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INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAM  
PROPOSED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

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## SUMMARY OF PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

### A. Biodiversity

1. Chile Water Resources and Biodiversity Management (WB) \$10.33m
2. China Sustainable Forest Development (WB) \$16.35m
3. Guatemala Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resource Management (WB) \$8.350m
4. Colombia Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif, Phase I (UNDP) \$4.025m
5. Russian Federation Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity in Four Protected Areas in Russia's Kamchatka Oblast, Phase 1 (UNDP) \$2.334m

### B. Climate Change

6. Regional\* Balkans Energy Efficiency Program (BEEP) (WB) \$6.00m
7. Ecuador Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization Technical Assistance (WB) \$2.500m
8. Egypt Fuel Cell Bus Demonstration Projection in Cairo, Phase 1 (UNDP) \$6.510m
9. Malaysia Biomass-based Power Generation and Co-generation in the Malaysian Palm Oil Industry, Phase I (UNDP) \$4.025m
10. Mexico Demonstration of Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses and an Associated System for Hydrogen Supply in Mexico City, Phase 1 (UNDP) \$5.417m
11. Senegal Energy Sector Investment Project (WB/IDA) \$5.00m
12. Ukraine Removing Barriers to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation through Energy Efficiency in the District Heating System, Phase I (UNDP) \$2.03m

### C. International Waters

13. Regional\*\* Baltic Sea Project, Phase I APL (WB) \$5.850 m

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\* Albania, Macedonia FYR

\*\* Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Federation

## WORK PROGRAM

1. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), after reviewing the conclusions and recommendations of the project review meetings with the Implementing Agencies, proposes to the Council for its consideration and approval a Work Program consisting of 13 new project proposals:

- |    |                      |                               |
|----|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) | Biodiversity         | \$41.389 million (5 projects) |
| b) | Climate Change       | \$31.482 million (7 projects) |
| c) | International Waters | \$5.850 million (1 project)   |

2. The proposed Work Program has a proposed allocation of \$78.721 million in GEF financing out of a total cost of \$654.424 million (see Annex A for details).

### *Cumulative Work Program*

3. GEF finances full projects, Medium Sized Projects (MSPs), and Enabling Activities. If the Council approves this Work Program, the cumulative GEF financing would amount to \$3.384 billion while the cumulative GEF financing for full projects would amount to \$3.18 billion (see Annex B for details). With respect to MSPs approved by the CEO under expedited procedures, five biodiversity, one climate change, and one international waters project were approved for a total allocation of \$3.664 million, \$0.750 and \$0.990 million respectively, during this reporting period of October 1 to December 31, 2000 (see Annex C). These approvals bring to the total number of 103 MSPs approved by that date, with a total GEF allocation of \$70.166 million.

4. From October through December 2000, the Project Preparation and Development Facility (PDF) supported 17 PDF Block-As amounting to \$0.425 million approved by the Implementing Agencies for a cumulative total of \$5.526 million. During this same period the CEO approved 21 PDF Block-Bs for a total of \$5.838 million for a cumulative total of \$71.702 million (see Annexes D and E for details).

5. GEF support for biodiversity enabling activities through to December 31, 2000 covers 129 countries. During this reporting period (October 1 to December 31, 2000), seven new project proposals were approved, with total financing of \$1.685 million (see Annex F for details). They include six for supporting assessment of capacity-building needs and one for a national strategy and action plan.

6. GEF support for climate change enabling activities through to December 31, 2000 covers 134 countries. Out of 40 non-Annex I countries that had submitted their first national communications under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the GEF provided financial assistance to 38 countries. During this reporting period, ten new project proposals were approved, with total financing of \$1.248 million (see Annex F for details). They include nine for capacity building in priority areas and one for national communication.

7. No targeted research projects are included in this work program.

## *Operational Summary*

8. The current Work Program includes several innovative projects but raises no policy issues, which is consistent with procedures for Intersessional Work Programs. The projects proposed have been developed in accordance with agreed approaches and with the principles and programs set out in the Operational Strategy. The following section highlights how these operational principles and programmatic requirements have been reflected in project development and how cross-cutting issues have been addressed in project design.

9. The Work Program is consistent with the note entitled “Note on Priority-Setting in Circumstances of Resource Constraint” prepared by the Secretariat and posted on the web on December 5, 2000. The Work Program could have been significantly larger had it not been for the level of resources available for the year 2001.

10. Funding will be phased for the Colombia and Russia biodiversity projects, for the fuel cell bus projects, for the Malaysia and Ukraine climate change projects, and for the Baltic Sea project, in conformity with available resources. Council approval is requested only for funding the initial phase of activities, and for an implementation fee that is phased in proportion to the allocation. The phasing of resources will match the phasing of activities in the project design, and the activities in each phase will result in specific monitorable outputs. Phasing of resource allocations will thus not affect project implementation or impacts.

## PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

### **Country Ownership**

11. Evidence of country ownership is demonstrated in variety of ways. Most of the projects will be implemented in partnership with government departments. In the *Chile: Water Resources and Biodiversity Management* project, there are several key indicators of ownership. They include substantive co-financing support for integrated water management, revision of the policy and regulatory framework to enhance aquatic biodiversity conservation, decentralization and institutional remodeling to promote integrated watershed management, and reorientation of development activities to ensure environmental sustainability.

12. The project *Ukraine: Removing Barriers to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation through Energy Efficiency in the District Heating System* includes local contributions well in excess of the GEF grant. The Ecuador and Senegal projects indicate substantial country commitment to long-term policy reforms that will require extensive local dialogue and public involvement.

### **Replicability**

13. Building replicability into the design of GEF projects responds to an important GEF principle and this Work Program includes a number of examples of innovative approaches and technologies with potential for replication. The *Colombia: Biodiversity Conservation in Paramo and Montane Forest Ecosystems of the Colombian Massif* project has significant scope for the

other Cordillera regions of Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. The project will continue to explore this potential during implementation.

14. There are two important examples of GEF support to address climate change in the context of a larger World Bank effort to reform and modernize the electricity sector while also expanding services to low income and rural populations. These two projects are *Ecuador: Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization* and *Senegal: Energy Sector Investment*. Additional project concepts with related objectives for India and Venezuela were also added to the pipeline. The importance and challenge associated with these issues was addressed at a STAP seminar in Bangalore last July.

15. The *Balkan Energy Efficiency Program* (BEEP) is an IFC administered loan fund that will promote energy efficiency in small and medium enterprises in Albania and Macedonia. The program builds on and is linked to the GEF-funded Small and Medium Enterprises Program, the recently established Balkan Enterprise Facility (BEF), and the formation of an IFC SME Department in FY 2000. GEF funding will add a global environmental focus to the BEF and a model for other regional Enterprise Facilities to be developed in other regions by the IFC.

### **Sustainability**

16. Biodiversity conservation projects are designed to ensure the sustainability of benefits beyond the period of GEF-financing. The *Guatemala: Integrated Management of Natural Resources in the Western Altiplano* project does this in a number of ways. It will establish partnerships with stakeholders to involve them in local planning and sub-project identification, selection and implementation and it will improve the ability of natural and local agencies to integrate natural resources and biodiversity conservation values into development planning at all levels. It will also help ensure financial sustainability beyond the project period by developing mechanisms to recover the management costs of protected areas and capture payments for conservation of environmental capital and services.

17. The *Malaysia: Biomass Power Generation and Cogeneration in the Palm Oil Industry* project is notable for the application of guarantees and other innovative financing mechanisms, to be developed and implemented by local financial and banking institutions. As the technologies would be cost saving, GEF funding will have considerable leverage and impact on the industry beyond the life of the project.

### **Stakeholder Involvement**

18. Involving key stakeholders in the preparation and design of project activities is essential for commitment and thus for long-term sustainability. Several stakeholder consultations were held during preparation of the projects, the scope depending on the type of project. For example, staff preparing the climate change projects held meetings with direct beneficiaries of energy services, but in other projects, there were country consultations with local investors (e.g., Senegal, Ukraine, Albania and Macedonia, and Egypt). More complex consultations were held at different levels in the regional Baltic Sea project, ranging from multi-country agreements through the

Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), expert meetings with scientific institutions, and village meetings with fisheries groups.

19. Staff preparing biodiversity projects that focus on community-based approaches to conservation engaged in more intensive consultations with local groups. For example, in the China project, meetings were held in 242 villages in 13 provinces, covering about 1.3 million people belonging to over 55 tribal groups. More than 70 focus group meetings were completed with 8,000 residents, in particular women's groups. The social surveys completed in Guatemala that covered some 650 communities. In Chile, the project team conducted the surveys with 100,000 water users in and around the three major rivers and some 1,000 canal users associations and water communities.

20. Social issues have been addressed in various ways in the projects. The Colombia, Guatemala, and Russia projects affect more than 72 different ethnic groups in all. Their needs are separately considered in the projects by developing localized and targeted plans for the participation of indigenous communities in project decision making. Additionally, the projects ensure that tribal land and water rights are fully recognized and that indigenous technical knowledge of natural resources and systems are integrated into the project's approach to conservation management. Gender issues are covered in specific project activities, such as the use of "production sub-projects targeted for women" and assistance to women-headed households in land titling in the Guatemala project. The project activities in Guatemala also take into consideration the refugee population and the importance of linking conservation with the objective of supporting postwar reconstruction through sustainable livelihoods.

21. In addition to commitments to continuing consultations and feedback from stakeholders, some projects have built-in long-term mechanisms to ensure local participation. In Guatemala, the project will organize municipal level committees that will assist in participatory mapping and titling of communal lands. These will be facilitated through the use of "community contracting mechanisms." Localized approaches are applied in Colombia and Chile. In Colombia, for example, indigenous groups are represented in the Regional Project Advisory Groups which are established in four sub-areas of the Colombian *massif*.

22. The *Ecuador: Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization* project includes a \$1.7m component as part of the associated loan for communication and consultation as part of the overall reform process. A civil society specialist and public outreach strategy are included to address low income groups and rural areas as well as more mainstream business, unions, and NGOs.

### **Indicators, Monitoring, and Evaluation**

23. The identification of relevant indicators of impact and the establishment of an appropriate monitoring and evaluation plan at the project level will help ensure that global environmental benefits will be achieved under GEF investments. The *Chile: Water Resources and Biodiversity Management* project strengthens a shift in environmental management from ex-post

environmental assessment to an ex-ante system in which critical ecosystems features and needs will be defined at the watershed level before investments are planned.

24. The *Malaysia: Biomass-based Power Generation and Co-generation in the Malaysian Palm Oil Industry* project provides a good example of a non-grant financing modality. This project utilizes GEF funds to provide a guarantee mechanism for private sector investments in biomass power generation. GEF funds used for the guarantee mechanism are provided as loans with varying interest rates depending on market conditions, and will be repaid after the investments have reached their pay-back period. The project also provides barrier-removal activities devoted to information, policy studies, institutional strengthening, financing support, and technology development.

### **Financing**

25. This Work Program has mobilized significant resources from non-GEF and non-Implementing Agency financing sources, including government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. In this Work Program, the GEF contribution of \$86 million has associated co-financing of about \$617 million. Such inputs help to spread project risks across several actors, leverage clear commitments from beneficiaries, strengthen the basis of project ownership and improve the prospects for replication.

26. The *Colombia: Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif* project has co-financing that is particularly significant. Co-financing will come from a variety of sources, including various departments of the public sector, international organizations, bilateral development agencies, and the regional bank. The co-ordination and integration of the funding and activities to be supported adopts an integrated approach to the issues at hand.

### **Coordination and Cooperation**

27. The work program includes several projects that exemplify various forms of collaboration among stakeholders. The *Baltic Sea Regional* project illustrates that the three commissions responsible for natural resource management of the Baltic Sea can work together on fisheries, natural resources, pollution reduction, and habitat enhancement. Specifically, the 1991 Joint Comprehensive Program of HELCOM identified the priority transboundary issues, and member countries pledged actions to address them. The fostering of increased private participation in the electricity and telecommunications sectors and the development of appropriate public consultation and information mechanisms on the contact and impacts of reform are some of the major aims of the *Ecuador: Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization* project.

### **PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT**

28. With the *Ukraine: Removing Barriers to Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Energy Efficiency in the District Heating Systems* project, the GEF will have funded six projects in Eastern Europe for energy efficiency improvements to centralized district heating systems.



These systems provide large GHG emissions reductions with modest, cost-effective investments once financing, institutional, and regulatory barriers have been removed. The GEF projects, together with ongoing assistance from bilateral and multilateral donors, are producing substantial GHG reductions and increased financing through the private sector. From such a "critical mass" it should be possible to reach a point where region-wide approaches, lessons, and experience sharing should lead to even greater programmatic impacts in the future.

29. The *Balkan Energy Efficiency Program* will work in close coordination with the IFC Balkan Enterprise Facility (BEF) to support small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) in overcoming the barriers to energy efficiency. This project will promote private sector involvement in energy efficiency investments by involving local private-sector partners, such as energy-service companies, banks, investments funds, and leasing companies, as well as provide direct support for SMEs in reducing energy consumption.

#### MAINSTREAMING OF GLOBAL BENEFITS

30. Evidence of substantive mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation, energy efficiency and rural renewable energy options and land and water management is found in the following projects:

- a) Chile: Water Resources and Biodiversity Management (WB; Biodiversity)
- b) Guatemala: Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resource Management (WB; Biodiversity)
- c) Senegal: Energy Sector Investment Project (WB; Climate Change)
- d) Regional: Baltic Sea Regional Project (WB; International Waters)

31. These projects emphasize ecosystemic and ecoregional conservation strategies, coupling improved productivity with biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources; building social cohesion and strengthening participatory decision-making processes at national, regional and local levels; and development of sound regulatory frameworks and the strengthening of regulatory institutions.

#### FUEL-CELL BUS PROJECTS

32. At the GEF Council Meeting in November 2000 the Council agreed that the GEF should develop the five fuel cell bus projects current in its pipeline taking into account the recommendations made by STAP and the technical comments of Council Members. Before proceeding with additional fuel cell bus projects, the Secretariat and Implementing Agencies should present to the Council a strategy on the further development of activities addressing this technology, taking into consideration the experience and lessons learned from demonstration projects.

33. Consistent with the November decision, this work program includes fuel cell bus projects for Egypt and Mexico for Council approval. Each project demonstrates a positive GHG balance at both the demonstration and commercialization stages. Both countries have significant bus markets where replication opportunities are potentially large. Each proposal has been integrated into the overall plans for improvement of the urban transport system and includes significant cost-sharing, so that the risks are borne by local and national governments, the private sector, and the GEF. Both projects have clearly-defined project-level indicators with a clear monitoring plan.

34. A more detailed update concerning the fuel cell bus strategy, the scheduled implementation of the five projects, overall levels of co-financing, and other relevant issues are included with the project documents for the Egypt and Mexico projects.

#### PROGRESS ON DANUBE-BLACK SEA BASIN PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

35. The Implementing Agencies continue to make progress in the implementation of the strategic partnership to address the top priority transboundary water problem (nutrient over enrichment) in the Danube-Black Sea Basin. The partnership comprises three sets of interventions to ameliorate this in this municipal, agriculture, industry and environment sectors: one regional Danube Basin implementation project with UNDP assistance, one regional Black Sea implementation project with UNDP and UNEP assistance, and an investment program with the World Bank for the entire basin.

36. The GEF, the Implementing Agencies, and concerned countries have agreed to phase the funding requests for these interventions in line with the actual requirement for GEF funds\*. The CEO will submit for Council's approval in May 2001 the Strategic Partnership and a request for a first tranche of funds. The sequence of tranches would be as follows:

- (a) May 2001 tranche. Regional capacity building activities for the first three years (\$9 million, led by UNDP) and an envelope for priority investments that would be identified and well advanced in preparation by that time (\$20 million, led by the World Bank).
- (b) December 2001 tranche. An additional envelope of funds for a pipeline of further investments in nutrient reduction (\$25 million, led by the World Bank).
- (c) May 2002. Final capacity building activities (\$16 million, led by UNDP). November 2002. Third envelope of funds targeting investment projects (\$25 million, led by the World Bank).

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\* See the Annex to "Note on Priority-Setting in Circumstances of Resource Constraint", posted on the web on December 5, 2000.

37. Each tranche release will be supported by joint Implementing Agency documentation that:

- (a) Records the activities to date;
- (b) Identifies a menu of specific pipeline activities at various stages of development to which the tranche resources may be applied; and
- (c) Reports progress according to indicators set out in the Strategic Partnership framework paper.

## SUMMARIES OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

### **Biological Diversity**

*Chile: Water Resources and Biodiversity Management (WB) GEF \$10.33m; Total \$320.00m*

The goal of this project is to improve water resource management and mainstream biodiversity consideration into water resource management. The environmental objective is to conserve biodiversity of global importance. Specifically, the project would promote: (a) improved water resource management; (b) protection of freshwater biodiversity of global significance; and (c) the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial biodiversity of global significance where this has direct impacts on downstream aquatic resources through coordination with other programs focused on terrestrial biodiversity.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) institutional strengthening; (b) development of water resource management instruments; (c) watershed development investments; (d) biodiversity conservation investments; and (e) monitoring and evaluation. World Bank resources would be targeted at: (i) rationalizing the use and development of water resources in the country through an integrated approach to water resources management; (ii) addressing inter-sectoral water conflicts; (iii) incorporating the private sector in the development of new water works; and (iv) increasing participation of users in the decision making process and investment financing.

*China: Sustainable Forest Development (WB) GEF \$16.35m; Total \$62.15m*

The main objectives of this project are: (a) to develop and apply innovative and effective approaches to managing the last remaining natural forest areas in China and to conserving globally-significant forest and mountain biodiversity; and (b) to establish tree plantations to relieve pressures on natural forest resources. The approaches to be developed and applied for the protection and sustainable management of natural forest resources in pilot areas in China will provide models for wider application under the government's national Natural Forest Protection Program (NFPP). The project has three components: (a) Natural Forest Management; (b) Plantation Establishment; and (c) Protected Areas Management. The Protected Areas Management Component is being proposed for GEF financing. The GEF grant would: (a) enhance the management of priority nature reserves located in the logging-ban areas of the NFPP which are of global significance for biodiversity conservation purposes; (b) identify and survey the wildlife in areas important for biodiversity conservation in Western Sichuan, which forms part of a globally important ecoregion known as Southwest China Temperate Forests; (c) increase participation of communities in nature conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources; (d) strengthen the capacity of institutions, particularly at the provincial and reserve levels, to manage the natural forests/nature reserves sustainability; and (e) support key protected area and natural forest-related policy studies.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (i) Over one million hectares of important biodiversity areas brought under active management; (ii) substantial involvement and participation of local communities in nature reserve management planning and implementation; (iii) reduction of community reliance

on forest resources inside biodiversity important zones, and (iv) increased in local government capacity to supervise, monitor and implement conservation and sustainable resource use activities.

*Guatemala: Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resource Management (WB) GEF \$8.35m; Total \$51.45m*

The project objective is to improve the management and conservation of natural resources and biodiversity and the livelihoods and incomes of the people who depend upon these resources, in the Western Altiplano of Guatemala. The Western Altiplano is characterized culturally by its majority indigenous (Mayan) population, and geographically as encompassing the departments of Sololá, El Quiché, Totonicapán, Quetzaltenango, San Marcos, and Huehuetenango. To achieve these dual goals, the project will empower local groups and communities to be proactive in the development decisions and natural resources management processes which affect them; provide instruments to improve incomes and incentives to improve the environmental sustainability of production practices, and to value and protect globally important biodiversity in the project area. Farmers, community groups and local authorities (traditional Mayan and local government) will receive financial resources and technical information and services to strengthen their capacity to address these dual goals

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) Improved productivity, diversified farming and other (off-farm) livelihood systems, increased rural incomes, and reduced pressures on the natural resources base; (b) protection of biodiversity of global importance and the habitats which sustains this diversity; (c) a framework for the development of environmental services markets to sustain conservation incentives. The project would also foster sustainable economic development, social cohesion, and environmental protection through improved participation and productive opportunities for the poor within the framework of the National Peace Accords, and help improve management of natural resources and conservation of globally important biodiversity within the framework of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.

*Colombia: Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif Phase I (UNDP); GEF \$4.025m; Total \$10.969m*

The project will conserve biodiversity in six globally outstanding ecoregions converging in the heart of the Colombian Massif by designing, and rendering operational, a broad-based *Massif Protected Area System* (MPAS). Three National Parks, comprising the *Andean Biosphere Reserve* and protecting 3,750 km<sup>2</sup> of the Massif above 2000 m.a.s.l., will operate with increased efficiency and in close coordination with local communities under the framework of jointly developed management plans for park and buffer zones. In this regard, the project will establish the necessary mechanisms and processes to effectively decentralize and broaden stakeholder involvement and responsibility in protected area management. In an area encompassing seven distinct indigenous groups (27% of the country's indigenous population), conservation compatible land-use practices, enriched with traditional knowledge of biodiversity use, will be employed in buffer zones and in the areas forming corridors between the targeted parks. These corridors will include an additional 1,500 km<sup>2</sup> under a mosaic of land uses, including private

reserves, conservation areas within peasant farms, and indigenous reserves, all providing critical habitat requirements within the overall greater ecosystem. In addition, a further 5,750 km<sup>2</sup> will be placed under conservation by way of three new large protected areas of different management categories and regimes including combinations of indigenous, private, municipal, and national authorities. These efforts will raise the area of natural forest and paramos under protection in the Massif to at least 11,000 km<sup>2</sup>, or over 50% of the project area, ensuring considerable benefits to global biodiversity, carbon storage values, as well as significant contributions to protection of important watersheds. The result will be an archipelago of wildland areas of appropriate size and shape, providing sufficient connectivity in the landscape to ensure adaptive potential to change, migration and dispersal, all nested within bioregional, social and community development programmes. The project thereby provides a framework for regional conservation firmly embedded in a significant sustainable development baseline, consequently ensuring global biodiversity benefits over the long-term.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) Consolidation of four National Parks and their buffer zones and implementation of joint management with local communities; (b) establishment of and operationalization of three new protected areas of highly diverse and well-conserved habitat complexes under different protection categories and management authorities (including combinations of national, regional, local and indigenous management); (c) co-ordination and operationalization of networks of private reserves, and peasant and indigenous conservation areas to increase links between existing parks and major ecoregions that converge in the Massif; (d) establishment of alternative land-use practices for three productive systems that threaten biodiversity in the Massif through participatory pilot projects and validation through replications within peasant land holdings forming part of the Massif Protected Areas System (MPAS); (e) development of a set of adaptive management tools to facilitate the creation, operation, monitoring, funding and future expansion of the MPAS; (f) implementation of multi-format information, education programmes and campaigns to raise the awareness of local communities on the importance of biodiversity conservation in the Massif and to increase their commitment to participatory conservation management; and (g) establishment of a system to incorporate biodiversity conservation principles in the institutional and social planning processes in the Massif and to co-ordinate the action of major regional conservation programmes and stakeholders.

*Russian Federation: Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity in Four Protected Areas in the Kamchatka Oblast, Phase 1 (UNDP); GEF \$2.334m; Total \$5.324m*

The Kamchatka peninsula is one of the world's last remaining natural areas still offering opportunities to conserve outstanding globally significant biodiversity values. The size of Germany, Austria and Switzerland combined, this 1,500 kilometer-long peninsula is included in WWF's Global 200 list of the world's most important ecoregions. Historically, Kamchatka's biodiversity was protected by its remoteness, rugged landscape, and later by its strategic military importance. During the past ten years of economic reform and societal upheaval, however, the situation has worsened dramatically. Today, with the region having become "open" to visitation and more accessible, as local populations are experiencing economic hardships, and protected area budgets have been sharply reduced, there are significant and increasing threats to

Kamchatka's biodiversity and existing protected areas. In a business-as-usual “baseline” scenario, the PAs' biodiversity will face growing cumulative threats from organized poaching, uncontrolled access and unmanaged uses of the PAs, including recreation, and resource exploitation by local populations beyond sustainable levels, thereby significantly diminishing their global benefits. In spite of the economic hardships and numerous competing priorities, the GOR, the KOA, the resident research community and NGOs have demonstrated a continued commitment to supporting the PAs. Nevertheless, despite this effort, there is a widening gap between the existing limited baseline management capacity, and the actual requirements to effectively address the growing biodiversity conservation challenges in the protected areas. The project would help secure the global benefits of conserving biological diversity in all protected areas in the Kamchatka Oblast by demonstrating replicable, sustainable approaches to biodiversity conservation in four existing representative protected areas. GEF resources would: strengthen the protected areas' administrative and management capacity; enable the development of a more rational and supportive PA legal foundation; increase stakeholder biodiversity conservation awareness, commitment and participation in PA management; enable biodiversity conservation promoting alternative livelihood pursuits for local communities; increase efficiencies by improving collaboration between federally and regionally administered protected areas and among responsible authorities; and, leverage co-funding support to ensure the attainment and sustainability of project results.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) Strengthened protected area management; (b) improved information on protected areas; (c) establishment of a sustainable financing mechanism; (d) strengthened legal, regulatory and policy base; (e) heightened biodiversity awareness and advocacy; and (f) enabling mechanisms to support alternative livelihoods and community-based conservation.

## **Climate Change**

*Regional(Albania, Macedonia): Balkans Energy Efficiency Program (BEEP)(WB) GEF \$6.00m; Total \$6.00*

The Balkan Energy Efficiency Program will work in close coordination with the IFC Balkan Enterprise Facility (BEF) to support small and medium scale enterprises (SMEs) in overcoming the barriers to energy efficiency. Specific interventions will include: (i) training and awareness campaigns targeted at the SME sector; (ii) project development assistance; (iii) capacity building for local firms and financial intermediaries; and (iv) the establishment of financing facilities for energy efficiency through local financial intermediaries.

*Expected Project Outputs:* These include about 40-50 direct energy efficiency project investments in SMEs, along with an additional 150 energy efficiency investment projects carried out through energy-service companies. New sustainable financing mechanisms are also expected.

*Senegal: Energy Sector Investment Project (WB/IDA) GEF \$5.00m; Total \$ 120.58m*

The proposed project would complement ongoing IDA support (through the Energy sector Adjustment Credit) to the Government strategy for energy sector reform and liberalization. The project development objectives are to: (a) promote social equity between urban and rural areas by increasing access to electricity in rural areas, through private providers; (b) ensure proper regulation as well as competition in the energy sector, leading to affordable and reliable energy supply to urban and rural population; and (c) lessen the barriers to development of renewable energy sources.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) National agency for rural electrification; (b) a decentralized rural energy fund, aimed at attracting private investment and mobilize significant internal and external resources; and (c) investment program for grid-connected electrification.

*Ecuador: Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization (WB) GEF \$2.50m; Total \$27.21m*

The objective of the project is to support the Government's efforts in deepening pro-competition reforms in telecommunications and electricity sector and in adopting policies that will extend electricity and telecommunications coverage in underserved areas and provide modern means of communications and information to micro and small enterprises. The project aims to support: (i) the development of sound regulatory frameworks and the strengthening of regulatory institutions; (ii) the fostering of competition and increased private participation in the sectors; (iii) the extension of services to low- income groups on a pilot basis, focusing on rural electrification and telephony, and the extension of business development services for micro and small business in urban and peri-urban areas; (iv) the implementation of programs to promote efficient use of energy; and (v) the development of appropriate public consultation and information mechanisms on the contents and impacts of reform. The proposed GEF-funded components of the project have the objective of mitigating climate change by reducing green house gas emissions.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) Removal of barriers to the application, implementation, and dissemination of renewable energy technologies that extend electricity supply to under- and un-served rural areas; and (b) implementation of energy efficiency measures.

*Egypt: Fuel Cell Bus Demonstration Project in Cairo Phase I (UNDP); GEF \$6.51m; Total \$10.308m*

This project is one of two consistent with the fuel cell bus (FCB) commercialization strategy approved by the Council at the November 2000 meeting as discussed above. The overall objective of the program is to help commercialize FCBs by increasing demand and gaining essential operating experience. This project will demonstrate and provide operational experience with fuel cell technology as a zero emission, highly efficient source of energy for public transportation in Cairo. This will be accomplished in two phases with eight buses in a five-year demonstration program to give local officials and industry experience in manufacture, operation,



and servicing FCBs under local conditions. Phase I deals mainly with the fuel cell bus purchase and the establishment of the basic infrastructure.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) Specifications and contract awards for bus suppliers; (b) completed design, siting, permits, and equipment procurement for hydrogen facility and utility hookup.

*Mexico: Demonstration Project of Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses and an Associated System for Hydrogen Supply in Mexico City, Phase I (UNDP) GEF \$ 5.417m; Total \$ 10.463 m*

This project is one of two consistent with the fuel cell bus commercialization strategy approved by the Council at the November 2000 meeting as discussed above. The overall objective of the program is to help commercialize FCBs by increasing demand and gaining essential operating experience. This project (Phases I and II) will support the initial field test of a 10 fuel cell bus fleet in the demanding conditions of Mexico City for a 5 year period, expected to allow 3,000,000 km of accumulated use. If successful, the program is expected to provide the basis for a total fleet of over 1,600 FCBs in several Mexican cities by 2010. Phase I deals mainly with the procurement of 3 initial FCBs and the associated refueling infrastructure.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) Specifications, tenders, vendor selection; (b) manufacture of first three FCBs and preparations of conditions for remaining seven units; (c) installation and operation of hydrogen supply system; (d) establishment and initial implementation of a public awareness and outreach campaign; (d) design and initiation of a coordinated research effort to monitor and evaluate operating performance issues.

*Malaysia: Biomass-based Power Generation and Cogeneration in the Palm Oil Industry, Phase I (UNDP); GEF \$4.025m; Total \$14.84m.*

This project promotes the use of biomass waste resources for power generation and combined heat-and-power. The project removes barriers to the financing and adoption of biomass power through activities devoted to information, policy studies, institutional strengthening, financing support, and technology development.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) An energy technology information exchange service; (b) studies of renewable electricity pricing and market promotion strategies; (c) a renewable energy business fund for small power producers; (d) training and technical assistance for local equipment manufacturers and power plant operators; (e) resource assessments; and (f) and technology performance evaluations. The project also provides contingent cofinancing for five biomass power demonstration schemes (both greenfield and retrofits) involving a total of 24 MW of electric generating capacity.

*Ukraine: Removing Barriers to GHG Mitigation through Energy Efficiency in the District Heating System, Phase I (UNDP) GEF \$2.03m; Total \$3.03m*

This project promotes demand-side energy-efficiency improvements in the district heating system for one pilot city in Ukraine. The pilot financing models, institutional approaches, and technical experience gained from the project can then be replicated throughout the country and the region.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) An energy-service company, capitalized by both the local government, private foreign investors, and the GEF, to make energy-efficiency investments in the district heating system and in residential buildings connected to the system; (b) regulatory and institutional frameworks and a municipal program that create greater incentives for energy efficiency; and (c) about \$24m in investments in the district heating network and buildings.

## **International Waters**

*Regional (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Russian Republic): Baltic Sea Regional Project, Phase I (WB) GEF \$5.85m; Total \$12.10m*

The proposed Baltic Sea Regional Project will provide GEF support, and donor co-financing to meet the Joint Comprehensive Environmental Action Program for the Baltic Sea (JCP) objective to restore the Baltic Sea ecosystem (the JCP constitutes the ‘ Strategic Action Plan’ for the Baltic Sea region). The Baltic Sea Regional Project (BSRP) objective is to increase sustainable biological productivity and improve coastal zone management and reduce agricultural non-point source pollution through the introduction of ecosystem-based approaches for land and coastal and marine environmental management. The project’s long-term goal is to provide the three Baltic Sea cooperating international bodies - the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), the International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission (IBSFC) and the International Commission for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES), and the recipient countries with management tools for sustainable agricultural, coastal and marine management, while improving the social and economic benefits of the farming, coastal and fishing communities. The project has four components: (a) Living Marine Resources Management Activities; (b) Land and Coastal Management Activities; (c) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building; and (d) Project Management.

*Expected Project Outputs:* (a) Improved economic welfare and standard of living within the pilot watersheds and coastal communities; (b) increased awareness of environmental issues related to coastal and marine issues; (c) continued use of sustainable agriculture practices by significant numbers of farmers with notable environmental quality improvements in the Baltic sea ecosystems; (d) national integrated coastal zone management based on sound technical inputs incorporated into the political agenda; (e) comprehensive integrated regional approach for ecosystem-based management in practice.

ANNEX A: PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL, FEBRUARY 2001

| Country                           | IA         | Project Title  | PDF A        | PDF B        | PDF C | IA Fees      | GEF Allocation<br>(US\$ million) | Total Cost<br>(US\$ million)** |
|-----------------------------------|------------|--|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>        |            |  |              |              |       |              |                                  |                                |
| 1 Chile                           | World Bank | Water Resources and Biodiversity Management  |              | 0.330        |       | 0.932        | 10.330                           | 320.000                        |
| 2 China                           | World Bank | Sustainable Forest Development   |              | 0.350        |       | 1.337        | 16.350                           | 62.150                         |
| 3 Colombia                        | UNDP       | Conservation of Montane Forest and Paramo in the Colombian Massif, Phase I   | 0.025        |              |       | 0.336        | 4.025                            | 10.969                         |
| 4 Guatemala                       | World Bank | Western Altiplano Integrated Natural Resources Management  |              | 0.350        |       | 0.832        | 8.350                            | 51.450                         |
| 5 Russian Federation              | UNDP       | Demonstrating Sustainable Conservation of Biological Diversity in Four Protected Areas in Russia's Kamchatka's Oblast, Phase I |              | 0.234        |       | 0.316        | 2.334                            | 5.324                          |
| <b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b> |            |  | <b>0.025</b> | <b>1.264</b> |       | <b>3.753</b> | <b>41.389</b>                    | <b>449.893</b>                 |

\* "GEF Allocation" includes previous grants for project preparation (PDF A, B & Cs) but not the IA Fee.

\*\* "Total Cost" includes GEF Allocation and all project cofinancing



| Country  | IA              | Project Title  | PDF A        | PDF B        | PDF C | IA Fees      | GEF Allocation<br>(US\$ million) | Total Cost<br>(US\$ million)** |
|--|-----------------|--|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b><u>Climate Change</u></b>   |                 |  |              |              |       |              |                                  |                                |
| 6 Regional (Albania, Macedonia)                                      | World Bank/IFC  | Balkans Energy Efficiency Program (BEEP)   |              |              |       | 0.763        | 6.000                            | 6.000                          |
| 7 Ecuador  | World Bank      | Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization Technical Assistance (PERPTAL)  |              | 0.350        |       | 0.463        | 2.500                            | 27.210                         |
| 8 Egypt  | UNDP            | Fuel Cell Bus Demonstration Project in Cairo, Phase I  | 0.025        | 0.295        |       | 0.448        | 6.510                            | 10.308                         |
| 9 Malaysia   | UNDP            | Biomass-based Power Generation and Co-generation in the Malaysian Palm Oil Industry, Phase I                               | 0.025        |              |       | 0.270        | 4.025                            | 14.840                         |
| 10 Mexico  | UNDP            | Demonstration Project of Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses and an Associated System for Hydrogen Supply in Mexico City, Phase I     |              | 0.340        |       | 0.356        | 5.417                            | 10.463                         |
| 11 Senegal   | World Bank      | Energy Sector Investment Project   |              |              |       | 0.632        | 5.000                            | 120.580                        |
| 12 Ukraine   | UNDP            | Removing Barriers to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation through Energy Efficiency in the District Heating System, Phase I |              | 0.190        |       | 0.205        | 2.030                            | 3.030                          |
| <b>Sub total for Climate Change</b>                                  |                 |  | <b>0.050</b> | <b>1.175</b> |       | <b>3.137</b> | <b>31.482</b>                    | <b>192.431</b>                 |
| <b><u>International Waters</u></b>                                   |                 |  |              |              |       |              |                                  |                                |
| 13 Regional (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russian Federation) | World Bank/UNDP | Baltic Sea Regional Project, Phase I   |              | 0.350        |       | 0.450        | 5.850                            | 12.100                         |
| <b>Sub total for International Waters</b>                            |                 |  |              | <b>0.350</b> |       | <b>0.450</b> | <b>5.850</b>                     | <b>12.100</b>                  |
| <b><u>Grand Total</u></b>  |                 |  | <b>0.075</b> | <b>2.789</b> |       | <b>7.340</b> | <b>78.721</b>                    | <b>654.424</b>                 |

ANNEX B: CUMULATIVE GEF ALLOCATIONS TO WORK PROGRAMS AND OTHER PROJECTS, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2000

**A: WORK PROGRAMS**

| Focal Area                        | FY 95 - FY 98  |                                    | FY 99                |                      |                      |                      | FY 00                |                      |                     |                       | FY 01                |                      | Subtotal<br>excluding<br>pilot phase | Total<br>(Pilot Phase,<br>GEF Feb 95-<br>December<br>2000) |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
|                                   | Pilot<br>Phase | Approved<br>1995/1998 <sup>a</sup> | Approved<br>Jul 1998 | Approved<br>Oct 1998 | Approved<br>Dec 1998 | Approved<br>May 1999 | Approved<br>Dec 1999 | Approved<br>Feb 2000 | Approved<br>May 200 | Approved<br>July 2000 | Approved<br>Nov 2000 | Proposed<br>Jan 2001 |                                      |  |
| Biodiversity                      | 331.810        | 390.170                            | 4.730                | 70.610 <sup>b</sup>  | 23.930 <sup>'</sup>  | 82.090 <sup>'</sup>  | 45.143               | 39.980               | 99.496              | 60.113                | 78.150               | 41.389               | 935.801                              | 1,267.611  |
| Climate Change                    | 258.820        | 470.640                            | 19.590               | 17.960               | 1.500                | 75.220               | 105.483              | 11.000               | 69.366              | 22.829                | 42.976               | 31.482               | 868.046                              | 1,126.866  |
| International<br>Waters           | 117.960        | 115.930                            | 35.090               | 24.570               | 6.010                | 49.210               | 3.000                | 9.947                | 34.132              | 5.766                 | 32.569               | 5.850                | 322.074                              | 440.034  |
| Ozone Depletion                   | 4.200          | 121.800                            |                      | 3.320                |                      | 31.300               | 0.989                | 6.519                |                     |                       |                      |                      | 163.928                              | 168.128  |
| Multi-Focal                       | 19.900         | 93.270                             |                      | 35.130               |                      |                      |                      |                      | 29.123              |                       |                      |                      | 157.523                              | 177.423  |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                  | <b>732.690</b> | <b>1,191.810</b>                   | <b>59.410</b>        | <b>151.590</b>       | <b>31.440</b>        | <b>237.820</b>       | <b>154.615</b>       | <b>67.446</b>        | <b>232.117</b>      | <b>88.708</b>         | <b>153.695</b>       | <b>78.721</b>        | <b>2,447.372</b>                     | <b>3,180.062</b>   |
| <b>B. OTHER PROJECTS</b>          |                |                                    |                      |                      |                      |                      | <b>3Q-99</b>         | <b>4Q-99</b>         | <b>1Q-00</b>        | <b>2Q-00</b>          | <b>3Q-00</b>         | <b>4Q-00</b>         |                                      |  |
| Enabling Activities - Expedite    |                | 33.090                             | 4.570                | 1.740                | 2.910                | 0.972                | 2.123                | 1.100                | 1.026               | 1.953                 | 2.436                | 2.933                | 54.853                               | 54.853   |
| Medium-Sized Projects - Expedited |                |                                    | 6.040                | 4.120 <sup>c</sup>   | 4.960                | 2.958                | 18.080               | 5.626                | 10.472              | 4.196                 | 8.310                | 5.404                | 70.166                               | 70.166   |
| PDF A                             |                |                                    |                      | 2.500 <sup>d</sup>   | 0.390                | 0.372                | 0.681                | 0.382                | 0.250               | 0.285                 | 0.241                | 0.425                | 5.526                                | 5.526  |
| PDF B/C                           |                |                                    |                      | 22.280 <sup>e</sup>  | 3.140                | 4.180                | 8.556                | 5.073                | 5.578               | 8.004                 | 10.934               | 5.838                | 73.583                               | 73.583   |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                  | <b>0.000</b>   | <b>33.090</b>                      | <b>10.610</b>        | <b>30.640</b>        | <b>11.400</b>        | <b>8.482</b>         | <b>29.440</b>        | <b>12.181</b>        | <b>17.326</b>       | <b>14.438</b>         | <b>21.921</b>        | <b>14.600</b>        | <b>204.128</b>                       | <b>204.128</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>732.690</b> | <b>1,224.900</b>                   | <b>70.020</b>        | <b>182.230</b>       | <b>42.840</b>        | <b>246.302</b>       | <b>184.055</b>       | <b>79.627</b>        | <b>249.443</b>      | <b>103.146</b>        | <b>175.616</b>       | <b>93.321</b>        | <b>2,651.500</b>                     | <b>3,384.190</b>   |

<sup>a</sup> Excluding PDFs; starting March 1997, PDFs included in GEF allocation

<sup>b</sup> Includes one medium-sized project exceeding \$750,000 ceiling for which Council approval is needed

<sup>c</sup> Cumulative allocation to medium-sized projects from August 1997 to June 1998

<sup>d</sup> Cumulative PDF A allocation from 1995 to August 1998

<sup>e</sup> Cumulative PDF B and C allocations from 1995 to June 1998

ANNEX C: MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS UNDER EXPEDITED PROCEDURES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2000

| Country  | IA   | Approval Date | Project Title   | IA Fee (\$m) | GEF Allocation (\$m) |
|--|------|---------------|---|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>A. Biodiversity</b>                                   |      |               |   |              |                      |
| Regional (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)                       | UNEP | 11/30/2000    | Land Use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation                | 0.146        | 0.796                |
| Brazil   | UNDP | 10/16/2000    | Establishment of Private Natural Heritage Reserves in the Brazilian Cerrado                                     | 0.146        | 0.750                |
| Nepal  | UNDP | 11/30/2000    | Landscape-scale Conservation of Endangered Tiger and Rhinoceros Populations in and Around Chitwan National Park | 0.146        | 0.750                |
| Nepal  | UNEP | 11/30/2000    | Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Pilot Demonstration Project                                 | 0.146        | 0.625                |
| Philippines  | UNDP | 12/5/2000     | Biodiversity Conservation and Management of the Bohol Islands Marine Triangle                                   | 0.146        | 0.743                |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   |      |               |   | <b>0.730</b> | <b>3.664</b>         |
| <b>B. Climate Change</b>                                 |      |               |   |              |                      |
| Latvia   | UNDP | 12/7/2000     | Economic and Cost-effective Use of Wood Waste for Municipal Heating Systems                                     | 0.146        | 0.750                |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   |      |               |   | <b>0.146</b> | <b>0.750</b>         |
| <b>C. International Waters</b>                           |      |               |   |              |                      |
| Regional (Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia) | UNDP | 10/5/2000     | Transfer of Environmentally-sound Technology (TEST) to Reduce Transboundary Pollution in the Danube River Basin | 0.146        | 0.990                |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>   |      |               |   | <b>0.146</b> | <b>0.990</b>         |
| <b>Total</b>   |      |               |   | <b>1.022</b> | <b>5.404</b>         |

a) The GEF Allocation does not include the fee, but does include PDF A if any had been granted.

ANNEX D: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY – PDF A, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2000

| <b>Country</b>  | <b>IA</b>  | <b>Project Title</b>  | <b>GEF Allocation<br/>(US\$ million)</b> | <b>Approval Date</b> |
|---|------------|---|--|----------------------|
| <b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>  |            |   |  |                      |
| 1 Global  | UNEP       | Ecosystems, Protected Areas and People  | 0.025                                    | 12/01/00             |
| 2 Regional (China, India, Bangladesh)                                     | UNEP       | Conservation of Freshwater Biodiversity and Wetlands Using an Integrated River Basin Management Approach in Selected Asian Countries                                | 0.025                                    | 10/01/00             |
| 3 Regional (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan) | UNEP       | Development of Econet for Long-term Conservation of Biodiversity in the Central Asian Countries   | 0.025                                    | 10/01/00             |
| 4 Chile   | World Bank | Santiago Foothills: Mountain Ecosystem  | 0.025                                    | 10/25/00             |
| 5 Guatemala   | UNDP       | Rural Indigenous Communities and Mitigation Disaster: The Micro-basin Approach in the Polochic Valley   | 0.025                                    | 12/07/00             |
| 6 Iran  | UNDP       | Community-based Model for Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Yakhkesh Mountain Area (Alborz Mountain Range)   | 0.025                                    | 11/13/00             |
| 7 Kenya   | World Bank | School Community Action for Biodiversity Conservation   | 0.025                                    | 12/04/00             |
| 8 Lebanon   | UNEP       | Assessment of the Scale of Insect Infestation in Cedar Forests in the Mediterranean Region and Addressing the Infestation of the Tannourine-Hadath El-Jebbeh Cedars | 0.025                                    | 12/01/00             |
| 9 Mongolia  | World Bank | Egin-Urr Watershed Conservation Initiative  | 0.025                                    | 10/13/00             |
| 10 Peru   | UNDP       | Conservation of Sky Island Biodiversity in Peru's Ampay National Sanctuary  | 0.025                                    | 12/13/00             |
| 11 South Africa   | UNDP       | Conservation of Oceanic Sea-birds in South African Waters   | 0.025                                    | 12/22/00             |
| 12 Vanuatu  | UNDP       | Facilitating and Strengthening Resource Management Initiatives of Traditional Landholders for Biodiversity Conservation   | 0.025                                    | 11/06/00             |
| 13 Venezuela  | World Bank | Dhekuana Nonoodo - Biodiversity Conservation  | 0.025                                    | 11/14/00             |



| <b>Country</b>                            | <b>IA</b>  | <b>Project Title</b>  | <b>GEF Allocation<br/>(US\$ million)</b> | <b>Approval Date</b> |
|---|------------|---|--|----------------------|
| <b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b>         |            |   | <b>0.325</b>                             |                      |
| <b><u>Climate Change</u></b>              |            |   |  |                      |
| 14 Iran                                   | UNDP       | Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Industry Sector  | 0.025                                    | 10/27/00             |
| 15 Kenya                                  | World Bank | Ormat Olkaria III Geothermal Power Development  | 0.025                                    | 12/06/00             |
| 16 Vanuatu                                | World Bank | EFATE Geothermal Project  | 0.025                                    | 12/06/00             |
| <b>Sub total for Climate Change</b>       |            |   | <b>0.075</b>                             |                      |
| <b><u>Multiple Focal Areas</u></b>        |            |   |  |                      |
| 17 Regional (Africa)                      | World Bank | Regional Contribution to the Integrated Land and Water Management Program for Africa (ILWM):<br>Mainstreaming Land and Water Management into Development Programs | 0.025                                    | 11/28/00             |
| <b>Sub total for Multiple Focal Areas</b> |            |   | <b>0.025</b>                             |                      |
| <b><u>Grand Total</u></b>                 |            |   | <b>0.425</b>                             |                      |

ANNEX E: PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY – PDF B, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2000

| Country  | IA         | Project Title  | GEF Allocation<br>(US\$ million) | Approval Date |
|--|------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------|
| <b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>   |            |  |                                  |               |
| 1 Regional (Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal) | World Bank | The Kijani Initiative  | 0.350                            | 11/29/00      |
| 2 Armenia  | World Bank | Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction   | 0.210                            | 11/09/00      |
| 3 Guinea   | World Bank | Guinean Coastal Zone Integrated Management and Preservation of Biodiversity                | 0.350                            | 12/18/00      |
| 4 Jamaica  | World Bank | Cockpit Country Conservation   | 0.160                            | 11/30/00      |
| 5 Korea DPR  | UNDP       | Conservation of Globally Significant Wetlands  | 0.350                            | 12/14/00      |
| 6 Malaysia   | UNDP       | Conservation of Biodiversity in the Marine Parks of Peninsular Malaysia                    | 0.150                            | 12/14/00      |
| 7 Russian Federation   | World Bank | Fire Management in High Biodiversity Value Forests in the Amur and Sikhote-Alin Ecoregions | 0.250                            | 11/30/00      |
| 8 St. Lucia  | World Bank | Coastal/Wetland Ecosystem Conservation and Sustainable                                     | 0.110                            | 11/29/00      |
| <b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b>  |            |  | <b>1.930</b>                     |               |

| <b>Country</b>   | <b>IA</b>  | <b>Project Title</b>   | <b>GEF Allocation<br/>(US\$ million)</b> | <b>Approval Date</b> |
|--|------------|--|--|----------------------|
| <b><u>Climate Change</u></b>                                       |            |  |  |                      |
| 9 Belarus  | UNDP       | Reducing Barriers to Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigation through the Use of Wood Waste for Municipal heat and Hot Water              | 0.245                                    | 12/15/00             |
| 10 Cameroon  | World Bank | Household Energy   | 0.180                                    | 12/12/00             |
| 11 Ecuador   | World Bank | Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization Technical Assistance (PERPTAL)  | 0.350                                    | 11/06/00             |
| 12 India   | UNDP       | Energy Efficiency Improvement in Steel Rolling Sector  | 0.280                                    | 12/14/00             |
| 13 Mali  | World Bank | Household Energy and Universal Rural Access Project  | 0.260                                    | 11/29/00             |
| 14 Nicaragua   | UNDP       | Productive Uses of Hydro-electricity on a Small Scale  | 0.225                                    | 12/18/00             |
| <b>Sub total for Climate Change</b>                                |            |  | <b>1.540</b>                             |                      |
| <b><u>International Waters</u></b>                                 |            |  |  |                      |
| 15 Regional (Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa) | World Bank | Regional Project to Control Infestation and Translocation of Aquatic Weeds   | 0.350                                    | 11/30/00             |
| 16 Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia)                                  | World Bank | Development of a Regional Marine Electronic Highway in the East Asia Seas with a First Phase in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore | 0.350                                    | 11/06/00             |
| 17 Bulgaria  | World Bank | Wetland Restoration and Pollution Reduction Project  | 0.350                                    | 11/09/00             |
| 18 Russian Federation  | World Bank | Reduction of Nutrient Discharges and Methane Emissions in Rostov-on Don  | 0.324                                    | 11/29/00             |
| <b>Sub total for International Waters</b>                          |            |  | <b>1.374</b>                             |                      |
| <b><u>Multiple Focal Areas</u></b>                                 |            |  |  |                      |
| 19 Regional (Ethiopia, Djibouti)                                   | UNEP       | Integrated Sustainable Management of Transboundary Environmental Resources in Southwestern Djibouti and                              | 0.294                                    | 11/30/00             |
| 20 Niger   | World Bank | Community-based Integrated Ecosystem Management Program  | 0.350                                    | 11/05/00             |
| 21 Rwanda  | World Bank | Integrated Protection and Management of Critical Ecosystem   | 0.350                                    | 11/06/00             |
| <b>Sub total for Multiple Focal Areas</b>                          |            |  | <b>0.994</b>                             |                      |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   |            |  | <b>5.838</b>                             |                      |

ANNEX F: ENABLING ACTIVITIES UNDER EXPEDITED PROCEDURES, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2000

| Country                           | IA         | Project Title   | GEF Allocation |                | Approval Date |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                   |            |   | IA Fees        | (US\$ million) |               |
| <b><u>Biodiversity</u></b>        |            |   |                |                |               |
| 1 Armenia                         | UNDP       | Assessment of Priority Capacity Building Needs for Biodiversity and Establishment of CHM Structures (Additional Financing)                                    | 0.021          | 0.143          | 12/20/00      |
| 2 Bulgaria                        | UNDP       | Needs Assessment and CHM Establishment  | 0.038          | 0.250          | 12/20/00      |
| 3 Central African Republic        | UNDP       | Capacity-building Needs Assessment for the Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan and Second National Report to COP of CBD          | 0.041          | 0.271          | 12/11/00      |
| 4 Estonia                         | UNEP       | Assessment of Capacity-building needs for Biodiversity and Participation in Clearing House Mechanism  | 0.054          | 0.284          | 10/27/00      |
| 5 Macedonia                       | World Bank | National Strategy and Action Plan of Biological and Landscape Diversity, National Report, Clearing House Mechanism, and Assessment of Capacity Building Needs | 0.054          | 0.337          | 12/11/00      |
| 6 Moldova                         | World Bank | Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity   | 0.054          | 0.300          | 11/30/00      |
| 7 Yemen                           | UNDP       | Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in Biodiversity   | 0.015          | 0.100          | 11/30/00      |
| <b>Sub total for Biodiversity</b> |            |   | <b>0.277</b>   | <b>1.685</b>   |               |

| Country                             | IA         | Project Title   | GEF Allocation |                | Approval Date |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                     |            |   | IA Fees        | (US\$ million) |               |
| <b><u>Climate Change</u></b>        |            |   |                |                |               |
| 8 Burkina Faso                      | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 11/08/00      |
| 9 Cape Verde                        | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 10/27/00      |
| 10 Mali                             | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 10/27/00      |
| 11 Mongolia                         | World Bank | Technology Needs Assessment in Energy Sector  | 0.015          | 0.098          | 11/08/00      |
| 12 Niger                            | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 11/15/00      |
| 13 Panama                           | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 12/15/00      |
| 14 Seychelles                       | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 11/15/00      |
| 15 Thailand                         | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 10/27/00      |
| 16 Togo                             | UNDP       | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 0.100          | 10/27/00      |
| 17 Venezuela                        | UNDP       | Support for the Preparation of the First National Communication on Climate Change               | 0.054          | 0.350          | 11/28/00      |
| <b>Sub total for Climate Change</b> |            |   | <b>0.189</b>   | <b>1.248</b>   |               |

| <b>Country</b>  | <b>IA</b> | <b>Project Title</b> | <b>IA Fees</b> | <b>GEF Allocation<br/>(US\$ million)</b> | <b>Approval Date</b> |
|---|-----------|----------------------|----------------|--|----------------------|
| <b><u>Outstanding Fees from November 2000 Council Approval</u></b>  |           |                      |                |  |                      |
| 18 Regional (Cook Islands,<br>Federated States of<br>Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati,<br>Marshall Islands, Nauru,<br>Samoa, Solomon Islands,<br>Tuvalu, Vanuatu) | UNDP      | Enabling Activity    | 0.150          |  | 07/27/00             |
| 19 Indonesia  | UNDP      | Enabling Activity    | 0.015          |  | 08/01/00             |
| 20 Peru   | UNDP      | Enabling Activity    | 0.015          |  | 07/19/00             |
| 21 Philippines  | UNDP      | Enabling Activity    | 0.015          |  | 08/08/00             |
| 22 Senegal  | UNDP      | Enabling Activity    | 0.015          |  | 08/16/00             |
| <b><u>Sub total for Outstanding Fees from November 2000 Council Approval:</u></b>   |           |                      | <b>0.210</b>   |  |                      |

| Country   | IA                  | Project Title | GEF Allocation  |                | Approval Date |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---|----------------|---------------|
|   |                     |               | IA Fees   | (US\$ million) |               |
| <b><u>Outstanding Fees from July 2000 Intersessional Council Approval</u></b> |                     |               |   |                |               |
| 23  | Antigua and Barbuda | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 04/01/00      |
| 24  | Azerbaijan          | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 04/01/00      |
| 25  | Bolivia             | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 06/01/00      |
| 26  | Egypt               | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.007          | 06/01/00      |
| 27  | El Salvador         | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 04/01/00      |
| 28  | Georgia             | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 06/01/00      |
| 29  | Sudan               | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 04/01/00      |
| 30  | Uzbekistan          | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 06/01/00      |
| 31  | Yemen               | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas) | 0.015          | 04/01/00      |
| <b>Sub total for Outstanding Fees from July 2000 Intersessional Council</b>   |                     |               |   | <b>0.127</b>   |               |
| <b><u>Outstanding Fees from December 1999 Council Approval</u></b>            |                     |               |   |                |               |
| 32  | Colombia            | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity  | 0.054          | 06/01/99      |
| 33  | Madagascar          | UNDP          | Climate Change Enabling Activity  | 0.054          | 06/01/99      |
| <b>Sub total for Outstanding Fees from December 1999 Council Approval</b>     |                     |               |   | <b>0.108</b>   |               |
| <b><u>Grand Total</u></b>   |                     |               |   | <b>0.911</b>   | <b>2.933</b>  |