



Global Environment Facility

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INTERSESSIONAL WORK PROGRAM PROPOSED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL

SECRETARIAT SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

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WORK PROGRAM

1. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO), after reviewing the conclusions and recommendations of the bilateral review meetings with the implementing Agencies, proposes to the Council for its consideration and approval a Work Program consisting of 8 new project proposals:

- a) Biodiversity: \$ 39.980 million (3 Projects)
- b) Climate Change \$ 11.000 million (2 Projects)
- c) International Waters \$ 9.947 million (1 Project)
- d) Ozone Depletion \$ 6.519 million (2 projects)

2. The proposed work program has a proposed allocation of \$ 67.446 million in GEF financing out of a total cost of 343.98 million (see Annex A for details). Two of the projects - the *Estonia: Program for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances*, and the *Uruguay: Landfill Methane Recovery Demonstration* project, are medium-sized projects being submitted to Council for approval because they both exceed the CEO's approval limit of \$ 750,000.

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 for full projects would amount to \$ 2.626 billion (see Annex B for details). With respect to MSPs approved by the CEO under expedited procedures, 3 biodiversity and 5 climate change projects were approved for a total allocation of \$ 2.219 million and \$3.407 million respectively during this reporting period of October to December 1999 (see Annex C). These approvals bring to 67 the total number of MSPs approved to date, with a total GEF allocation of \$41.784 million.

4. From October to December 1999, the Project Preparation and Development Facility (PDF) supported 16 PDF As amounting to \$ 0.382 million approved by the Implementing Agencies for a cumulative total of \$ 4.325 million. During this same period the CEO approved 18 PDF Block Bs for a total of \$5.073 million for a cumulative total of \$43.229 million (see Annexes B, D and E for details).

5. GEF support for Enabling Activities to date covers 125 countries for biodiversity and 133 countries for climate change (activities for 101 countries were approved under the expedited procedures). The most recent activities approved by the CEO during this reporting period (October to December 1999) were 5 projects with a total GEF financing of \$1.10 million (see Annex F for details). Eighty of the recipient countries had submitted national biodiversity reports as of December 31, 1999. Twenty-

three countries had submitted their first national communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

6. No targeted research projects are included in this Work Program.

7. At its May 1999, meeting, the Council approved the introduction and use of a fee-based system in FY00 to cover and reimburse the project implementation costs incurred by an Implementing Agency in respect of GEF projects¹ and applicable to all projects approved from July 1, 1999. For projects submitted in the current Work Program, the GEF Secretariat negotiated fees with each of the Implementing Agencies in accordance with agreed reference fee levels and project cost variables. The fees applying to the Work Program are listed in Annex A. The MSPs and Enabling Activities approved under expedited procedures since October 1999 are identified in Annex C and Annex F, along with the applicable fees.

OPERATIONAL SUMMARY

8. The current work program includes several innovative projects but raises no policy issues, consistent with procedures for Intersessional Work Programs. The projects proposed have been developed in accordance with the principles and programs set out in the Operational Strategy. This 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.

CONFORMITY WITH PROJECT REVIEW CRITERIA

Evidence of Country Ownership

9. Evidence of country ownership is demonstrated in variety of ways. Most of the projects will be implemented in partnership with government departments and, in many projects, governments have already committed substantial resources to fund baseline activities. The biodiversity projects are specifically designed to respond to country priorities established through the national biodiversity action plans.

Replicability

10. Building replicability into the design of GEF projects responds to an important GEF principle. In this work program, there are several examples of innovative approaches and technologies with potential for replication.

11. In the *Indonesia: West Java/Jakarta Environmental Management* project, a project to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, two specific measures will be implemented in order to maximize the replicability and transfer of experience. First, an Advisory Board of internationally recognized waste management / composting experts will be established. This Board will oversee the technical reviews and project reports. The Board would meet at all conferences expected to be hosted by the Government of Indonesia on an annual or bi-annual basis.

¹ *Proposal for a Fee-Based System for Funding GEF Project Implementation*, GEF/C.13/11

Second, an independent scientific review committee would be established (and funded with GEF support) to review composting activities in Indonesia. They would carry out quality tests and randomly review sites of compost application and production. This committee would have a strong presence from Indonesia's prestigious Agricultural University at Bogor (which already has considerable research expertise in the area of compost). The committee would also have representation from the agricultural community and compost marketing association and government and supported by the Project Secretariat.

12. The project concept has broad potential for replication. A separate technical assistance contract will be provided through the scientific community (Indonesia has excellent agricultural research centers) to randomly test compost quality, and verify the independent audit reviews of carbon emissions reductions and compost use. They will also assist with market development and dissemination of the project results. Further, an international bi-annual Composting Conference will be established in Indonesia. Under this contract the nascent compost (and vermicomposting) marketing association will be assisted, as will independent local NGOs to provide community education and verification of composting activities.

13. The *Regional: Maloti-Drakensberg Conservation and Development* project is located in the transboundary highlands of high biodiversity and cultural value along the borders of Lesotho and KwaZulu Natal, Eastern Cape and the Orange Free State, South Africa. This area lies within one of the 200 Global Ecoregions proposed by World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); it has been designated as an Afromontane Regional Center of Endemism, and is proposed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and Peace Park. The Lesotho highlands Endemic Bird Area, including the higher mountains of the Maloti and Drakensberg ranges, is one of Africa's key sites for threatened bird species. This project for Lesotho-South Africa represents a transboundary peace park. Such a concept has potential for replication, especially in areas which are reconstructing after a period of civil strife or war. The project will through outreach seek to disseminate this message and encourage replication.

14. The *Uruguay: Landfill Methane Recovery Demonstration* project has broad replication potential. It is being viewed as a pilot project by the government of Uruguay and will be used to facilitate similar projects in Uruguay and in the Latin America and Caribbean region. An Information Dissemination and Replication Plan has been proposed including Consultative Workshops, Dissemination Workshops, Information Events and Public Awareness. Bilateral trust funds will be approached to fund an independent evaluation and support the proposed replication plan.

Sustainability of Projects

15. In biodiversity, recurrent cost financing is essential for project sustainability beyond the GEF financed project. In the climate change area, barrier removal projects continue to address sustainability through support for the creation of financing mechanisms, new institutions and demonstrations. In this work program two biodiversity projects - for Ecuador and for Trinidad and Tobago - address the issue of sustainability through establishment of trust funds while the Lesotho/South Africa project addresses the

issue through the establishment of alternative livelihoods which diversify the income generating capacities of local rural populations.

16. The proposed project in Ecuador is aimed at protecting the unique biodiversity of global importance in the Galapagos Islands from invasive species. Invasive species control requires long-term sustained efforts. Therefore, innovative interventions for the prevention and control of these species to be implemented under the project need to be sustained beyond the six year life of the project. To do this, a trust fund would be established to provide long-term financing for this and other priority resource management issues identified on the management plan for the Galapagos National Park. The GEF contribution of \$5 million leverage an additional \$10 million from international organizations and the private sector to capitalize the trust fund.

17. In the *Indonesia: West Java/Jakarta Environmental Management* project, Initial GEF contributions are tied directly to the first tranche of the World Bank Adaptable Program Loan (APL 1) reducing one million tons of carbon emissions at a cost of \$3/ton of carbon in the first year. To ensure program effectiveness, the World Bank project and the GEF component are directly linked to ensure they remain complimentary and mutually supportive. Also, as part of the APL 1, the project will build on pilot experience, and support detailed planning for the replication and dissemination of project results. Subsequent GEF contributions will be endorsed by the GEF CEO in APL 2 and 3, and would be tied to carbon emission and programmatic targets as defined in the project document. The project has the direct financial support from the national, and municipal governments and the private sector partner, and a commitment letter to purchase electricity at 2.75 cents/kWh from the electricity authority.

Conformity with GEF Public Involvement Policy

18. The biodiversity projects availed of PDF-B preparation grants and allocated significant amounts of these grants to conduct community consultations and national workshops. The results of these consultations are documented in various sections of the project briefs (e.g., Annex 1 – Ecuador). In general, project teams identified the key stakeholders and engaged in various types of consultations, such as meetings with “waste pickers” and municipality representatives in the two climate change projects in Indonesia and Uruguay.

19. Separate descriptions of national and regional NGO consultations are provided in the biodiversity projects. For example, the Lesotho/South Africa project conducted regional NGO consultations and some 12 to 20 community meetings during preparation. A permanent discussion forum will be set up in the Galapagos in Ecuador as a venue for continued feedback from affected communities. In Trinidad and Tobago, community consultative committees will be organized and local leaders will be appointed as honorary wardens of the park.

20. Co-execution arrangements between the government and local NGOs provides another example of how stakeholder participation is strengthened in projects. In Ecuador, the government co-executing agency is the Charles Darwin Foundation, which has a long-standing commitment to scientific and outreach activities in the area. The Trinidad and Tobago Manatee Conservation Trust is the partner NGO that purchased the

northern section of the Manzanilla area and will be co-managing the project with government. Additionally, the community councils will be given the authority to define their own sub-projects and enforce sanctions to control use of resources within their community boundaries.

21. The two landfill projects in Indonesia and Uruguay, will not only provide global benefits in the form of avoided methane emissions, but will also support a growing informal waste collection and recycling sector. In the case of Indonesia, the project will benefit a potentially large group of farmer beneficiaries through affordable application of organic farming. Such project benefits are communicated to end users through various forms of built-in mechanisms such as awareness and education campaigns. More importantly, the projects are fully supported by the municipalities wherein the wastes are collected and processed, including significant cost sharing from municipality budgets and the local private sector.

Indicators, Monitoring, and Evaluation

22. The identification of relevant indicators of impact, and the establishment of an appropriate monitoring and evaluation plan at the project level will ensure that global environmental benefits from GEF investments will be achieved. Projects in this work program have been scrutinized for conformity to the GEF monitoring and evaluation guidelines and the inclusion of best practices from previous and ongoing GEF projects.

23. Of special note is the Indonesian project. Three broad mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating - and disseminating - the results of compost activities will be used: (i) an independent scientific team with input from the Agricultural University at Bogor will be retained to monitor compost quality, to verify greenhouse gas emission reductions, and to identify new markets (this group will also be assisted by the compost / vermicomposting marketing association which already exists), (ii) both government and independent project financed auditors will review invoices, compost production, and distribution of compost credits, and (iii) each local government will be required to have extensive public consultations every year, leading towards the preparation of an annual "State of the Environment" report which will include data on how much compost was produced in the city and where it went.

24. The World Bank Task team has prepared a draft Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for the Uruguay project, the major focus being on monitoring project implementation. GEF is specifically interested in ensuring that carbon emission reductions are achieved and that project lessons can be broadly replicated elsewhere. The team has agreed to involve a third party expert that will be satisfactory to the Uruguay project team to review and oversee carbon emissions reductions and project performance. Bilateral Trust Funds will be approached to provide additional funding.

Private Sector Involvement

25. Almost all the projects in this work program involve the private sector as providers of technology, goods and services - typically awarded in competitive bidding processes where they respond to requests for proposals or where they co-finance specific components of project activities like tourism.

26. This is specifically the case with the Lesotho/South Africa and Trinidad and Tobago projects which have strong private sector tourism components and the Indonesia and Uruguay climate change projects where the private sector will play an important role in providing goods and services. With tourism being an important component of the Maloti-Drakensberg project for Lesotho-South Africa, the role of the private sector is envisaged to be critical. The different levels of development on two sides of the border mean that very different strategies will need to be designed for each country.

27. The compost component (GEF supported) of the Indonesian project is expressly designed to maximize private sector involvement. This is accomplished through the mechanism of compost credit distribution. Funds will be allocated to any business that registers as either a compost producer or user. The system is very simple and promotes a wide range of business sizes. This was designed to promote a natural "evolution" of compost businesses. For example there are no dictates on size or process controls -- other than quality and local environmental (nuisance) controls. Compost producers will be encouraged to move towards the most efficient method of production, e.g. larger scale or smaller localized facilities. The GEF supported objective is simply to maximize the amount of compost produced -- this is consistent with local governments as well. The assurances of compost credit availability will enable the private sector to make capital investments since they know that these can be recouped through sale of compost.

28. ABORGAMA, S.A., the current private operator of the Uruguay landfill, will assume responsibility for operating the methane recovery project efficiently, will take part in training activities, and will support project performance monitoring activities. ABORGAMA will provide \$100,000 cash to the project. Additionally, they were actively involved in initial demonstration activities that were widely promoted in local media.

Coordination and Cooperation

29. This work program contains projects that exemplify various forms of collaboration among stakeholders. Several projects like the South Africa/Lesotho project, and the Trinidad and Tobago projects enlist the cooperation of disadvantaged groups which represent the most vulnerable sub-sectors of society. The participation of disadvantaged populations, such as indigenous groups and women, will be assured through targeted interventions. Mechanisms for ensuring community participation are built into some of the projects' implementation structure. *The Indonesia: West Java/Jakarta Environmental Management* project will ensure participation of farmers in sustainable land management. Several projects will be executed by non-governmental institutions that will work closely with national and local government agencies.

30. The broad scope, and multi-jurisdictional nature of this project require a concerted and long term effort - with investment finance, assistance in practical management methods, and complementary research activities. This project will require a partnership between GOI, the community, and various bilateral and multi-lateral agencies (e.g. World Bank, ADB, OECF, USAID and GTZ). This partnership is already being strengthened and led by participating local governments e.g. the Bandung CDS. The project will also facilitate international linkages between secondary schools for the design and monitoring of the project's performance indicators (making them more relevant).

31. Uruguay has approximately 40 solid waste disposal sites distributed throughout the country. The situation, however, is far from adequate, with the majority of solid wastes disposed in open-air dumps. In 1995, the Ministry of Housing, Land Management, and Environment (MVOTMA) carried out a sectoral analysis of solid waste management in Uruguay, which concluded with a commitment to evaluate, strengthen, and improve solid waste management. Completion of this study was assisted by UNDP, the World Health Organization, and the Federal Republic of Germany.

APPROPRIATENESS OF GEF FINANCING

Incremental Costs

32. 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 67 million has leveraged contributions to total project costs of about \$75 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.

LAND DEGRADATION

33. The GEF Council in December 1999 approved an action plan to enhance GEF support for activities in the area of land degradation as it relates to the GEF focal areas. Several projects in this work program have components which address land degradation.

34. The *Regional: Maloti/Drakensburg Conservation and Development* project between South Africa and Lesotho is located in the Drakensberg mountains where the issues of land degradation is a major concern due to overgrazing. This project will among other things look into the specific issue of sustainable land management that will balance ecological stability with resource use in this mountainous region.

35. The *Trinidad and Tobago: Protected Areas and Wildlife Management* project addresses the issue of land degradation through the implementation of improved natural resources management practices to halt and eventually reverse the trend of environmental degradation through the introduction of innovative and socially compatible management practices to accompany the proposed institutional reforms.

36. The issue of ecosystem restoration of degraded land and soils will also be addressed by the Indonesian project *on Indonesia: West Java/Jakarta Environmental Management Project* which proposes to introduce a system of composting that will convert urban waste into compost which will be used by farmers to increase their food production while also restoring soil fertility and degraded land.

THE INTEGRATED LAND AND WATER INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA

37. The project: *Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem* is the first example of a GEF project in support of the Heads of Agencies' Land and Water Initiative for Africa, and supplements a coordinated effort their Agencies to address land/water issues. In sub-saharan west Africa, there is a plannedrough a series of complementary OP #9 projects (Senegal River Basin, PDF-B - WB, Niger River Basin, PDF-B - UNDP, Volta River Basin, PDF-B - UNEP, Fouta Djallon Highlands, PDF-A - UNEP).

38. Reversing land degradation trends and resolving water uses conflicts in the Sahel, while extremely difficult undertakings, represent global social and environmental priorities. The fragile freshwater ecosystems of the Lake Chad Basin are on the verge of collapse or already lost, threatening the livelihoods of entire populations. Conflicting and growing demands for water may hinder the Lake's natural resilience, and this globally unique system could be permanently damaged. The proposal addresses these complex issues with the aim to support national policy and legislation reforms, the adoption of best practices and replication of successful demonstrations, and the mobilization of investment resources for the implementation of identified priority remedial/preventive measures.

CLIMATE CHANGE PORTFOLIO

39. This Work Program includes only one full size climate project and one medium-sized climate project. The small number of climate projects, as discussed at the last Council meeting, continues to be a concern and will be further explored with the Implementing Agencies. There are some promising developments including considerable interest from the regional development banks in climate projects, the approval of PDF-B for the proposed renewable energy partnership with China, and the new windows for climate projects provided by OP #11 on transport and (shortly) OP #12 on integrated ecosystem management. On the other hand, more than 15 climate projects have been in the pipeline for two years or more, and there is a need to clarify how many of these are likely to mature soon as full projects.

OZONE DEPLETION PORTFOLIO

40. The proposed inclusion of the Estonia and the Kazakhstan ODS phase-out projects to the GEF work program marks an important milestone. The interventions are designed to address crucial ODS phase out needs in the private sectors of the only two eligible countries that have yet to receive GEF support for ODS phase-out measures.

41. The addition of the two projects will increase the number of countries receiving GEF support in the ozone focal area to 16. With a total ozone focal area work program allocation below \$150 million, the GEF has leveraged private investments amounting to more than US\$ 200 million. This will enable compliance of all GEF recipients with the control provisions of the Montreal Protocol over the next months. According to official data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, total consumption of Annex A and B substances in the countries receiving GEF support

Project Summaries

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Regional (Lesotho and South Africa): Maloti-Drakensberg Conservation and Development (World Bank) GEF: \$17.10m; Total: \$45.40m

The Maloti-Drakensberg transfrontier area encompasses distinct landscape and biological diversity. It is quite rich in species and high in endemism. Excessive livestock grazing, crop cultivation on steep slopes, uncontrolled burning, alien invading species and human encroachment threatens this asset. The GEF objective is to counter these threats and conserve this globally significant biodiversity in a transfrontier mountain range, managed collaboratively as a proposed transfrontier conservation and development area. The project takes a regional and ecosystem approach to conservation and development, and serves to promote biodiversity conservation through linkages with community development based on realization of the region's high potential for nature-based tourism. Joint management and collaboration will lead to capacity building and exchange of expertise and experience from South Africa's well-managed park systems and community conservation programs to assist Lesotho in developing its border conservation areas.

Expected project outputs after five years of implementation: (a) Strategic Environmental Assessment including biodiversity assessment; (b) conservation planning enhanced; (c) tourism infrastructure and planning installed; (d) protected area management planning and conservation management enhanced; (e) community involvement and partnership supported; (f) capacity building undertaken; and (g) transfrontier co-operation drafted, negotiated and installed.

Ecuador: Control of Invasive Species in the Galapagos Archipelago (UNDP) GEF: \$18.68 m; Total: \$41.54 m

The project is aimed at building the capacity of Ecuadorian institutions responsible for the conservation of biodiversity of global importance in the Galapagos islands. The project specifically seeks : (a) to prevent invasive species colonization by improving inspection and quarantine system; (b) demonstrate cost-effective methods of preventing, controlling, and mitigating the impacts of invasive species through pilot projects; (c) build capacity for targeted research on invasive species threats and mitigation measures; (d) establish a sub-account within an existing foundation to cover the long-term recurrent costs of invasive species prevention and control; and (e) build awareness in Galapagos and the Ecuadorian mainland on the problem of invasive species and biodiversity conservation.

The expected outputs of the project are: (a) establishment of a coordinated inspection and quarantine system for the Galapagos to minimize colonization by invasive species; (b) establishment of adaptive management mechanisms to develop cost-effective bio-invasion control measures; (c) implementation of pilot projects to demonstrate innovative measures to control and eradicate invasive species; (d) establishment of an

endowment, as sub-account, in an existing foundation to provide long-term funding for the prevention and elimination of invasive species on Galapagos; (e) improved awareness among local stakeholders about invasive species and increased involvement of local stakeholders in invasive species control and prevention; and (f) development of a planning framework to ensure that sectoral development activities are consistent with efforts to prevent and control invasive species, and biodiversity conservation.

Trinidad and Tobago: Protected Areas and Wildlife Management (World Bank)
GEF: \$4.2m Total: \$16.8m

The project objective is to safeguard the globally significant biodiversity in Trinidad and Tobago's critical ecosystems through conservation and sustainable management. These ecosystems are being threatened by a number of factors, mainly anthropic ones.

Therefore, the project intends to address these issues by: (i) the effective management of critical ecosystems; (ii) supporting the involvement of local communities in the conservation of biodiversity; and (iii) promoting the sustainable use of resources through the participatory development and implementation of strategies and action plans.

Specifically, the project will:

- Strengthen the key institutions with responsibility for protected areas management;
- Create a system of protected areas with decentralized management systems;
- Establish a framework for community development and participation in the management of the proposed protected areas, and for the sustainable use of natural resources in the surrounding areas, including conservation of biodiversity.

Expected project outputs: (1) Key institutions with responsibility for protected areas management will be strengthened; (2) A system of protected areas with a decentralized management system will be established; (3) A framework for community development and participation in the management of the protected areas and for the sustainable use of natural resources in the surrounding areas will be established.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Indonesia: West Java And Jakarta Environmental Management (World Bank)
GEF: \$10.0m; Total: \$27.0m

Indonesia's urban areas generate 55,000 tonnes of solid waste per day. Waste disposal is among the worst in the Asia region. Only 50-60% is collected, and most landfill sites are open dumps. Service is worse in poor areas, where most waste is dumped in canals or vacant lots, or burned. Poor solid waste management degrades local waterways and is the largest source of particulate air pollution in urban areas. It is a major contributor to respiratory ailments, diseases such as Dengue Fever, and localized flooding. Anaerobic waste decomposition in landfills and water courses is also a significant source of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Expected project outputs after nine years of implementation: The West Java and Jakarta Environmental Management Program (WJJEMP) will improve waste management and other environmental aspects of this region's urban areas. Its proposed GEF component – a community-based organic waste compost scheme – would pilot an innovative, environmentally sound and potentially cost-effective alternative method of organic waste

management. It would separate organic waste and convert it to compost by a process of aerobic decomposition. The compost would be sold to farmers as a soil enrichment product. Diverting organic waste from landfills will avoid the production of methane gas, and so cost-effectively reduce Indonesia's GHG emissions. If successful, the system will be a replicable in other Indonesia cities and developing countries.

Uruguay: Landfill Methane Recovery Demonstration (World Bank) GEF: \$1.00m; Total: \$4.05m

The Project's primary objective is to eliminate the emission of 18,962 tons of methane from the municipal landfill of Las Rosas in Maldonado. The project builds a methane recovery system upon the existing landfill and produces electricity to be sold the national grid, owned by UTE. The Project's second objective is to create local capacity for properly managing a landfill gas recovery project as part of Uruguay's action plan for improving municipal solid waste management and to draw lessons for replication elsewhere in Uruguay and Latin America. A third goal is to raise public awareness about methane recovery within the context of Uruguay's climate change response strategy.

Expected project outputs after three years of implementation: Reduction of carbon emissions from landfill gas 129,147 tC.

INTERNATIONAL WATERS

Regional (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria): Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem (UNDP/WB) GEF: \$9.95m; Total: \$13.08m

The extensive Lake Chad Basin is experiencing progressive degradation as processes of desertification and environmental change are accelerated by human demands for the natural resources of the Basin - principally land and water. The riparian countries are unable to overcome the barriers preventing the joint management of the water and environmental resources of the basin and to address the aggregate impacts of conflicting demands. The stated long term objective of this project is to achieve global environmental benefits through improved management of the basin. Existing barriers will be overcome by enhancing collaboration and capacity building, by improving the knowledge of the natural systems, by testing solutions and new participatory approaches through on the ground demonstrations, and by identifying, and agreeing on, the main transboundary problems and related remediation/preventive actions (TDA/SAP). The project foresees a second stage, or follow up project, dedicated to the implementation of agreed measures (SAP). This program will concentrate on the transboundary elements of the long term Lake Chad Basin Strategic Plan already developed and agreed upon by the riparian countries, member states of the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

Expected project outputs: (i) An established Program Coordination Unit and nominated Lead Agencies. (ii) Enhanced regional policy initiatives and institutional frameworks to address transboundary issues. (iii) Strengthened engagement of stakeholders. (iv) A completed diagnosis of land/water transboundary issues and an improved hydrological/hydrogeological knowledge base. (v) Identified and implemented demonstration projects in the fields of: improving and expanding protected areas, particularly aquatic ecosystems; management of water demand in identified hotspots;

prevention of water pollution; floodplain management in Kamadagou-Yobe and Chari-Logone sub-basins. (vi) A program of actions for the following stage of the project (SAP) agreed upon and endorsed by governments; donor support mobilized.

OZONE DEPLETION

Estonia: Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances (UNDP/UNEP) GEF: \$0.919 m; Total: \$0.96 m

The main objective of this project is to assist Estonia in the rapid phase-out of ODS consistent with international efforts in this direction. Other CEIT countries were asked by the Implementation Committee to phase out CFCs by the year 2000, and it is unlikely that this will also apply for Estonia. The GEF proposal presented herewith would allow Estonia to phase out by 2002. Assistance to sectors representing the bulk of the consumption of ODS, would enable them to make the transition to non-ODS materials before legal supplies of ODS are discontinued. The project will also enable Estonia to meet its phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol within a realistic time frame, and to ensure availability of technical assistance to expedite the Country Programme implementation. The project targets priority ODS phase-out activities in the Refrigeration sector. It also provides modest technical assistance at the institutional levels to facilitate the implementation of the Country Programme.

Expected project outputs: (1) Assistance to sectors representing the bulk of the ODS consumption; (2) Technical assistance at the institutional level; (3) Phase-out priority in the Refrigeration Sector.

Kazakhstan: Programme for Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (UNDP/UNEP) GEF: \$5.60m; Total: \$6.35m

The objective of this project is to assist Kazakhstan in the rapid phase-out of ODS consistent with the international efforts in this direction. The project will assist Kazakhstan in meeting its phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol within a realistic time frame and ensure availability of technical assistance to expedite the implementation of the country programme. The project targets priority ODS phase-out activities in the refrigeration sector and proposes technical assistance at the institutional and enterprise levels to facilitate implementation of the country programme. The project is formulated as a framework project, comprising of a Recovery and Recycling sub-project for Refrigerants, one project aimed at elimination of ODS in the rigid foam sector, one for the flexible foam sector, one to eliminate CFC-113 in a solvent production facility, a national Halon management stockpile programme and five technical assistance and training components. The project is designed in full conformity with relevant GEF policies on cost-effectiveness, exports, ownership, financing, operational costs and financial viability as per the requirements of the GEF Operational Strategy.

Expected project outputs: Country compliance with the Montreal Protocol, phase out of 1304.9 MT ODP

ANNEX A

* **PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL**
Intersessional Work Program, January 2000

Country	IA	Project Title	PDF A	PDF B	PDF C	IA Fee	GEF Allocation (\$ million) ^a	Total Cost (\$ million) ^b
A. BIODIVERSITY								
2/1/2000 1 Regional (South Africa, Lesotho)	WB	Maloti/Drakensberg Conservation and Development Project		0.300		1.476	17.100	45.400
2/1/2000 2 Ecuador	UNDP	Control of Invasive Species in the Galapagos Archipelago	0.030	0.350		0.798	18.680	41.540
2/1/2000 3 Trinidad and Tobago	WB	Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Project				0.642	4.200	16.800
		Sub-Total	0.030	0.650	0.000	2.916	39.980	103.740
B. CLIMATE CHANGE								
2/1/2000 4 Indonesia	WB	West Java/Jakarta Environmental Management Project				0.942	10.000	27.000
5 Uruguay	WB	Landfill Methane Recovery Demonstration Project (MSP)	0.025			0.146	1.000	4.112
		Sub-Total	0.025	0.000	0.000	1.088	11.000	31.112
C. INTERNATIONAL WATERS								
6 Regional (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria)	UNDP/WB	Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem			0.347	1.457	9.947	13.077
		Sub-Total	0.000	0.000	0.347	1.457	9.947	13.077
D. OZONE DEPLETION								
7 Estonia	UNDP/UNEP	Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances (MSP)		0.068		0.146	0.919	0.964
8 Kazakhstan	UNDP/UNEP	Programme for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances		0.170		0.311	5.600	6.360
		Sub-Total	0.000	0.238	0.000	0.457	6.519	7.324
		Total	0.055	0.888	0.347	5.918	67.446	142.176

- a) "GEF Allocation" includes previous grants for project preparation (PDF A, B & Cs) but not the IA Fee.
b) "Total Cost" includes GEF Allocation and all project cofinancing

ANNEX B

CUMULATIVE GEF ALLOCATIONS TO WORK PROGRAMS AND OTHER PROJECTS
Intersessional Work Program, January 2000

A: WORK PROGRAMS

Focal Area	FY 95 - FY 97												Proposed Feb 2000	Subtotal excluding pilot phase	Total (Pilot Phase, GEF Feb 95- Feb 2000)
	Pilot Phase	Approved 1995/1997 ^a	Approved Jul 1997	Approved Nov 1997	Approved Dec 1997	Approved Mar 1998	Approved Jul 1998	Approved Oct 1998	Approved Dec 1998	Approved May 1999	Approved Dec 1999				
Biodiversity	331.810	253.340	25.200	55.340	24.460	31.830	4.730	70.610 ^b	23.930 ^b	82.090 ^b	45.143	39.980	656.653	988.463	
Climate Change	258.820	346.910	29.190	19.400	5.000	70.140	19.590	17.960	1.500	75.220	105.483	11.000	701.393	960.213	
International Waters	117.960	62.350		26.130		27.450	35.090	24.570	6.010	49.210	3.000	9.947	243.757	361.717	
Ozone Depletion	4.200	108.810	6.120			6.870		3.320		31.300	0.989	6.519	163.928	168.128	
Multi-Focal	19.900	90.060				3.210		35.130					128.400	148.300	
Sub-Total	732.690	861.470	60.510	100.870	29.460	139.500	59.410	151.590	31.440	237.820	154.615	67.446	1,894.131	2,626.821	
B. OTHER PROJECTS											3Q-99	4Q-99			
Enabling Activities - Expedited		17.170	5.350	5.300	2.790	2.480	4.570	1.740	2.910	0.972	2.123	1.100	46.505	46.505	
Medium-Sized Projects - Expedited							6.040	4.120 ^c	4.960	2.958	18.080	5.626	41.784	41.784	
PDF A								2.500 ^d	0.390	0.372	0.681	0.382	4.325	4.325	
PDF B								22.280 ^e	3.140	4.180	8.556	5.073	43.229	43.229	
Sub-Total	0.000	17.170	5.350	5.300	2.790	2.480	10.610	30.640	11.400	8.482	29.440	12.181	135.843	135.843	
Total	732.690	878.640	65.860	106.170	32.250	141.980	70.020	182.230	42.840	246.302	184.055	79.627	2,029.974	2,762.664	

^a Excluding PDFs; starting March 1997, PDFs included in GEF allocation

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

^c Cumulative allocation to medium-sized projects from August 1997 to June 1998

^d Cumulative PDF A allocation from 1995 to August 1998

^e Cumulative PDF B and C allocations from 1995 to June 1998

ANNEX C

MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS UNDER EXPEDITED PROCEDURES
(for the reporting period October to December 1999)

Country	IA	Approval Date	Project Title	IA Fee	GEF Allocation (\$ million)
A. Biodiversity					
Indonesia	WB	10/20/99	Conservation of Elephant Landscapes in Aceh	0.146	0.742
Nepal	UNDP	11/15/99	Upper Mustang Biodiversity Project	0.146	0.728
Regional (Chile, Brazil, Mexico)	UNEP	12/22/99	An Indicator Model for Dryland Ecosystems	0.146	0.750
Sub-Total				0.438	2.219
B. Climate Change					
Regional (Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama)	UNDP	10/27/99	The Creation and Strengthening of the Capacity for Sustainable Renewable Energy Development in Central America	0.146	0.750
Egypt	UNDP	11/16/99	Introduction of Viable Electric and Hybrid-electric Bus Technology	0.146	0.749
Guatemala	UNDP	10/27/99	Renewable Energy-based Small Enterprise Development	0.146	0.408
Philippines	UNDP	10/29/99	Palawan New and Renewable Energy and Livelihood Support Project	0.146	0.750
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	WB	12/1/99	Mini-hydropower Project	0.146	0.750
Sub-Total				0.73	3.407
Total				1.168	5.626

a) IA Fee applies to only those projects approved after July 1, 1999. The Standard Fee of \$146,000 was applied to each of these eight MSPs. The GEF Allocation does not include the fee, but does include PDF A if any had been granted.

ANNEX C1

MEDIUM-SIZED PROJECTS UNDER EXPEDITED PROCEDURES*
January 1 to February 9, 2000

Country	IA	Approval Date	Project Title	IA Fee	GEF Allocation (\$ million)
A. Biodiversity					
Philippines	UNDP	1/18/00	Sustainable Management of Mt. Isarog Territories (SUMMIT)	0.146	0.750
Korea, DPR	UNDP	1/18/00	Conservation of Biodiversity at Mount Myohyang	0.146	0.750
Slovak Republic	WB	2/9/00	Central European Grasslands - Conservation and Sustainable Use	0.146	0.750
Sub-Total				0.438	2.250

* additional MSPs approved after the reporting period

ANNEX D

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY - PDF A
Council Meeting, December 1999

Country	Approval Date	Project Title	GEF Allocation (\$ million)
UNDP			
Armenia	8 Oct. 1999	Conservation of Lake Gilli	\$ 0.020
Belarus	22 Dec. 1999	Integrated Natural Resources and Management Plan for the Pripyet River Floodplans	\$ 0.025
Chile	23 Dec. 1999	Biodiversity Conservation of the Cantillana Highlands	\$ 0.025
Haiti	8 Oct. 1999	Integrating Guidance for the Conservation of Globally Significant Biodiversity into Development Plans for the Northeast of Haiti	\$ 0.025
Indonesia	3 Nov. 1999	Conserving Biodiversity in Hilldipterocarp Forests in East Kalimantan	\$ 0.015
Kenya, Nepal, Peru, Slovakia, St. Lucia	21 Oct. 1999	Protected Areas Manager: Building Professionalism	\$ 0.025
Korea, Democratic Republic	4 Oct. 1999	Renewable Energy Development for Rural Electrification Project	\$ 0.025
Peru	18-Nov-99	Solar Enerty Financing via Barter of Coffee and Cassava Foliage Meal	\$ 0.025
Peru	13 Oct. 1999	Obtaining Biofuels and Non-wood Cellulose Fiber from Agricultural Residues/Wastes	\$ 0.023
Philippines	16 Dec. 1999	Forest Restoration and Conservation of Endemic Flora and Fauna of the Tabunan Forest, Cebu	\$ 0.025
Sub-Total			0.232
UNEP			
Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	Dec-99	Land use Change Analysis as an Approach for Investigating Biodiversity Loss and Land Degradation	0.025
Sub-Total			0.025
World Bank			
China	30-Nov-99	Lake Dianchi Aquatic Biodiversity	0.025
Brazil	1-Nov-99	Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Rehabilitation in Tabuleiro State Park	0.025
Indonesia	13-Oct-99	Komodo National Park Collaborative Management Initiative	0.025
Vietnam	3-Nov-99	Conservation of Limestone Biodiversity of Cuc Phuong-Pu Luong Range Project	0.025
Vietnam	30-Nov-99	Chu Yang Sin Nature Reserve	0.025
Sub-Total			0.125
Total			0.382

ANNEX E

Project Development Facility - PDF B
October to December 1999

Country	GEF IA	Approval Date	Project Title	GEF Allocation (\$ million)
Biodiversity				
China	ADB/WB	21-Dec-99	Songhua River Flood and Wetland Management Project	0.330
Niger	WB	20-Dec-99	Natural Resource Management in Air Tenere Reserve	0.299
Mali	WB	20-Dec-99	Community-based Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation in the Interior Delta of Niger, Mopti Region	0.326
Haiti	WB	21-Dec-99	Sustaining Conservation and Protected Areas Management	0.350
Mexico	WB	24-Nov-99	Consolidation of the Protected Areas Program	0.350
Ecuador	WB	15-Nov-99	National Protected Areas System	0.350
Cape Verde	UNDP	9-Nov-99	Conservation of Biodiversity through Integrated Participatory Community Management	0.346
Regional (China, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation)	UNEP	9-Nov-99	Conservation of the Globally Significant Wetlands and Migration Corridors Required by Siberian Cranes and Other Globally Significant Migratory Waterbirds in Asia	0.350
Syria	UNDP	8-Nov-99	Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Area Management	0.194
Papua New Guinea	UNDP	8-Nov-99	Community-based Coastal and Marine Conservation in Milne Bay Province	0.350
China	ADB/UNDP	27-Oct-99	Yunnan Comprehensive Agricultural Development and Biodiversity Conservation Project	0.350
Climate Change				
Colombia	UNDP	23-Nov-99	Industrial Co-generation in the Colombian Sugar Sector: Introducing and Applying	0.191
Global	UNEP	16-Nov-99	Solar and Wind Energy Resource Assessment	0.300
Djibouti	UNDP	16-Nov-99	Assal Geothermal Power Project	0.287
International Waters				
Regional (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal)	WB	20-Dec-99	Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Program	0.350
Regional (Burundi, Congo DR, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda)	WB/UNDP	24-Nov-99	Nile Basin Initiative - Basin-wide Shared Vision Program	0.350
Regional (Benin, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria)	UNDP	8-Nov-99	Reversing Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Niger River Basin	0.350
Regional (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation, Turkey, Ukraine)	UNDP	8-Nov-99	Nutrient Reduction Programme - Regional Project for the Black Sea	0.350
Total				5.073

ANNEX F
 ENABLING ACTIVITIES UNDER EXPEDITED PROCEDURES

Country	IA	IA Fee	GEF Allocation (\$ million)
Biodiversity			
Nicaragua*	UNDP	0.054	0.252
Sub-Total		0.054	0.252
Climate Change			
Caribbean Region (Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago)	UNDP	0.017	0.118
Malta	UNDP	0.054	0.265
Morocco	UNDP	0.025	0.140
Tonga	UNDP	0.054	0.325
Sub-Total		0.150	0.848
Total		0.204	1.100

* includes funding for Clearing House Mechanism component

PROPOSED WORK PROGRAM

A. Biodiversity

1. Regional* Maloti/Drakensberg Conservation and Development Project (WB) \$17.100 m
2. Ecuador Control of Invasive Species in the Galapagos Archipelago (UNDP) \$18.680 m
3. Trinidad and Tobago Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Project (WB) \$4.200 m

B. Climate Change

4. Indonesia West Java/Jakarta Environment Management Project (WB) \$10.000 m
5. Uruguay Landfill Methane Recovery Demonstration Project (MSP) (WB) \$1.000 m

C. International Waters

6. Regional** Reversal of Land and Water Degradation Trends in the Lake Chad Basin Ecosystem. (UNDP/WB) \$9.947 m (including a PDF C of \$0.347 m)

D. Ozone Depletion

7. Estonia Program for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances (MSP) (UNDP/UNEP) \$0.918 m
8. Kazakhstan Program for Phasing Out Ozone Depleting Substances (UNDP/UNEP) \$5.600 m

*Lesotho, South Africa

** Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, Nigeria