Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (grams of toxic equivalent) | 5,900 | .. | .. |
| People benefitting from reduced exposure to hazardous chemicals (million) | Monitored | .. | .. |
| - of whom women | Monitored | .. | .. |

* This Core Indicator also includes a target of 85 million hectares for its sub-indicator 'Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems' shared with the grouping of indicators 'Sustainably Managing and Restoring Land' under the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework. To date, 42.5 million hectares of this sub-indicator are achieved, within which, 6.7 million hectares are achieved from the proposed work program contribution, and none are achieved from the proposed integrated program contribution.

Table 8. Mapping of GEF-8 Core Indicators to the Proposed June 2024 Integrated Programs

| Proposed June 2024 Integrated Programs | CI1. Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management (million ha) | CI2. Marine protected areas created or under improved management (million ha) | CI3. Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (million ha) | CI4. Area of landscapes under improved practices (million ha) * | CI5. Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (million ha) | CI6. Greenhouse Gas emissions mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e) | CI7. Shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management | CI8. Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (million metric tons) | CI9. Chemicals of global concern and their waste reduced (thousand metric tons) | CI10. Persistent organic pollutants to air reduced (grams of toxic equivalent) | CI11. People benefiting from GEF-financed investments (million) | CI11. People benefiting from GEF-financed investments: of whom female (million) |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Sustainable Cities Integrated Program | 0.001 | .. | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 126.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.9 | 13.4 |
| Total | 0.001 | .. | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 126.2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26.9 | 13.4 |

* This Core Indicator also includes a target of 85 million hectares for its sub-indicator 'Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems' shared with the grouping of indicators 'Sustainably Managing and Restoring Land' under the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework. To date, 42.5 million hectares of this sub-indicator are achieved, within which, none are achieved from the proposed integrated program contribution.

GENDER CONSIDERATIONS

27. All project and program proposals considered in the Work Program complied with GEF Policy and requirements to integrate gender perspectives in the project/program components and address gender inequalities through the project outputs and activities. Projects and programs have been designed to consider the gender-differentiated needs, roles, and contributions of women and men, and have them as equal beneficiaries of and contributors to GEF investments. In this regard, GEF projects and programs are progressing from being merely gender-sensitive to being gender-responsive

28. Projects and programs have included, for example, outputs and activities that provide economic opportunities for women or enabling conditions to access financial mechanisms or micro-finance institutions, or form cooperatives. Such activities are not only designed to promote business and livelihood opportunities for women but also for youth and other disadvantaged groups. The returns to investments in women and groups in vulnerable situations have been shown to extend to entire communities, enhancing a project's resilience and sustainability

29. Projects are putting in place stakeholder engagement plans that go beyond realizing gender parity to ensuring that women, women's organizations, and other marginalized groups meaningfully participate in consultations and that they have seats and voices in decision-making processes. This not only empowers women and other groups but also ensures that their own insights and experiences contribute to more inclusive and gender-responsive frameworks, plans and strategies. A number of projects will establish community-based organizations that include women and people with disabilities in natural resource management and decision-making, encouraging them to take on leadership roles within these organizations. Adopting an inclusive approach and just transition principles in e-mobility projects' transport system planning and operations, with women's groups' engagements, have helped identify job opportunities for women in male-dominated fields, like bus driving.

30. Projects are integrating a gender perspective into the design of their knowledge management and communications strategies. This will ensure that projects will pay more attention to gender-specific results, including outcomes that specifically address gender inequalities, collect and record best practice examples, and develop knowledge products for wide dissemination. These knowledge products are key resources and building blocks for developing new gender-responsive projects or replicating or scaling up existing projects

31. Ensuring the implementation of gender-specific activities requires funding. Increasingly, Gender Action Plans are being budgeted and projects are starting to be more systematic in their approach to allocating financial resources to gender-related activities. Gender-disaggregated indicators are incorporated into the project results framework, which will facilitate the monitoring and reporting of gender-specific results during PIR, MTR and end-of-term evaluations.

POLICY COHERENCE

32. As one of the cross-cutting principles of GEF-8 programming⁹⁹, the GEF Secretariat continues to explicitly assess the proposed policy coherence impacts of GEF-8 projects and programs at the design stage. Specific elements under consideration include if the projects and programs will foster policy impacts and policy alignment, undertake cross-sectoral reviews of relevant international, national, or regional policies, undertake integrated and comprehensive planning and knowledge exchange across relevant Ministries, or strengthen multi-scale and multi-stakeholder governance at national and/or sub-national levels. Several programs and projects being considered for this Work Program address elements of policy coherence along these dimensions.

33. As the flagship investments of GEF-8, the GEF-8 Integrated Programs aim to contribute to transformational change in key systems through a series of underlying levers, including policy coherence. This is reflected in the Integrated Program under consideration in this Work Program, *Sustainable Cities Integrated Program*. Fragmented policy frameworks, lack of coordination among different sectors, and coordination between national and city governments are some of the challenges to sustainability solutions in cities. In this context, one of the five levers of urban systems transformation in this program is Policy Integration and Coherence, which focuses on strengthening urban government, policy frameworks, and regulations to promote sustainable and integrated models across all levels of government. In addition, the Global Platform of this Integrated Program will engage and strengthen political leadership across all levels of government.

34. Several other programs in this Work Program explicitly aim to address elements of policy coherence. For example, in the regional program *Transformation Approach to Large Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative*, policy coherence is one of the tools through which the program aims to enhance adaptation and sustainable land management and catalyze a holistic transformation in the GGW region. The *Global Electronics Management (GEM) Program* aims to reduce the generation of electronic waste and increase circularity and resource recovery in the electronics sector through the creation of an enabling environment, including policy and legislative change.

35. This Work Program also includes a number of Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects that address elements of policy coherence in varying degrees through their proposed actions and outputs. In the Chemicals and Waste focal area, the project, *Control, and Reduction of Mercury Emissions from the Cement Industry in Brazil*, will review the relevant national regulations as one of the elements in strengthening the capacity of the relevant stakeholders for monitoring and managing the mercury emissions from the cement industry. The Multi-focal area project in Yemen, *Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Development in Socotra Archipelago and Aden Wetlands*, aims to strengthen policy and governance frameworks for the protected areas and wetlands.

36. The regional project, *Blueing the Caspian Sea*, will improve policy harmonization across relevant sectors to support the participating countries of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan to address the key gaps in the implementation of the Tehran Convention and its Moscow and Ashgabat Protocols. The

⁹⁹ GEF/C.62/03, [Summary of the Negotiations of the Eighth Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), June 15, 2022

intervention pathway for the *Introducing Nature Based Solutions to Ensure Resilient Ecosystems, Green Recovery, and Sustainable Livelihoods* project in Bosnia and Herzegovina entails improved governance, policies and capacities of institutions, and the promotion of Integrated Spatial and Land Use Planning. One of the components of the *Restoration and forest management of the Algerian Pine Forest with an Integrated Participatory Approach Promoting the Aleppo Pine, NWFPs, and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Solutions to Climate Change* project is strengthening the policy, regulatory, and institutional capacity to enable inclusive forest conservation, sustainable management, and forest landscape restoration. One of the three components of *Conserving Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity and Restoring Ecosystem Services in Globally Relevant and Vulnerable Sites in Somalia* will strengthen federal Government and Federal Member States’ policy, regulatory, and institutional frameworks for Protected Areas.

37. In accordance with the action elements outlined at the 65th Council¹⁰, the GEF Secretariat will continue to monitor policy coherence objectives and subsequent achievements through the next steps of design and implementation of all relevant GEF-8 projects and programs.

KEY RISKS ANALYSIS

38. The risk profile of this first Work Program under the GEF Risk Appetite (GEF/C.66/13) is identified as Substantial for Context, and Moderate for Innovation and Execution. This is derived from Agencies’ assessment of risks and associated anticipated mitigants for each project and program, and related ratings for each risk category based on residual risk after mitigation. To align project-level ratings provided along nine risk categories with GEF appetite levels set by risk dimension (Substantial for Context, High for Innovation, Moderate for Execution), Table 7 presents an average rating for each dimension. This average is derived from the highest rating among the three relevant categories for each project. This method results in higher dimension-level ratings than category-level ratings. Ratings are on a four-point scale (1=low, 2=moderate, 3=substantial, 4=high).

Table 7. Risk Profile of the Work Program (rating, 1 Low – 4 High)

| Dimension | CONTEXT | 2.8 | INNOVATION | 2.1 | EXECUTION | 2.0 |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Category | Climate | 2.3 | Institutional and Policy | 2.0 | Capacity | 1.9 |
| | Environmental and Social | 2.0 | Technological | 1.5 | Fiduciary | 1.7 |
| | Political and Governance | 2.0 | Financial & Business Model | 1.5 | Stakeholder | 1.5 |

39. Under the Context risk dimension, the average risk rating reached 2.8, indicating that on average each project and program has indicated that the rating for at least one of the risk categories is Substantial. The highest risk rating is observed under Climate risk, followed by Environmental and Social risk and Political and Governance risk. For example, a Substantial or High political and governance risk rating has been identified for six projects. This includes investments in Yemen and Somalia. While the ongoing armed conflict in Somalia makes movement and consultations unsafe, the respective Agency indicates it will identify the necessary measures to overcome this challenge, as well as to ensure effective in-country coordination.

¹⁰ GEF/C.65/04, [Enhancing Policy Coherence through GEF Operations](#), September 10, 2023

40. A Moderate risk rating is identified under the Innovation risk dimension, with a 2.1 average. Agencies identified innovation risks as ranging from Low to Moderate across its three risk categories—Institutional and Policy, Technological, and Financial and Business Model. This is also the case for the Indonesia Coral Bond, a blended finance project which rated each of the Innovation risk categories as Moderate. This project’s ratings came with an assessment backed by clear mitigation measures aiming to ensure the success of the innovative environmental financial instrument being deployed, which include identifying credible and achievable targets that would foster market and investor appetite for the unique risks associated with outcome-based returns.

41. Execution risk is identified as Moderate under this Work Program with a 2.0 average. Agencies identified the Capacity risk as highest under this risk dimension with a 1.9 average, followed by Fiduciary risk (1.7 average) and Stakeholder risk (1.5 average). Three projects were marked as facing Substantial Capacity risk. While mitigation measures under a project in Mauritania include strengthening technical and institutional capacities, measures under the Great Green Wall initiative in the Sahel aim to rely on co-financing from AfDB to strengthen capacity, and measures in Southern Africa plan to reinforce the capacity of riparian institutions and engage external expertise for technical assistance in support of the Zambezi river basin.

WORK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Integrated Programs

42. **Global (Algeria, Belize, Benin, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe).** *Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (GEF ID: 11287)*; Agency: BOAD/DBSA/FAO/IADB/IUCN/UNDP/UNEP/UNIDO/World Bank. GEF Program Financing: \$151,840,674; Co-financing: \$1,308,381,941. The world's urban population is expected to grow by more than 50% in the next 30 years, predominantly in developing countries. This growth is catalyzed by cities boosting per capita GDP, spearheading innovation, and addressing development issues directly at the local level. However, the rapid pace and scale of urbanization in recent decades is leading to unsustainable land expansion and resource consumption which are accelerating climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and inequality, pushing planetary boundaries. Urban sprawl is set to double the global urban built-up area every 15 years, outpacing population growth. This expansion risks natural habitats, reduces green spaces, increases climate vulnerability, and compromises the efficiency of urban services. Cities cause 67-72% of greenhouse gas emissions, and unchecked urban growth is accelerating biodiversity loss, with 463 cities located in or near 36 biological hotspots. Additionally, rapid urbanization exacerbates inequality, disproportionately affecting marginalized communities and their access to urban services.

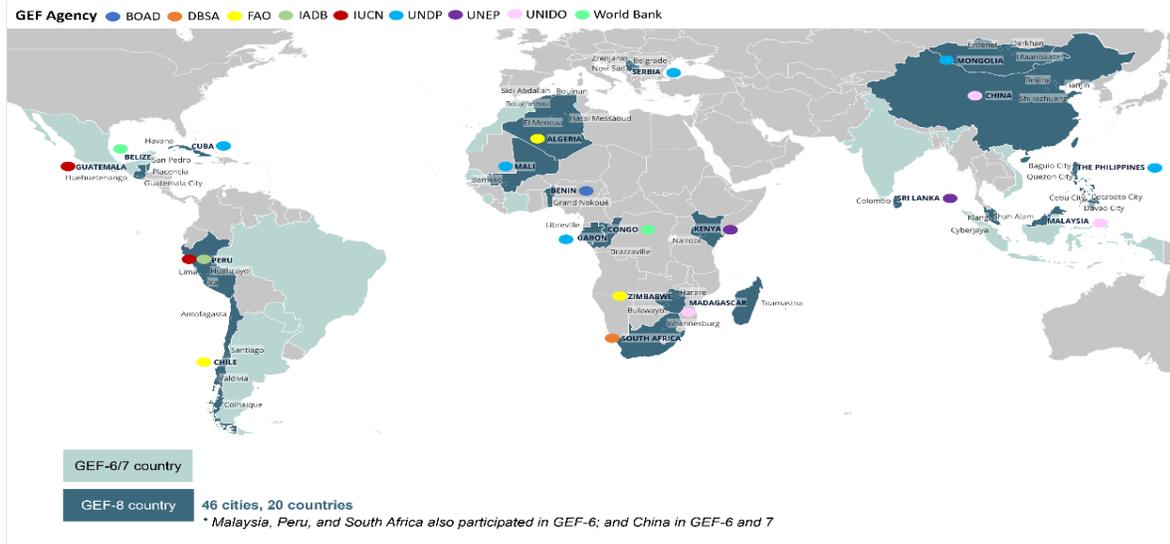
43. Given the above context, cities have become pivotal in tackling the current triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution and achieving the vision of Healthy Planet, Healthy People. Fragmented policy frameworks, lack of coordination among different sectors, limited flow of financing to cities for sustainability, inadequate institutional capacity and challenges related to multi-level coordination between national and city governments are affecting integrated and coherent action in cities to plan and implement sustainability solutions. Addressing these barriers offers a significant opportunity to catalyze sustainable urban transformation and harness the potential of cities to deliver large-scale global environmental benefits. Emerging city-level leadership and international collaboration, which empower cities to adopt sustainability pathways present an enabling environment for this transformation. Instruments such as the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) have intensified the focus on cities and local governments as key players in the efforts to meet global climate, nature, and sustainability goals. The GBF, for instance, specifically emphasizes green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas, advocating for biodiversity-inclusive urban planning. International collaboration, partnerships and innovations in the urban sustainability space are further supporting urban sustainability with GEF playing a critical role in this global urban sustainability space through its Sustainable Cities Program with its innovative investments in cities and fostering partnerships between Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), UN Agencies, and city-based organizations and networks for collective support to cities towards sustainable urban transformation.

44. The GEF-8 Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (SCIP) aims to catalyze urban system transformation further by supporting cities and local governments to scale up their political commitment, undertake integrated urban planning, implement policies, and invest in nature-positive, climate-resilient, and carbon-neutral urban development. The SCIP will generate impact at the local, national, and global levels and demonstrate thought-leadership in urban sustainability, fostering behavior, business models, and institutional changes through integrated planning, innovative financing mechanisms, knowledge-sharing, capacity-building, and multi-stakeholder engagements. It will help cities integrate sustainability into planning and policies and engage diverse stakeholders and partners across different sectors and scales, thereby delivering multiple global environmental benefits, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, reduced land degradation, and waste reduction along with several economic and social benefits. To enable urban systems transformation, the SCIP targets five levers:

- i) *Policy Integration and Coherence* – Strengthening urban governance, policy frameworks and regulations to promote a sustainable and integrated model across all levels of government.
- ii) *Financing and Investment* – Strengthening municipal finance and private sector engagement to increase access to finance and enable more rapid implementation.
- iii) *Urban Innovation* – increasing demand for innovation, including engaging locals to multinational companies to develop innovative and tailored sustainability solutions.
- iv) *Partnerships* – Leveraging the existing partnership framework and other multi-stakeholder platforms to increase collaboration.
- v) *Expanding knowledge to increase capacity* – Co-developing tools and good practices and sharing these broadly to empower local governments.

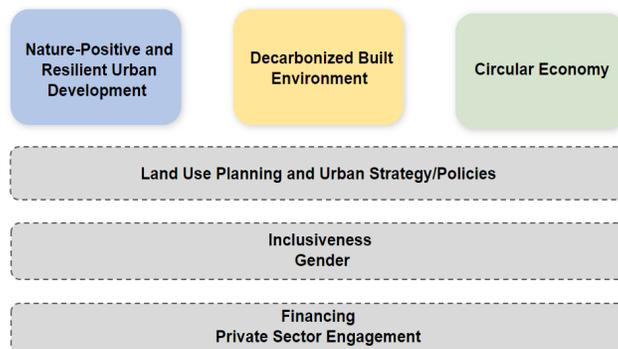
45. The SCIP will be delivered through two integrated tracks – City-level child projects and a Global Platform – and implemented through three components: 1) Supporting integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development; 2) Promoting investments in sustainable, nature-positive, and resilient urban development and adopting innovative financing mechanisms; and 3) Strengthening knowledge-sharing and capacity-building. *Child Projects*: The cohort of 46 cities in 20 countries in GEF -8 SCIP includes a mix of large cities and small/secondary cities across Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and Europe (Figure 1).

Figure 4. Map of the GEF-8 SCIP Countries and Cities



46. The participating countries include two Small Island Developing States (Cuba, Belize) and two Least Developed Countries (Benin, Madagascar). The portfolio shows a strong focus on nature- and urban biodiversity with biodiversity rich countries such as Gabon, Benin, Sri Lanka, Guatemala, Kenya, and many others aiming to advance sustainable urbanization to meet their biodiversity goals and nature positive development. Seven of the selected cities are expanding near the world’s biodiversity hotspots, including Nairobi, Colombo, and Davao, which makes integrated urban planning particularly important to conserve globally significant ecosystems. Many cities also aim to scale up clean energy and low-carbon infrastructure, including green buildings and transportation, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and integrate adaptation solutions. Several projects have a strong emphasis on circular economy approaches and the reduction of waste and plastic pollution in cities. Integrated urban planning, governance, and innovative financing models to increase the flow of finance to implement their sustainability solutions are cross cutting priorities across all the child projects.

Figure 5. SCIP Global Platform Thematic Areas



47. The Global Platform of SCIP will play a critical role in the program in achieving its programmatic objectives. As the coordination platform, it will not only bring the 20 child projects of GEF-8 but will also adopt a more integrated SCIP approach bringing GEF-6 and GEF-7 cities and the partners from the previous phases under the program. With this approach, a total of 96 cities in 34 countries would be brought together with an objective to advance integration approach for urban sustainability, create and facilitate exchange of knowledge and experience, and convene them along with public and private stakeholders to empower their leadership, action, and global influence. Building on the previous phase, the global platform will engage and strengthen political leadership across all levels of government, deepen and broaden the partnerships and ensure continuity from previous phases of the program. The platform will leverage the rich knowledge created under GEF 6 and GEF-7 consolidating tools, best practices and lessons learned for further creation, sharing, dissemination and application in cities across various themes and cross cutting priorities as indicated in Figure 5. The global platform will be strengthened as a leading urban forum creating public goods and establishing strategic global partnerships with other actors including conventions, financial institutions, private sector, academia, and civil society organizations to extend the reach of GEF-8 well beyond participating cities and countries. Leveraging World Bank's leadership and the convening power, as well as those of the partner organizations, the program will be developed to lead the global sustainability agenda, catalyze political leadership on urban sustainability, link technical assistance and knowledge with downstream investments and demonstrate actions by translating cutting edge ideas into urban practice.

48. The SCIP will directly contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation (UNFCCC) and sustainable management of land (UNCCD) and the Target 12 of the Global Biodiversity Framework's under CBD to significantly increase the area and quality and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably. The IP's focus on circularity approaches is also anticipated to contribute to the reduction of plastic waste and hazardous chemicals.

49. The SCIP will be implemented by the World Bank as the lead agency in collaboration with 9 GEF Agencies (BOAD, DBSA, FAO, IADB, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and World Bank) of the child projects in 20 countries. The World Bank will collaborate with UNEP (GEF-7 lead agency) and city-based organizations like WRI, C40 and ICLEI under the Global Platform, harnessing their deep expertise and strategic linkages and partnerships with Mayors and city governments. Their engagement will also enable the leveraging of their engagement and efforts under GEF-6 and GEF-7 and thereby position GEF-8 phase as a whole of the sustainable cities program. In GEF-8, the program would expand its partnership to other strategic organizations, including WBCSD, WEF, and other private associations. With its total GEF funding of US\$169 million (including agency fees) and over US\$1.3 billion in co-financing mobilized, the SCIP is expected to mitigate 126 million tons of greenhouse gases, bring 367,802 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration, 500 hectares under improved management practices and benefit nearly 27 million people in cities.

Other Programs

50. Regional (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal). *Transformation Approach to Large Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative- TALSISI-GGW (GEF ID: 11455);* GEF Agency: UNEP, BOAD; GEF Program Financing: \$77,888,167 (LDCF- \$38,707,662; GEF TF- \$39,180,505); Co-financing: \$2,998,018,615. The Great Green Wall Initiative (GGWI) is a pan-African initiative that has evolved over the last decade into an integrated ecosystem management approach addressing the root causes of environmental degradation and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change. A renewed GGWI vision and ambitious objectives that emerged from recent discussions between donors and GGW countries, under the leadership of the Africa Union have set the goals to restore 100 million hectares of degraded land, sequester 250 million tons of carbon and create 10 million green jobs in rural areas by 2030. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was the pioneering funding institution that catalyzed international efforts in the GGW Sahel region to strengthen political leadership, strategically positioned the region in meeting global goals on land restoration, climate, and sustainability under global conventions, and catalyzed the flow of international and domestic financing for GGW countries. To date, the GEF through its LDCF and GEF Trust fund has provided nearly \$1.2 billion, restoring, and rehabilitating degraded production landscapes, supporting biodiversity conservation, and building resilience of vulnerable communities to the impacts of climate change. These funds have not only established an important baseline but also fostered partnerships and unlocked large-scale investments from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), bilateral, and other financing institutions to support transformative efforts in the region.

51. Despite this foundation, countries continue to be highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, with desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) still prevalent in the region. Climate change has resulted in increased mean temperatures and intensified climate extremes with notable increase in the intensity of droughts in the region causing food insecurity, water scarcity, loss of livelihoods, vulnerable infrastructure, and reduced productivity. The potential for transformation in the GGW region remains hampered by political instability, conflict situations, fragmented efforts, limited coordination among countries and stakeholders and low capacity at multiple levels to tackle the interlinked environmental, economic, and social issues. The proposed Great Green Wall program by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the West African Development Bank (BOAD) aims to overcome these barriers through a multi-trust fund program using resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund. The program's objective is to restore landscapes and ecosystem services for resilient communities living in arid and semi-arid environments across the GGW region of the Sahel using a transnational and coordinated approach, supported by adaptation activities and strengthened local and regional capacity for Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Natural Resource Management (NRM), and knowledge-sharing.

52. Building on the existing baseline in the GGW Sahel countries, the program aims to achieve its objective through four interrelated components: 1) Strengthening the enabling environment for

gender-responsive, climate-resilient restoration of landscapes across the Sahel; 2) Leveraging sustainable finance for scaling up investment in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA); 3) Increasing the resilience of ecosystems and communities through SLM practices, NRM, and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA); and 4) Enhancing knowledge management and information dissemination across the GGW countries. Through these components, the program will adopt a comprehensive approach to address the multifaceted challenges of environmental degradation, climate change, and socio-economic vulnerabilities. It will enhance institutional capacity to support gender-responsive climate change adaptation and sustainable land management, scale up investment in adaptation, SLM, and NRM using innovative financing mechanisms, improve biodiversity and ecosystem health through conservation and restoration efforts, increase agricultural and pastoral productivity and ensure food security through the implementation of climate-smart techniques and resilient crop and livestock varieties, enhance water availability and quality through integrated water resource management strategies, and strengthen community resilience through diversified livelihood options. Given the rich knowledge existing in the region from past and ongoing efforts, the program will establish integrated knowledge management systems and facilitate learning, communication, and coordination by leveraging existing platforms.

53. The Program will use LDCF Trust Fund resources in Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, and Mauritania, and GEF Trust Fund resources in Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and The Gambia to address institutional, socioeconomic, and environmental challenges—to generate large scale adaptation and Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). The program will directly improve climate change adaptation of 4,850,250 beneficiaries (52% women) and bring 394,000 hectares of land under climate resilient management. It will bring 2,621,000 hectares of terrestrial protected areas under improved management; restore 264,800 hectares of land and ecosystems; implement improved practices across 6,938,600 hectares of landscapes; and mitigate 550,000 tCO₂e of Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The program is expected to contribute to the creation of green jobs and promote local enterprises and value chains by engaging with several private sector enterprises. Furthermore, the program is expected to leverage a co-financing of nearly \$3 billion from various international and domestic sources, including MDBs, national governments, and the private sector. The program will emphasize private sector engagement in strengthening the resilience of value chains, promoting small enterprises, and leveraging private sector investments for adaptation solutions.

54. The program will be implemented in close collaboration with the dedicated adaptation project funded by the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and implemented by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)—the Great Green Wall Climate Adaptation Regional Support Program, which is co-financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The program has been designed following a series of consultations with governments, strategic stakeholders, and GEF Agencies active in the region. A recent consultation held during the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-6) in Nairobi led to a commitment from various partners, including the African Development Bank (AfDB), IFAD, UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and others, to collaborate in a meaningful way to leverage their investments and efforts in the region. Such collaboration

could be transformative for the region and create opportunities in identifying strategic entry points for future climate and nature investments in the region and ensuring coherence between efforts and national policies.

55. The program is fully aligned with the GEF-8 LDCF/SCCF thematic areas of agriculture and nature-based solutions and strategic priority areas such as scaling up adaptation finance, strengthening private sector engagement and technology transfer, and advancing whole of society approach for climate change adaptation. It will also directly contribute to GEF's strategy to support the implementation of voluntary LDN targets and national drought plans of the participating countries. The program approach is also aligned with the vision and key elements of the proposed GGW Accelerator Strategy under the leadership of UNCCD. Both approaches seek to enable Sahelian countries to harness the GGWI as a platform for addressing environmental and development challenges by transforming key economic systems in the region and play a supportive role in advancing the transformation within the framework of implementing the conventions. The platform will be invaluable for mobilizing and engaging diverse stakeholders, including the private sector, youth, and women organizations, in catalyzing resources and technological innovations. Overall, the program offers an opportunity to build on the momentum in the GGW region and catalyze a holistic transformation through an integrated approach to enhance adaptation and sustainable land management in the GGW region by leveraging the strong baseline and growing political leadership, influencing policy coherence, and fostering partnerships among different actors and stakeholders at regional, national, and local levels.

56. **Global.** *Global Programme to Support Countries to Upscale Integrated Electric Mobility Systems - Addendum* (GEFID – 11516). Countries: Global, Palau, Rwanda. Agencies - UNEP. GEF Program Financing: \$3,120,509. Co-financing: \$8,150,000. Increasing demand for transportation of people and goods in low and middle-income countries is driving the growth of energy use and GHG emissions from the road transport sector globally. Recognizing the urgency of rapidly scaling up the decarbonization efforts within the transport sector, while also promoting coordination of efforts, efficiency in the provision of support and south-south learning, the GEF has been channeling its support to zero emission transport under the umbrella of its Global Electric Mobility Program. The program, which includes a network of regional support and investment hubs, communities of practices and a global support platform, is currently funding 32 country projects onboarded in GEF-7, with a total GEF envelope approaching \$80 million.

57. Building on these strong existing foundations, the GEF-8 Global Programme to Support Countries to Upscale Integrated Electric Mobility Systems was approved in June 2023 at the 64th GEF Council, aiming to (i) widen the set of countries working on the subject, (ii) support investment into upscaled integrated e-mobility projects and (iii) establish a global framework to address key challenges related to used electric vehicles, end-of-life electric vehicles and batteries & circularity. The initial GEF-8 PFD increased the number of child projects under the global program from 32 to 39. This PDF Addendum will onboard two additional countries, Palau and Rwanda, further expanding the program's coverage for SIDS and LDCs and bringing the total GEF financing for the GEF-8 program to over \$25 million.

58. The GEF-8 program continues and expands the activities started under GEF-7 and make use of the governance structures and institutional set-up already established, realizing economies of scale. The program is also cooperating with leading financing institutions including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to up-scale country-level activities funded by the GEF and works together with other initiatives such as the Zero Emission Vehicle Transition Council (ZEVTC) to facilitate matchmaking of funding opportunities with project proposals.

59. The initial GEF-8 PFD included 7 new country projects that are expected to result in GHG emission reductions of about 11 million tons of CO₂ (3 million direct and 8 million indirect). With this Addendum, the 2 additional countries are expected to generate additional reductions of more than 1 million tons of CO₂ (0.3 million direct and 0.7 million indirect). In addition to the GHG emission savings coming from the country projects, the global project will lead to the reduction of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) for which indicative targets are 3.7 metric tons (sub-indicator 9.1) and 170 metric tons (sub-indicator 9.6). Finally, in total, the program expects to directly benefit 29,510 people (out of which 45% are women).

60. Global: Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Türkiye, Viet Nam. *Global Electronics Management (GEM) Program* (GEF ID: 11553). Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project financing: \$60,000,000; Co-financing: \$ 364,225,000. The electronics sector, while driving unprecedented technological innovation and societal progress, is also at the forefront of pressing global environmental concerns. From the extraction of raw materials to the disposal of electronic waste, the industry's operations have far-reaching environmental implications. Key issues include the depletion of finite resources, the release of hazardous chemicals into the environment, and the generation of electronic waste at unprecedented rates. These challenges not only exacerbate global environmental degradation but also contribute to social and economic inequities, particularly in developing nations where electronic waste often ends up. Thus, understanding and addressing the environmental problems associated with the electronics sector is imperative for fostering a sustainable future for both humanity and the planet.

61. The Global Electronics Management (GEM) Program aims to significantly reduce the generation of electronic wastes (e-wastes) and increase circularity and resource recovery in the electronics sector of developing countries, through the creation of an enabling environment, including access to finance, technology and policy and legislative change that fosters responsible electronics management.

62. GEM is envisaged to catalyze the transition from environmentally unsound practices within the electronics value chain towards a cleaner, more sustainable, and resource-efficient supply chain and lifecycle. With the global electronics market increasingly reliant on digitalization and modern conveniences, the program systematically addresses the substantial environmental impacts associated with this sector, including resource depletion, chemical pollution, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Embracing an inclusive value-chain approach, GEM seeks to foster cleaner production methods and promote sustainable consumption patterns along the entire lifecycle of products, from design to re-use. This encompasses reducing hazardous

chemicals in production processes, innovating designs for resource and energy-efficient electronic components and products and establishing markets for durable and repairable goods. Furthermore, GEM aims to cultivate a resource-efficient value chain by facilitating the reuse, repair, and material recycling of valuable electronic components, while mitigating hazardous waste streams through environmentally sound resource recovery initiatives. Achieving transformational change in the electronics industry will be incentivized through policies and fostering multi-stakeholder cooperation, demonstrating customized strategies to replace resource-intensive processes and materials with more sustainable alternatives and creating a more circular and transparent value chain.

63. The program expects to achieve significant Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) through upstream measures, including extending the life of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment through better design, facilitated repair, increasing the reuse of functional components, preventing the manufacturing, import, and placing on the market of equipment containing POPs and mercury. GEM also includes downstream initiatives aimed at segregating POPs waste from the overall e-waste stream, environmentally safe management of such waste, and safe processing of e-waste to ensure the recovery of valuable metals and other materials. The project also intends to boost the after-sale services business in the ICT sector by promoting the transition from informal (or semi-formal) to formal status of several small repair shops, through cooperation with local and global ICT manufacturers and retailers, thereby creating a significant number of qualified job positions in the sector. Overall, the project expects to achieve a GHG avoidance of 109,000 Mt, prevent or environmentally safely dispose of around 125,000 Mt of hazardous waste containing POPs, mercury, lead, and medium-chained chlorinated paraffins (MCCP), dispose of 52 kg of mercury through environmentally sound management, and avoid 33gTeq of U-POPs over the project duration. The project envisages the anticipated avoidance or environmentally sound management of around 481 Mt of waste containing medium chain chlorinated paraffins, which are a class of substances with POPs features, currently a candidate for listing under Annex A of the Stockholm Convention.

64. **Global.** *Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme to support implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (GCMP)* (GEF ID 11534). Agency: UNEP; GEF Program financing: \$23,500,000; Co-financing \$65,475,500. The Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme (GCMP) is designed to contribute to Article 16 on effectiveness evaluation of the Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and provide essential data to support the effectiveness evaluation mechanism under Article 22 of the Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury. The GCMP as a global programme consists of a global coordination project and five regional child projects covering the Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands, Latin America and the Caribbean regions. The aim of the programme is to utilize universal expertise on POPs, mercury, and mercury compounds to support the effectiveness evaluation of both Conventions in their work to end chemical pollution. To achieve this, the programme seeks to a) create conditions for sustainable global monitoring of POPs and mercury; b) generate high quality, comparable global monitoring data; and c) consolidate information from across the globe to facilitate broader communication and collaboration, aligning with best practice. Key benefits of GCMP include: a) significant contribution towards Global Monitoring Plan on POPs, the associated Global

Monitoring Report and improving the availability of science-based information; b) improved coordination between global, regional and national laboratories, expert institutions and other stakeholders for long-term sustainable monitoring of POPs and mercury; c) strengthened global and regional capacities on POPs and mercury monitoring to support the effectiveness evaluation processes under the Stockholm Convention and provide data inputs to the Minamata Conventions.

Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects

Biodiversity

65. **Argentina** *Ecosystem restoration in seven national protected areas of Argentina* (GEF ID 11490) Agency: CAF, GEF Financing: \$ 6,268,011; Co-financing \$: 43,876,075. The project objective is to reduce ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss in seven selected protected areas and their buffer zones, to contribute to the recovery of their integrity, connectivity, and ecological resilience, in strategic alliance with key stakeholders. To this end, the project will focus on restoration actions in seven (7) prioritised protected areas to recover the resilience and natural regeneration capacities of these sites. In turn, this will contribute to ensure the sustained provision of ecosystem services to society. The prioritized protected areas are: (i) Los Glaciares, (ii) Campos de Tuyú, (iii) Los Cardones, (iv) Tierra del Fuego, (v) Iberá and (vi) Lihué Calel National Parks and the Laguna de Los Pozuelos Natural Monument. The project will generate the following global environmental benefits: (i) improve the management effectiveness of over 1.1 million hectares of existing terrestrial protected areas; (ii) restore close to 75,000 hectares of forest, grassland and wetlands; and (iii) directly mitigate more than 2 million tCO₂e. The project will directly benefit around 595,021 people.

66. **India**. *Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to meet India's commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets by 2030* (GEF ID 11423). Agency: UNDP; GEF project financing: \$ 6,649,315; Co-financing: \$ 56,000,000. The project objective is to enhance India's protected area network through promotion of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and an expansion of community and private conservation areas. The project has four components: Enabling framework for expanding and strengthening the conservation network in India; Financing and incentives for establishing and operationalizing OECMs and other community and privately managed conservation areas in the country secured; Increased management effectiveness of conservation areas to meet India's obligations of KMGBF Target 30x30; and Knowledge management. During the PPG phase the project will identify four to five priority project pilot sites from among the eleven landscapes/seascapes that are considered ecologically representative of India. The key expected results include: 600,000 hectares of biodiversity rich landscapes/seascapes newly recognized as protected areas, OECMs, community and privately managed conservation areas; 400,000 hectares of high conservation areas designated as OECMs under improved practices; 50,000 hectares of high value marine habitat OECMs to improve its management effectiveness; and restoration of 5,000 hectares of degraded or partly degraded terrestrial habitats. The project is estimated to benefit 50,000 people (50% female).

67. India. *CoHABITAT – Conservation and sustainable management of wetlands, forest and grasslands to secure the population of Migratory species along Central Asian Flyway in India* (GEF ID 11478). Agency: UNDP, GEF project financing: \$ 10,709,174, Co-financing: \$ 73,100,000. The objective of the project is to halt and reverse decline of migratory birds, reduce the pressure on critical wetland habitats that serve as wintering sites, transition or migratory corridors for the Central Asian Flyway (CAF) bird populations by management based on landscape (or wetland scape) approaches. The project will also develop capacity at multiple levels to anticipate and avoid threats to habitats and species undergoing long term decline, and improve monitoring, database and decision-support systems to underpin science-based conservation of species and management of habitats. The engagement of critical stakeholders will stimulate collaborative actions on securing habitats and associated wetland species and support trans-boundary cooperation with other CAF countries to secure migratory birds and habitats within the flyway. The Global Environmental Benefits of this project are: (i) improve management effectiveness of close to 50,000 hectares of key wetland protected areas; (ii) improve management effectiveness of more than 136,000 hectares of marine protected areas; (iii) restore 10,000 hectares of degraded wetland habitats to benefit biodiversity; (iv) improve management of 900,000 hectares of terrestrial and coastal areas (outside protected areas) to benefit migratory birds and biodiversity, (v) improve management of 63,000 hectares of marine areas (outside protected areas) to benefit migratory bird species and biodiversity and (vi) directly benefit 60,000 people (30,000 men and 30,000 women) through improved wetland resource use and livelihood opportunities, agricultural management practices, and small scale enterprises and climate mitigation measures. This effort also recognizes UNDP's Nature Pledge to achieve Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) goals and targets.

68. Namibia. *Safeguarding the future of Namibia's Protected Area Network through Financing4Future* (GEF ID 11523). Agency: WWF-US; GEF project financing: \$6,140,422; Co-financing: \$37,830,161. Namibia has a strong Protected Area Network (PAN) of terrestrial protected areas, conservancies, and private forest nature reserves, representing 39% of the land. Namibia is also committed to three Transfrontier Conservation Areas including the Kavango Zambezi TFCA (KAZA). Nature significantly contributes to the economy, with a protected area tourism sector estimated at around \$2.05 billion (3.8% of the GDP). A long-term financing plan is needed to maintain this level and develop it. The current gap is estimated at \$5.7 million per year for operational management excluding ongoing infrastructure costs. The project will support a suite of diverse sustainable financial mechanisms linked to institutional reforms to deliver improved management and safeguard Namibia's PAN. Actions will create enabling conditions for long-term financial sustainability, notably with the operationalization of the Game Product Trust Fund, facilitate resource mobilization from innovative and domestic sources, and improve financial knowledge management systems, including gender issues. It will complete existing efforts from the government under the GEF7 Project Finance for Permanence and a KfW project on sustainable financing. This project aims for the long-term financial sustainability of the PAN to increase by 150% after 5 years. Global Environment Benefits will be generated in the medium-term that will improve the effective management of protected areas in 13.9 million hectares.

69. South Africa. *Conservation, development and livelihoods for thriving people and nature* (GEF ID 11448). Agency: UNDP; GEF project financing: \$4,835,449; Co-financing: \$35,265,699. The project objective is to develop a transformative enabling environment for indigenous people and local communities, nongovernmental organizations, government, and private sector to play a positive role in expanding the conservation estate, sustainably using biodiversity, and enhancing economic development in two provinces. The project has four components: (i) Enabling the environment strengthened to conserve landscapes and seascapes with benefits to biodiversity, development and rural livelihoods ; (ii) Biodiversity conserved in a manner that benefits communities and local economies for transformative outcomes in two provinces; (iii) Knowledge management enables biodiversity benefits, dependencies, risks and opportunities to be better known and communicated to support making the case for biodiversity conservation; and (iv) Monitoring and evaluation. Biodiversity stewardship is established as a cost-effective mechanism for conserving privately or communally owned areas as protected areas or as Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs). To scale-up the biodiversity stewardship approach, the project will address several persistent barriers that hamper the implementation and integration of biodiversity stewardship with other compatible government programs and support the implementation of OECMs. The key expected results include: 40,000 hectares in newly created Protected Areas (PAs), 310,000 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity, and 10,000 hectares of Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia. The project is estimated to directly benefit 65,466 people (52% female), equivalent to approximately 2% of the total population in the target landscapes.

Chemicals and Waste

70. Brazil. *Control and reduction of mercury emissions from the cement industry in Brazil* (GEF ID 11574). Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project financing: \$12,000,000; Co-financing: \$72,000,000. According to Brazil's national inventory of mercury emissions and releases the cement industry is the fourth largest emitter of mercury. Brazil counts 91 cement manufacturing plants with an annual capacity of 94 million tons. The project will focus on strengthening the capacity of the relevant stakeholders for monitoring and management of the mercury emissions from the cement industry, through review of the national regulations, establishment of guidelines, and demonstration of suitable technologies for tracking emissions. Technologies and practices for control and reduction of emissions will be piloted in cement manufacturing plants, enhancing the industry's capacity to achieve significant reductions in mercury emissions. Application of energy efficient and circular economy approaches will seek to identify alternative materials to clinker for cement production, increased use of supplementary cement materials and recovery of concrete from demolition sites. A dedicated knowledge platform will ensure faster uptake and scaling up of suitable BAT/BEPs. The project plans to achieve a reduction of 7.8 tons of mercury and will reduce at least 3 million tCO_{2e} from the cement industry in Brazil. Through targeted capacity-building activities, awareness raising and knowledge generation activities, the project will benefit at least 3000 people with a target of 40% women engaged in the project.

71. Indonesia. *Strengthening Indonesia's Reduction and Elimination in the Distribution and Supply Chain of Mercury from National Health (SIRENE)* (GEFID 11546). Agency: UNDP; GEF

Project Financing: \$6,590,000; Co-financing: \$32,950,000. Medical waste and hospital wastewater contribute to anthropogenic mercury emissions to the environment, and more specifically, medical waste incinerators are regarded as a considerable source of mercury emission in Indonesia. Many instruments used in hospitals, health care facilities and laboratories in Indonesia contain mercury, such as thermometers, sphygmomanometers, dental amalgam, medical batteries, electrical equipment, thermostat probes in gas appliances, pressure gauges, gastrointestinal tubes, lamps, cleaners and degreasers, laboratory chemicals and pharmaceutical products. This project will support the government of Indonesia and relevant stakeholders in the healthcare sector to eliminate mercury in the distribution and supply chain of medical devices through policies and regulations, establishing a system to track, collect and safely dispose of existing mercury-containing wastes through BAT/BEP, and establishing a mechanism for the sustainable replacement of MCMDs. The project will also support the circular practices of electronic medical devices that are free from mercury to prevent the future buildup of e-waste from the healthcare sector. The project will reduce and safely dispose of 20 metric tons of mercury from Indonesia's Health sector and avoid emissions of 20 g TEQ/year of UPOPs. 100 metric tons of POP-containing plastics will be collected and safely disposed of by which 5 tons of PBDEs will be avoided through reduced open burning. 20,000 tons of recyclable plastic and metal material will be collected and recycled. 100,000 people directly involved in these supply chains (50,000 female and 50,000 male) will benefit from this initiative.

International Waters

72. Regional: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. *Strengthening Zambezi River Basin Management towards Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Health* (GEF ID: 11572). Agency: AfDB. GEF Project Financing: \$9,450,000; Co-financing: \$ 320,150,001. The project will enhance inter-sectoral and cross-border cooperation to address water, food, and energy security and maintain ecosystems flows and services. Specifically, the project will enhance the Zambezi Information system (ZAMWIS) to allow countries to make informed decisions to achieve water, energy, food, and environmental security; develop basin specific WEFE guidelines and promote their implementation; synchronize dam releases and revise infrastructure operational rules to ensure environmental flows along the main stem and to the delta; and address pollution reduction at hotspots. Furthermore, strategies to reduce dependency on external funding sources will be explored and opportunities provided to youth and young professionals by funding internships. The project will enhance collaboration among the eight countries sharing the Zambezi basin including the delta; put 4000 hectares of landscapes under improved management in pilot intervention areas and result in 2400 hectares of marine habitat in the Zambezi delta under improved management; and benefit an estimated 100.000 direct beneficiaries (52 % female).

73. Regional: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama. *Improving the Source to Sea Governance to Reduce the Impacts on the Transboundary Large Marine Ecosystems in the SICA Region* (GEF ID 11520). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$18,048,624; Co-financing: \$148,332,855. The project aims to extend the successful ridge-to-reef/source-to-sea management approach utilized in the recently completed

GEF Mesoamerican Reef MAR2R project to all countries in the Central American Integration System (SICA) region. This scaling up will positively impact the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Central American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystems—which flank the Central American isthmus—and 12 adjacent large watersheds. The project will: (i) strengthen the capacity of the SICA countries and the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) to implement the source-to-sea management approach; (ii) develop a regionally endorsed 2050 source-to-sea action plan for transboundary and national watersheds, through regional dialogue and extensive stakeholder consultation; (iii) build and operationalize integrated management plans, water quality monitoring strategies and governance structures in targeted basins across the participating countries; (iv) promote investment in innovative technologies and set up sustainable finance mechanisms to enhance water security; (v) develop an initial portfolio of sub-projects for the first five-year phase of the action plan; and (vi) carry out a rigorous knowledge management, learning and awareness campaign, including upgrading the Regional Environmental Observatory. The project will improve the management of more than 1.6 million hectares of terrestrial protected areas as well as more than 166,000 hectares of marine protected areas; place 300 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration; benefit more than 350,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices; put two shared water ecosystems under improved cooperative management (with additional shared water ecosystems to be potentially added to the target in PPG); and directly benefit 350,000 people (175,000 women).

Land Degradation

74. Regional, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago. *CSIDS SOILCARE Phase 2 - Caribbean Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) multi-country soil management initiative for integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems* (GEF ID 11390). Agency: FAO; GEF Project financing: \$ 17,968,099; Co-financing: \$26,500,000.00. The project goal is to improve livelihoods, increase climate resilience of food systems and effectively restore lands in the Caribbean by applying principles of sustainable soil and land management. CSIDS SOILCARE Phase II, which builds on GEF funded Phase 1, will work to update soil information and data as a basis of strengthening sustainable soil management (SSM), sustainable land management (SLM) and land degradation neutrality (LDN) in 6 additional Caribbean Small Island Developing States (CSIDS); and in all countries design and implement strategic interventions in CSIDS for addressing the rehabilitation of degraded lands in support of the attainment of land degradation neutrality (LDN); strengthening capability of CSIDS to manage soil, land and land resources and water to combat drought and flood through land degradation neutrality; undertake the baseline work for the preparation of a Regional LDN Transformative Initiative and strengthening the scientific and technical infrastructure and capacity of CSIDS to enhance sustainable and climate resilient soil and land management for LDN and food security. The project will restore 28,000 hectares of agricultural lands in the target countries, improve management of nearly 70,000 hectares of land under improved practices, including in productive landscapes, and benefit at least 6,900 farmers directly (including 2,760 women). Through this project all 14 countries will continue to be supported to implement their LDN targets.

75. **Mauritania:** *Rehabilitation and restoration of ecosystems in the Gum Arabic belt and sustainable use of forest resources in Mauritania* (GEF ID 11551). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$5,329,452; Co-financing: \$9,300,000. In a context of accelerating biodiversity loss, land degradation, and reduced livelihood opportunities, the objective of this project is to combat land degradation through the restoration, and sustainable management and use of agro-silvopastoral landscapes and associated ecosystem services as well as goods. Focusing its interventions within the Gum Arabic Belt, the project includes three components: i) creating an enabling environment for sustainable management of agro-silvopastoral landscapes; ii). sustainable rehabilitation of agro-silvopastoral landscapes to preserve ecosystem integrity; and iii) strengthening Gum Arabic and other NTFPs value chains to prevent land degradation and biodiversity loss. The project will support the adoption of sustainable practices that promote sustainable and inclusive use of land. It will generate the following GEBs: the restoration of 80,000 hectares of forest land (including 40,000 hectares under improved practices) and the mitigation of 0.3 tCO₂e of GHG emission. The project also targets 60,000 direct beneficiaries (including 50% women).

Multi-focal Area Project

76. **Yemen** *Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Development in Socotra Archipelago and Aden Wetlands* (GEF ID 11408) Agency: UNEP, GEF Financing: \$ 4,416,211, Co-financing \$: 5,000,000. The project objective is to effectively conserve biodiversity in the Socotra Archipelago and sustainably manage the Aden wetlands in Yemen. This project addresses the urgent need for effective conservation and sustainable management of ecologically significant Aden wetlands and Socotra Archipelago, both renowned for their unique biodiversity. A decade of civil war and political conflicts in Yemen led to weak governance, unsustainable resource use, and environmental degradation in both regions. The proposed project aims to overcome these challenges by strengthening policy and governance frameworks for protected areas and wetlands, sustainably managing protected areas in Socotra and the Aden wetlands including wetland restoration, and focused conservation efforts for unique trees and sea turtles. The project will generate the following Global Environmental Benefits in protected areas and wetland ecosystems in Socotra and Aden: (i) improve the management effectiveness of terrestrial protected areas totaling almost 10,000 hectares and marine protected areas totaling 750 hectares; and (ii) close to 9,000 hectares under improved management to benefit biodiversity (outside of protected areas) which will increase the provision of ecosystem services. The project will directly benefit around 5,000 people.

77. **Bolivia.** *Support to the Productive Development Bank for the deployment of the Eco-efficiency Credit Programme in Bolivia* (GEF ID 11450). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project financing: \$6,208,382; Co-financing: \$65,123,963. The Banco de Desarrollo Productivo (BDP) Eco-Efficiency Programme is a financial loan product for micro, small, medium, and large enterprises, which aims to accelerate the adoption of energy efficiency, renewable energy, and low-pollution (circular economy) technologies in the agriculture, industrial, tourism, and recycling sectors in Bolivia. The success of the Eco-Efficiency Loan Programme is however currently limited due to financial and non-financial barriers and gaps that this project will tackle. The project's goal and expected

paradigm shift is to improve the capacity of private sector firms and financial institutions, and the enabling environment to implement investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency – low emission technologies, and low pollution technologies and measures for the reduction and disposal of hazardous chemicals and waste in the productive sectors of Bolivia. The project addresses identified barriers to successfully implement BDP's Eco-efficiency Program under four components: i) deployment of BDP credit line and client support services focusing on establishing adequate capacity, systems and networks for the planning, programming and implementation of low emission and/or low pollution technologies, including best available technologies and best environmental practices by private sector stakeholders; ii) development and enhancement of BDP capacities to improve technical expertise, and enable the design and implementation of eco-efficient credit lines; iii) Improvement of the regulatory environment for the adoption of LE/LP technologies for selected industries in Bolivia; and iv) knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned. By scaling up the circular economy model to support a climate-neutral, resource-efficient, and competitive economy, the project will benefit directly at least 3,600 people (1,800 women and 1,800 men) and generate global environmental benefits related to the reduction of more than 1.5 million tCO₂e emissions directly and 2,519,949 t CO₂-e emissions indirectly, while also eliminating hazardous chemicals and waste, including 0.414 metric tons of brominated flame retardants from waste electrical and electronic equipment and 12.55 gTEQ of UPOPs.

78. Regional: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan. *Blueing the Caspian Sea* (GEF ID 11429). Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$11,743,120; Co-financing: \$ 53,000,000. Almost 30 years ago, the Caspian Sea littoral states, supported by the GEF, began implementing the Caspian Environment Program (CEP) to halt the deterioration of the environmental conditions of the Caspian Sea and promote sustainable development in the region. The 2006 Tehran Convention codified the work under the CEP and provides a legal framework for international cooperation in the Caspian environment. The Convention's Moscow and Ashgabat Protocols focus on measures to prevent, control, reduce and eliminate Caspian Sea pollution and support the preservation, restoration and protection of its species and habitat. This project will support the participating countries to address key gaps in the effective implementation of the Convention and the two Protocols. To this end, it will (i) build national and regional institutional capacity in marine spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management (ICZM); (ii) develop marine spatial plans and ICZM plans for adoption and application; (iii) improve policy harmonization across relevant sectors; (iv) bolster knowledge, monitoring and awareness to better manage land-based sources of pollution, including through assessments, inventories, public engagement programs and demonstrations in environmentally sound technology; (v) strengthen protected area management capacity to combat biodiversity loss, including through building the Caspian threatened and endangered species knowledge base, and improving and creating new terrestrial and marine protected areas and associated management plans; and (vi) support fisheries value-addition activities. The project will create or put under improved management 50,000 ha of terrestrial protected areas; create or put under improved management 10,000 ha of marine protected areas; place 20,000 ha of marine habitat under improved practices; place one shared water ecosystem under improved cooperative management; and directly benefit 200,000 people (100,000 women).

79. Bosnia and Herzegovina. *Introducing Nature Based Solutions to Ensure Resilient Ecosystems, Green Recovery and Sustainable Livelihoods* (GEF ID 11335). Agencies: UNDP, FAO; GEF Project financing: \$ 4,834,530; Co-financing: \$40,150,000. The project objective is the integrated management of multiple use landscapes in Bosnia and Herzegovina to promote biodiversity conservation, improved land productivity, and economic benefits to local communities. This will be achieved by improving the management of Protected Areas, Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), and by intervening in land degradation hot spots that support agriculture, forestry, animal-husbandry, and other economic activities. The project's intervention pathways entail improved governance, policies and capacities of institutions, promotion of Integrated Spatial and Land Use Planning (ISLUP); and improved financing and incentives for nature-positive practices. Through an integrated approach, the project aims to: (i) improve management effectiveness of more than 42,000 hectares in fifteen terrestrial protected areas; (ii) improve management effectiveness of over 151,000 hectares of KBAs and identified OECMs through national policies and practices; improve and restore 1,500 ha of degraded agricultural lands; (iii) mitigate more than 2.0 million tCO₂e over 20 years; and (iv) directly benefit 100,000 people (50,000 men and 50,000 women) through improved natural resource management, sustainable agricultural, grazing and forest practices, livelihood improvement, and promotion of small scale enterprises.

80. Algeria: *Restoration and forest management of the Algerian pine forest with an integrated participatory approach promoting the Aleppo pine, NWFPs and ecosystem-based adaptation solutions to climate change* (GEF ID 11179). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 3,502,968; Co-financing: \$ 24,000,000. To combat land degradation and biodiversity loss partly caused by human activity and exacerbated by droughts, fires, and pest diseases, the project aims to promote inclusive conservation, restoration, and sustainable management of the Algerian Aleppo pine forest ecosystem. The project includes 3 components: i) policy, regulatory and institutional capacity strengthening to enable inclusive forest conservation, sustainable management and forest landscape restoration; ii) conservation, sustainable management and forest landscape restoration across the Algerian Aleppo Pine forest landscapes; and iii) knowledge management, awareness-raising. The project is expected to provide the following Global Environmental Benefits including 76,500 hectares of forest and forest land under restoration, more than 265,000 hectares of landscapes under sustainable forest management in production systems, and 16 million tCO₂e emissions mitigated. The project will benefit the 850,000 individuals living in vulnerable conditions in the region, 50% of whom are women facing heightened vulnerabilities.

81. Ecuador: *Integrated landscape management in the Napo River Basin for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation* (GEF ID 11333). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$8,982,420; Co-financing: \$51,641,021. The objective of the project is to promote integrated landscape management to achieve SLM and SFM, along with integrated management of water resources, through the improvement of governance, the diversification of livelihoods, the increase of the efficiency of productive systems and the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity in the Napo River Basin. The project includes three components: i) multilevel governance and articulation framework for territorial management; ii) adoption of practices that

contribute to comprehensive landscape management for SLM, SFM and biodiversity conservation; and iii) access to financing mechanisms to scale up actions that contribute to LDN and climate change adaptation. The project is expected to provide the following environmental benefits: 10,000 hectares of newly created terrestrial Protected Areas, 115,000 hectares of terrestrial Protected Areas under improved management effectiveness, 4,020 hectares of degraded agricultural lands under restoration, more than 45,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices, and 0.6 million tCO₂e emissions mitigated. The project will benefit 7676 individuals (40% women).

82. Kazakhstan *Integrated Management of Seascapes of the Kazakhstani part of the Caspian Sea and Land Resources of Adjacent Territories* (GEF ID 11524). Agency: UNDP; GEF Financing: \$ 7,270,000; Co-financing: \$ 50,989,000. The project aims to promote an integrated ecosystem-based approach to conserve key species and habitats of the Caspian Sea and ensure sustainable economic development. Through this integrated approach, the will generate the following Global Environmental Benefits: improve the management effectiveness of almost 1.7 million hectares and more than 662,000 hectares of existing terrestrial and marine protected areas respectively and 47,000 hectares and almost 600,000 hectares of proposed terrestrial and marine protected areas respectively; (ii) improve management of 604,000 hectares and almost 60,000 hectares of terrestrial and marine habitats (outside PAs) respectively to benefit biodiversity; and (iii) restore 6,000 hectares of pasture and degraded agricultural land and shallowing drawdown areas of the Caspian Sea. The project will directly benefit around 8,500 people through improved resource and livelihood opportunities.

83. Somalia: *Conserving terrestrial and marine biodiversity and restoring ecosystem services in globally relevant and vulnerable sites in Somalia* (GEF ID 11414). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$12,448,395; Co-financing: \$6,500,000. The project aims to conserve and restore biodiversity and sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services in Somalia by strengthening institutional and legal frameworks for biodiversity conservation management, establishing, and improving management of a network of community-led terrestrial and marine Protected Areas. The project includes three components: i) strengthened Federal Government and Federal Member States policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for Protected Areas; ii) established and improved management of 11 selected terrestrial and marine areas; and iii) integrated Landscape Management in multiple use landscapes around the targeted PAs to increase the flow of ecosystem goods and services for improved livelihoods and conservation outcomes. The project will support the adoption of sustainable practices that promote sustainable use and conservation. It will generate the following GEBs: the creation of 193,000 hectares of terrestrial protected areas, and 194,000 hectares of marine protected areas, the restoration of 6,000 hectares of degraded mangroves and forestlands inside protected areas through community-led interventions, improved management of 3,500 hectares in production systems, and the mitigation of 1,2 Mt CO₂e of GHG emission. The project also targets 200,000 direct beneficiaries (including 50% women).

Non-Grants Instrument

84. **Indonesia.** *Indonesia Coral Bond* (GEF ID 11323). Agency: World Bank; GEF project financing: \$13,761,468; Co-financing: \$156,100,000. The proposed Indonesia “Coral Bond” is the world’s first outcome-based bond for Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) delivering independently verified GEBs in 5.3 million hectares of the most biodiverse coral reefs and associated ecosystems on the planet. Building on the GEF’s previous Rhino Bond, this instrument will generate needed resources to improve the management effectiveness and biodiversity outcomes at the ecosystem-level in four priority MPAs in Indonesia. The “Coral Bond” seeks to help achieve several targets under KMGBF, complements an additional regional operation of the WB (LAUTRA), and will help mobilize resources from institutional investors by issuing a WB bond for US\$ 150 million with GEF funding as source of outcome payment. The financing for conservation will be secured at the time of the bond issuance when the bondholders agree to forego WB coupon payments for conservation initiatives in the four MPAs, and in return, can be compensated with a ‘conservation success payment’—paid by the GEF and an additional outcome payer from the financial industry- only if the conservation payment triggers are met. This project will also benefit from additional co-financing from the Agency at site level. In addition to the GEBs delivered in the 5.3 million ha mentioned above, the project is expected to move 371,188 tons of over-exploited fisheries to more sustainable levels, mitigate over 86,000 tCO₂e of GHG and will benefit almost half a million of people around the four MPAs in the country.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE IPs TO THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

85. In the GEF-8 Programming Directions, the Integrated Programs noted their potential contributions to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). This section of the work program cover note provides a summary presentation of these contributions based on the child project contributions for each IP in the work program. It is important to note that the actual outcome indicators measured through the core indicators may change once the child projects are presented for CEO endorsement.

86. Each IP will make contributions to the achievement of Targets 20 (capacity building) and 21 (data/information/knowledge management) and while not specifically measured by the GEF TF core indicators, most if not all child projects and each IP's global coordination project embed support to these targets as relevant to achieve higher level program and project goals and objectives. Similarly, Targets 22 and 23 refer to the way the KMGBF is implemented at the national level with Target 22 focusing on equitable, inclusive, and gender-responsive participation and Target 23 focusing on gender equality. GEF's policy framework on IPLCs and gender ensures that all GEF investments under the GEF TF will be contributing to these targets.

Sustainable Cities IP

87. The objective of the Sustainable Cities IP is to support cities and local governments to undertake integrated urban planning, implement policies and invest in nature-positive, climate-resilient, and carbon-neutral urban development. The IP aims to achieve the following outcomes which contribute to the KMGBF:

- 500 ha. of terrestrial protected areas under improved management: Target 3
- 367,802 ha. of land and ecosystems under restoration: Target 2
- 2,397,945 ha. of landscapes under improved practices to benefit biodiversity: Target 1 and 3
- 300,061 ha. of marine habitat under improved practices: Target 1
- 39,113,415 metric tons (direct) and 87,130,689 metric tons (indirect) of GHG emissions mitigated (mtCO₂ e): Target 8 and Target 11
- 110,804 metric tons avoided of residual plastic waste: Target 7
- 26,896,611 people benefitting from GEF finance investments benefitted (13,399,495 women and 13,497,116 men): Target 22 and Target 23.

88. In addition, SCIP aims contributes to Targets 12 and 14 through integrated and inclusive urban planning, strategies, and policy development. All told, the SCIP will contribute directly and indirectly to 12 of the 23 targets of the KMGBF.

SUMMARY OF PFDs AND STAND-ALONE PIFs IN THE JUNE 2024 WORK PROGRAM

Integrated Programs

1. **Global (Algeria, Belize, Benin, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe).** Sustainable Cities Integrated Program (GEF ID: 11287). Agency: UNIDO, World Bank, BOAD, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, DBSA, IUCN, IADB. GEF Program Financing: \$151,840,674; Co-financing: \$1,308,381,941.

Other Programs

2. **Global (Africa, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean).** Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme to support implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (GCMP) (GEF ID 11534). Agency: UNEP. GEF Program Financing: \$23,500,000; Co-financing: \$65,475,500.
3. **Global (Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Türkiye, Viet Nam).** Global Electronics Management (GEM) Program (GEF ID 11553). Agency: UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, AfDB. GEF Program Financing: \$60,000,000; Co-financing: \$364,225,000.
4. **Regional (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal).** Transformation Approach to Large Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative- TALSISI-GGWI (GEF ID 11455). Agency: UNEP, BOAD. GEF Program Financing: \$77,888,167 (LDCF- \$38,707,662; GEF TF- \$39,180,505); Co-financing: \$2,998,018,615.
5. **Global (Palau, Rwanda).** Global Programme to Support Countries to Upscale Integrated Electric Mobility Systems - Addendum June 2024 (GEF ID 11516). Agency: UNEP. GEF Program Financing: \$ 3,120,509; Co-financing: \$ 8,150,000.

Non-Grants Instrument

6. **Indonesia.** Indonesia Coral Bond (GEF ID: 11323). Agency: World Bank. GEF Project financing: \$13,761,468; Co-financing: \$156,100,000.

Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects

Biodiversity

7. **Argentina.** Ecosystem restoration in seven national protected areas of Argentina (GEF ID: 11490). Agency: CAF; GEF Project Financing: \$6,268,011; Co-financing: \$43,876,075.

8. **India.** CoHABITAT – Conservation and sustainable management of wetlands, forest and grasslands to secure the population of Migratory species along Central Asian Flyway in India (GEF ID: 11478). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$10,709,174; Co-financing: \$73,100,000.
9. **South Africa.** Conservation, development and livelihoods for thriving people and nature (GEF ID: 11448). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,416,208; Co-financing: \$35,265,699.
10. **India.** Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to meet India’s commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets by 2030 (GEF ID: 11423). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,649,315; Co-financing: \$ 56,000,000.
11. **Namibia.** Safeguarding the future of Namibia’s Protected Area Network through Financing4Future (GEF ID: 11523). Agency: WWF-US. GEF Project Financing: \$ 6,140,422; Co-financing: \$ 37,830,161.

Land Degradation

12. **Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago).** CSIDS SOILCARE Phase 2 - Caribbean Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) multi-country soil management initiative for integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems (GEF ID: 11390). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$ 17,968,099; Co-financing: \$ 26,500,000.
13. **Mauritania.** Rehabilitation and restoration of ecosystems in the Gum Arabic belt and sustainable use of forest resources in Mauritania (GEF ID: 11551). Agency: FAO; GEF Project Financing: \$5,329,452; Co-financing: \$9,300,000.

Chemicals and Waste

14. **Brazil.** Control and reduction of mercury emissions from the cement industry in Brazil (GEF ID: 11574). Agency: UNIDO; GEF Project Financing: \$12,000,000; Co-financing: \$ 72,000,000.
15. **Indonesia.** Strengthening Indonesia's Reduction and Elimination in the Distribution and Supply Chain of Mercury from National Health (SIRENE) (GEF ID: 11546). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 6,590,000; Co-financing: \$ 32,950,000.

International Waters

16. **Regional (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe).** Strengthening Zambezi River Basin Management towards Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Health. (GEF ID: 11572). Agency: AfDB; GEF Project Financing: \$ 9,450,000; Co-financing: \$ 320,150,001.
17. **Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).** Improving the source to sea governance to reduce the impacts on the transboundary large marine ecosystems in the SICA region (GEF ID: 11520). Agency: FAO; GEF project financing: \$ 18,048,624; Co-financing: \$ 148,332,855.

Multi-focal Area

18. **Kazakhstan.** Integrated Management of Seascapes of the Kazakhstani part of the Caspian Sea and Land Resources of Adjacent Territories (GEF ID: 11524). Agency: UNDP; GEF project financing: \$ 7,270,000; Co-financing: \$50,989,000.
19. **Bolivia.** Support to the Productive Development Bank for the deployment of the Eco-efficiency Credit Programme in Bolivia (GEF ID: 11450). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$6,208,382; Co-financing: \$65,123,963.
20. **Regional (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan).** Blueing the Caspian Sea (GEF ID: 11429). Agency: World Bank; GEF Project Financing: \$ 11,743,120; Co-financing: \$53,000,000.
21. **Somalia.** Conserving terrestrial and marine biodiversity and restoring ecosystem services in globally relevant and vulnerable sites in Somalia (GEF ID: 11414). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$12,448,395; Co-financing: \$6,500,000.
22. **Yemen.** Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Development in Socotra Archipelago and Aden Wetlands, Yemen (GEF ID 11408). Agency: UNEP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,416,211; Co-financing: \$5,000,000.
23. **Bosnia-Herzegovina.** Introducing Nature Based Solutions to Ensure Resilient Ecosystems, Green Recovery and Sustainable Livelihoods (GEF ID 11335). Agency: FAO, UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$4,834,530; Co-financing: \$40,150,000.
24. **Ecuador.** Integrated landscape management in the Napo River Basin for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation. (GEF ID 11333). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$8,982,420; Co-financing: \$51,641,021.
25. **Algeria.** Restoration and sustainable forest management of the Algerian Aleppo pine forest, ecosystem (GEF ID 11179). Agency: UNDP; GEF Project Financing: \$ 3,502,968; Co-financing: \$ 24,000,000.

ANNEX A: PROJECT AND PROGRAM PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

June 17-21, 2024

| No. | GEF ID | Project Title | Focal Area | Country | Agency | PPG Amount | PPG Fee | GEF Project Financing | Agency Fee | Co-financing | Total Project Cost |
|------------------------|--------|--|---------------------|---|--|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | in US \$ | | | | | |
| Impact Programs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 11287 | Sustainable Cities Integrated Program | Multi Focal Area | Global (Algeria, Belize, Benin, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guatemala, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Zimbabwe) | UNIDO, World Bank, BOAD, FAO, UNEP, UNDP, DBSA, IUCN, IADB | 3,651,460 | 328,630 | 151,840,674 | 13,662,557 | 1,308,381,941 | 1,477,865,262 |
| | | | | IP -Sub-Total | | 3,651,460 | 328,630 | 151,840,674 | 13,662,557 | 1,308,381,941 | 1,477,865,262 |
| Other Programs | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 11534 | Global Chemicals Monitoring Programme to support implementation of Stockholm and Minamata Conventions (GCMP) | Chemicals and Waste | Global (Africa, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean) | UNEP | 800,000 | 72,000 | 23,500,000 | 2,115,000 | 65,475,500 | 91,962,500 |
| 3 | 11553 | Global Electronics Management (GEM) Program | Chemicals and Waste | Global (Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Mozambique, | UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, AfDB | 1,733,487 | 156,013 | 60,000,000 | 5,400,000 | 364,225,000 | 431,514,500 |

| No. | GEF ID | Project Title | Focal Area | Country | Agency | PPG Amount | PPG Fee | GEF Project Financing | Agency Fee | Co-financing | Total Project Cost |
|--|--------|---|------------------|--|------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Türkiye, Viet Nam) | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 11455 | Transformation Approach to Large Scale Investment in Support of the Implementation of the Great Green Wall Initiative-TALSISI-GGW ¹¹ | Multi Focal Area | Regional (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal) | UNEP, BOAD | 1,103,608 | 98,573 | 39,180,505 | 3,526,245 | 2,781,802,326 | 2,825,711,257 |
| 5 | 11516 | Global Programme to Support Countries to Upscale Integrated Electric Mobility Systems - Addendum June 2024 | Multi Focal Area | Global (Palau, Rwanda) | UNEP | 90,500 | 8,145 | 3,120,509 | 280,846 | 8,150,000 | 11,650,000 |
| | | | | OP - Sub-Total | | 3,727,595 | 334,731 | 125,801,014 | 11,322,091 | 3,219,652,826 | 3,360,838,257 |
| Non-Grant Instrument | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 11323 | Indonesia Coral Bond | Biodiversity | Indonesia | World Bank | - | - | 13,761,468 | 1,238,532 | 156,100,000 | 171,100,000 |
| | | | | NGI-Sub-total | | - | - | 13,761,468 | 1,238,532 | 156,100,000 | 171,100,000 |
| Stand-Alone Full-sized Projects | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 11490 | Ecosystem restoration in seven national protected areas of Argentina | Biodiversity | Argentina | CAF | 150,000 | 13,500 | 6,268,011 | 564,121 | 43,876,075 | 50,871,707 |

¹¹ PFD ID 11455 is a Multi Trust Fund program. Only GEFTF allocation is included in this Annex, the LDCF allocation is included in the LDCF Annex A accordingly.

| No. | GEF ID | Project Title | Focal Area | Country | Agency | PPG Amount | PPG Fee | GEF Project Financing | Agency Fee | Co-financing | Total Project Cost |
|-------------------------|--------|--|--------------|---------------------|--------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 8 | 11478 | CoHABITAT – Conservation and sustainable management of wetlands, forest and grasslands to secure the population of Migratory species along Central Asian Flyway in India | Biodiversity | India | UNDP | 300,000 | 27,000 | 10,709,174 | 963,826 | 73,100,000 | 85,100,000 |
| 9 | 11448 | Conservation, development and livelihoods for thriving people and nature | Biodiversity | South Africa | UNDP | 150,000 | 14,250 | 4,416,208 | 419,540 | 35,265,699 | 40,265,697 |
| 10 | 11423 | Enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to meet India's commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets by 2030 | Biodiversity | India | UNDP | 200,000 | 19,000 | 6,649,315 | 631,685 | 56,000,000 | 63,500,000 |
| 11 | 11523 | Safeguarding the future of Namibia's Protected Area Network through Financing4Future | Biodiversity | Namibia | WWF-US | 200,000 | 18,000 | 6,140,422 | 552,638 | 37,830,161 | 44,741,221 |
| | | | | BD-Sub-Total | | 1,000,000 | 91,750 | 34,183,130 | 3,131,810 | 246,071,935 | 284,478,625 |
| Land Degradation | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No. | GEF ID | Project Title | Focal Area | Country | Agency | PPG Amount | PPG Fee | GEF Project Financing | Agency Fee | Co-financing | Total Project Cost |
|-----------------------------|--------|--|---------------------|---|--------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 12 | 11390 | CSIDS SOILCARE Phase 2 - Caribbean Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) multi-country soil management initiative for integrated Landscape Restoration and climate-resilient food systems | Land Degradation | Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago) | FAO | 299,995 | 26,990 | 17,968,099 | 1,617,117 | 26,500,000 | 46,412,201 |
| 13 | 11551 | Rehabilitation and restoration of ecosystems in the Gum Arabic belt and sustainable use of forest resources in Mauritania | Land Degradation | Mauritania | FAO | 150,000 | 14,250 | 5,329,452 | 506,298 | 9,300,000 | 15,300,000 |
| | | | | LD - Sub-Total | | 449,995 | 41,240 | 23,297,551 | 2,123,415 | 35,800,000 | 61,712,201 |
| Chemicals and Waste | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | 11574 | Control and reduction of mercury emissions from the cement industry in Brazil | Chemicals and Waste | Brazil | UNIDO | 300,000 | 27,000 | 12,000,000 | 1,080,000 | 72,000,000 | 85,407,000 |
| 15 | 11546 | Strengthening Indonesia's Reduction and Elimination in the Distribution and Supply Chain of Mercury from National Health (SIRENE) | Chemicals and Waste | Indonesia | UNDP | 150,000 | 14,250 | 6,590,000 | 626,050 | 32,950,000 | 40,330,300 |
| | | | | CW - Sub-Total | | 450,000 | 41,250 | 18,590,000 | 1,706,050 | 104,950,000 | 125,737,300 |
| International Waters | | | | | | | | | | | |

| No. | GEF ID | Project Title | Focal Area | Country | Agency | PPG Amount | PPG Fee | GEF Project Financing | Agency Fee | Co-financing | Total Project Cost |
|-------------------------|--------|--|----------------------|--|------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 16 | 11572 | Strengthening Zambezi River Basin Management towards Climate Resilience and Ecosystem Health. | International Waters | Regional (Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe) | AfDB | 200,000 | 19,000 | 9,450,000 | 897,750 | 320,150,001 | 330,716,751 |
| 17 | 11520 | Improving the source to sea governance to reduce the impacts on the transboundary large marine ecosystems in the SICA region | International Waters | Regional (Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) | FAO | 300,000 | 27,000 | 18,048,624 | 1,624,376 | 148,332,855 | 168,332,855 |
| | | | | IW - Sub-Total | | 500,000 | 46,000 | 27,498,624 | 2,522,126 | 468,482,856 | 499,049,606 |
| Multi-focal Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 11524 | Integrated Management of Seascapes of the Kazakhstani part of the Caspian Sea and Land Resources of Adjacent Territories | Multi Focal Area | Kazakhstan | UNDP | 200,000 | 19,000 | 7,270,000 | 690,650 | 50,989,000 | 59,168,650 |
| 19 | 11450 | Support to the Productive Development Bank for the deployment of the Eco-efficiency Credit Programme in Bolivia | Multi Focal Area | Bolivia | UNDP | 200,000 | 19,000 | 6,208,382 | 589,796 | 65,123,963 | 72,141,141 |
| 20 | 11429 | Blueing the Caspian Sea | Multi Focal Area | Regional (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan) | World Bank | 183,489 | 16,512 | 11,743,120 | 1,056,879 | 53,000,000 | 66,000,000 |

| No. | GEF ID | Project Title | Focal Area | Country | Agency | PPG Amount | PPG Fee | GEF Project Financing | Agency Fee | Co-financing | Total Project Cost |
|-----|--------|--|------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 21 | 11414 | Conserving terrestrial and marine biodiversity and restoring ecosystem services in globally relevant and vulnerable sites in Somalia | Multi Focal Area | Somalia | UNDP | 300,000 | 27,000 | 12,448,395 | 1,120,356 | 6,500,000 | 20,395,751 |
| 22 | 11408 | Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Development in Socotra Archipelago and Aden Wetlands, Yemen | Multi Focal Area | Yemen | UNEP | 150,000 | 14,250 | 4,416,211 | 419,539 | 5,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| 23 | 11335 | Introducing Nature Based Solutions to Ensure Resilient Ecosystems, Green Recovery and Sustainable Livelihoods | Multi Focal Area | Bosnia-Herzegovina | FAO, UNDP | 150,000 | 14,250 | 4,834,530 | 459,280 | 40,150,000 | 45,608,060 |
| 24 | 11333 | Integrated landscape management in the Napo River Basin for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation. | Multi Focal Area | Ecuador | UNDP | 150,000 | 14,250 | 8,982,420 | 853,330 | 51,641,021 | 61,641,021 |
| 25 | 11179 | Restoration and sustainable forest management of the Algerian Aleppo pine forest, ecosystem | Multi Focal Area | Algeria | UNDP | 150,000 | 14,250 | 3,502,968 | 332,782 | 24,000,000 | 28,000,000 |
| | | | | MFA - Sub-Total | | 1,483,489 | 138,512 | 59,406,026 | 5,522,612 | 296,403,984 | 362,954,623 |

| No. | GEF ID | Project Title | Focal Area | Country | Agency | PPG Amount | PPG Fee | GEF Project Financing | Agency Fee | Co-financing | Total Project Cost |
|-----|--------|---------------|------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | 11,262,539 | 1,022,113 | 454,378,487 | 41,229,193 | 5,835,843,542 | 6,343,735,874 |