

*DRAFT*

**INTERNATIONAL WATERS FOCAL AREA: STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING FOR GEF-4**

**1. Introduction**

The GEF International Waters (IW) focal area addresses sustainable development challenges faced by states sharing transboundary surface, groundwater, and marine systems. These cross-border challenges range from pollution, loss of critical habitats, ship waste and alien species to overuse and conflicting uses of surface and groundwater, over-harvesting of fisheries, and adaptation to climatic fluctuations (e.g. associated droughts, floods, sea level rise, reef bleaching).

The 1995 GEF Operational Strategy recognized links between the GEF IW focal area and Agenda 21 Chapters 17 and 18 on oceans and freshwater. In support of Agenda 21 and the transition to sustainable development, the IW area also contributes to human well being and poverty eradication by sustaining livelihoods, securing food sources, promoting equitable access to water, and reducing water-related health risks as a result of its interventions. With transboundary complexities, these results take time to produce as trust and confidence must first be built among states in a bottom-up process before progress can be made on water and ocean security but does pay off in the ability to sustain collective, multi-country action.

**2. Background**

A decade of GEF experience with IW projects shows that interventions in multiple countries with regional projects are more cost-effective than individual country projects in gaining commitments to transboundary action. In addition, GEF builds trust and confidence for sovereign states working together on shared water-related concerns in order to avoid political conflicts among neighboring states and pursue joint development benefits, which has resulted in building sustainable regional institutions for collective action after GEF support ends. This strategy of using foundational processes to stimulate political commitment to collective action and then scaling up with innovative policy, legal and institutional reforms and demonstrations may take 10 years and successive projects to achieve.

During GEF 4, the GEF Council-approved mandate of utilizing integrated, ecosystem-based approaches to management of land-water systems will be continued. This GEF support places human activities at the center of the transboundary systems and bases interventions on modifying those human activities so that multiple benefits may be sustained. GEF will stimulate development of multi-agency collaboration in this focal area to meet water-related development targets agreed by the international community such as the Johannesburg targets. Partnerships among agencies will be pursued to assist them in working together more coherently within comparative advantages consistent with country priorities and the United Nations reforms currently being undertaken. Such collaboration among agencies

contributes to increased development effectiveness and synergies among GEF focal areas and is essential to mobilize the billions of dollars necessary to scale-up GEF work.

### 3. Strategic objectives

Realizing the complexity of these challenges, the difficulties that even developed states continue to have in addressing these large transboundary water systems, and the decadal time frame for results to be measurable in large systems, the GEF Operational Strategy in 1995 adopted a stepwise catalytic approach, which was reflected in the two objectives for the IW focal area. These two objectives adopted by the GEF Council remain valid today and serve as the Strategic Objectives (SOs) for GEF 4 as outlined in the following table:

Strategic Objective	Expected Impacts	Indicators
<b><i>SO-1: To foster international, multi-state cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns through more comprehensive, ecosystem-based approaches to management.</i></b>	Political commitments to multi-country cooperation supporting sustainable economic development opportunities, stability, and water-related security in transboundary water systems.	Multi-country agreements  Co-financing Goal- 1:1
<b><i>SO-2: To play a catalytic role in addressing transboundary water concerns by assisting countries to utilize the full range of technical assistance, economic, financial, regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed</i></b>	Participating states demonstrate the necessary capacity to: reduce over-exploitation of fish stocks, reduce land-based coastal pollution, and balance competing water uses in basins	Trend analysis by GEF-supported Transboundary Waters Assessment Program and additional states meet Johannesburg targets on sustainable fisheries, IWRM, and ICM compared to 2006  Co-financing Goal- 3:1

The third independent Overall Performance Study of the GEF (OPS3) in 2005 and internal reviews have documented success in use of GEF-recommended processes for achieving the first strategic objective through its special capacity building or foundational projects (equivalent to GEF enabling activities). OPS 3 reported that outcomes have been robust, targets set by the Second and Third Replenishment were exceeded, and the focal area had proven to be an effective agent for policy, legal and institutional reforms and for the creation of enabling environments. OPS 3 concluded that the IW Focal Area was ready to move from a testing and demonstration mode to scaling-up of full operations in support of agreed incremental costs of reforms, investments, and management programs needed to reduce stress on transboundary freshwater and marine systems. This transition to implementing on-the-ground reforms and stress reduction measures to meet the second Council-approved objective is the primary focus of work for International Waters during GEF 4; and with resources provided, a modest start can be made.

The Strategic Objectives proposed in December, 2006 have been simplified as a result of the Council's review comments and work by the Technical Advisory Group. The strategy for GEF 4 returns to the basics of the 1995 Operational Strategy. With existing resource constraints, focus will be placed on only a few globally significant transboundary issues in order to increase the likelihood of significant impacts.

#### **4. Strategic focus in GEF-4**

In the past, GEF has supported interventions addressing many different globally significant transboundary water concerns. With GEF 4 resources being insufficient to continue addressing all of these transboundary issues, the focal area will focus on four major transboundary water-related priorities for GEF 4. These global concerns have emerged in recent assessments such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the GEF Global International Waters Assessment as posing grave risks to transboundary water ecosystems as well as serious barriers to achieving sustainable development targets for communities. The four global concerns are:

- (a) Depletion of coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity
- (b) Nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land-based pollution of coastal waters in Large Marine Ecosystems
- (c) Overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in surface and groundwater basins
- (d) Melting of ice in high altitude basins and polar systems

As proposed in the GEF Replenishment Programming Paper (GEF/R.4/33), greater resources will be devoted during GEF 4 to on-the-ground implementation and innovative demonstration projects to meet Strategic Objective Two—perhaps 75% for implementation and demonstrations compared to 25% for foundational capacity building and targeted learning for the portfolio. While other transboundary concerns need to be addressed, GEF 4 resources will be mostly concentrated on these four concerns that represent key global water challenges. Previously supported projects addressing general cooperation on transboundary waters, oil-related ship pollution, inland fisheries, general pollution concerns in basins, transboundary wetlands, and monitoring of transboundary water systems would not be supported unless one of the programming themes is also involved.

An increased emphasis on targeted experience sharing and learning among the new and existing GEF IW projects in the portfolio is planned to improve capacity of projects to achieve objectives and to identify and replicate good practices before project completion. South-to-South experience sharing among IW projects contributes to quality enhancement for the GEF IW portfolio, development of knowledge management tools to capture good practices, and accelerated replication of good practices. With the help of its IW:LEARN program, its web-based resource center ([www.iwlearn.net](http://www.iwlearn.net)), and the GEF International Waters Task Force, this portfolio learning is an important feature of GEF programming and will be enhanced with a focus on many Africa IW operations now underway.

#### **5. Strategic Programs in GEF-4**

The following sections describe four strategic programs in the international waters focal area for GEF 4 that focus on the four priority global themes. They concentrate GEF resources on the four concerns rather than scattering the resources. The two objectives for the focal area from 1995 remain overarching SOs for GEF 4. The two SOs are applied to the programming themes to direct GEF level of effort, the outcome of which can be considered more specific application of the SOs to each strategic program. For consistency with the GEF 4 Replenishment Programming Paper, project results will be aggregated under each of the two Strategic Objectives for reporting purposes.

**STRATEGIC PROGRAM I: Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity (\$US 90-95 mil)**

***Background:***

Serious depletion of coastal and marine fish stocks and use of unselective and destructive fishing practices are threatening coastal economies and the communities depending on them as well as causing adverse impacts on biological diversity. US\$ 60 billion in international trade in marine fisheries products is at risk from this depletion as the oceans are being emptied of larger species. In addition, other substances toxic to fish, biodiversity, and humans (hazardous algal blooms and paralytic shellfish disease) are transferred across borders in ship ballast water.

The impact of decline of fish stocks and destructive practices has serious implications for loss of species and biomass of ecosystem structure, integrity and stability. Consequently, the GEF IW focal area will join forces with Biodiversity during GEF 4 to achieve cost-effective solutions. Already, 123 different states have requested GEF help to work with their neighbors in GEF IW foundational capacity building projects for almost one-half (14) of the planet's Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that are shared by developing countries in recognition of these social and economic concerns. GEF recommended processes are underway toward development of ministerially agreed collective programs of action that should benefit from use of marine protected areas (MPAs).

***Scope:***

Where capacity is built and action programs agreed, GEF will support policy, legal, and institutional reforms and multi-agency partnerships that contribute to WSSD targets for sustaining fish stocks, including regional and national-level reforms in governance, access rights, and enforcement, mostly in LMEs in order to utilize ecosystem-based approaches to assessment and management of fish stocks in these critical systems. Also supported would be investments in sustainable alternative livelihoods (such as aquaculture), habitat restoration and limited use designations (including MPAs from the Biodiversity area, especially in Asia), technical assistance, less destructive gear to reduce stress on wild fish stocks and biological diversity, and provisions of the 1995 International Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Solutions to concerns on the high seas will be pursued as will be engagement of the business community and fishing industry to develop and implement solutions and work with GEF IW projects.

A number of these interventions are appropriate for implementation within the frameworks of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM). Consistent with the ecosystem-based approach in addressing multiple stresses through ICM and linkages to upstream basin management through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), the focal area will pursue collaboration on inter-linkages among GEF focal areas (especially Biodiversity) that can sustain livelihoods, food security, and coastal habitats as a contribution to marine-related Johannesburg targets. These approaches can assist communities and states to adapt to fluctuating fish stocks and coastal climatic regimes. Where SIDS are located in LMEs with continental states, they will be supported as active participants in the GEF LME interventions as well as in areas of high seas.

Where capacity and agreement among states is not yet achieved for reducing depletion of living resources, an enabling environment for action will be created through foundational projects in states sharing a few additional LMEs and limited demonstrations addressing invasive species in ship ballast water. Targeted learning projects will be undertaken for the IW portfolio to enhance South-to-South experience sharing and learning, knowledge management (KM), and capacity building to replicate good practices.

**STRATEGIC PROGRAM II: REDUCING nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land-based pollution of coastal waters in LMEs consistent with the GPA (\$US 90-95 mil)**

***Background:***

Global assessments identify land-based pollution of coastal and marine waters and resulting eutrophication as creating economically and ecologically problematic “dead zones” of oxygen-deficient water. The problem is worsening globally and is caused by excessive levels of nitrogen and phosphorus pollution and oxygen-demanding substances from agriculture, human sewage, and industrial effluents. Recent projections forecast a doubling of nutrient loadings by 2050 in some areas such as Asia, with major impacts on communities and coastal economies. Many bilateral and multilateral programs focus on sanitation and ignore sewage and agricultural runoff which are major contributors to the growing problem that contributes to the decline of marine fisheries. As a result of projections showing major concerns developing in Asia, the GEF IW area will join forces with Land Degradation on this in East Asia.

***Scope:***

GEF will foster ecosystem-based approaches to assessment and management of LMEs that include land-based pollution and the resulting eutrophication of coastal “dead zones” in support of the GPA. Where capacity is built and collective action agreed, support will be provided for national/local policy, legal, institutional reforms to reduce land-based inputs of nitrogen and other pollutants consistent with agreed transboundary action programs and the GPA. This includes incorporation of nutrient reduction into ICM strategies. Innovative partnerships, investments and financing will be pursued (including use of revolving funds and investment funds) addressing agriculture, municipal, and industry sector pollution and for wetland restoration/enhancement (including use of locally acceptable ecological sanitation and simple treatment in support of Johannesburg targets—especially in SIDS). A focus on Asia with the Land Degradation area will be targeted to incorporate nutrient

management and cycling in agriculture. The business community will be engaged in solutions, and attention will be paid to environmental flows in rivers to ensure sustenance for downstream coastal ecosystems.

Where capacity is not yet built to address these GPA-related concerns, an enabling environment for action will be created through foundational projects for a number of new transboundary systems, and targeted learning will be undertaken for the IW portfolio to enhance South-to-South experience sharing and learning, knowledge management, and capacity building to replicate good practices.

### **STRATEGIC PROGRAM III: Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in transboundary surface and groundwater basins (\$US 110-115 mil)**

#### ***Background:***

Overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in transboundary surface and groundwater basins result in significant ecological and economic damage, reduced livelihoods for the poor, and increased political tensions among upstream and downstream states. With more frequent droughts and floods, the conflicts and water scarcity increase dramatically. Additionally, shallow groundwater over-extraction and saline intrusion along coasts are becoming major global threats to human development and environmental sustainability. Use of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) policies has been identified as the answer to balancing competing and conflicting uses of water resources to inform and consider tradeoffs between different socio-economic development objectives and ecosystem protection. Targets related to IWRM were adopted at the Johannesburg Summit. Links between IWRM in basins and ICM at downstream coasts are of pivotal importance as transboundary cooperation contributes to securing global public goods that benefit all stakeholders.

Through GEF assistance, capacity is being built in many African states through foundational projects in one dozen transboundary surface/groundwater basins to take the next steps on implementing IWRM and other modern water resource management policies to improve water security for communities, reduce conflicts among states, improve ecological flows in basins, and to adapt to fluctuating climatic regimes. Over time, these interventions contribute to improved community livelihoods, increased crop yields where unsustainable irrigation practices are used, improved environmental flows, and reduced health risks where pollutants create such risks. The global water crisis results from a crisis of governance that has to be addressed at the transboundary scale in addition to the national and local scales.

#### ***Scope:***

Where capacity is built to work jointly in transboundary surface and groundwater basins, GEF will support: the balancing of conflicting/competing water uses through application of IWRM, enhanced functioning of joint management institutions; integrated natural resources management across focal areas; groundwater being systematically incorporated into surface water management; improved flow regimes from infrastructure developed; protected water supplies; enhanced groundwater recharge, and increased resilience to fluctuating climatic regimes. Priority is also accorded to integrated approaches across GEF focal areas where multiple benefits may be generated because of inter-linkages such as with sustainable forest

management. This may entail reforestation to protect groundwater recharge areas or to control erosion and soil loss in the upper reaches of watersheds with benefits in flow regulation and the hydrological balance of upper watersheds.

A limited number of sectoral demonstration activities will be undertaken to test innovative approaches, financing, and technologies for introducing IWRM as well as to protect/enhance groundwater supplies, especially in SIDS where multiple benefits can be gained in protecting drinking water supplies; reducing coastal pollution, and adopting ICM strategies. Groundwater-related and water reuse demos in the North Africa/Middle East region would be pursued in joining forces with the GEF Land Degradation focal area.

Where capacity is not yet built, an enabling environment for IWRM will be pursued in states sharing transboundary freshwater systems. Additionally, targeted learning will be undertaken for the IW portfolio to enhance experience sharing and learning, knowledge management, and replication of good practices that contribute to sustaining livelihoods as well as food and water security.

#### **STRATEGIC PROGRAM IV. Adapting to Melting Ice in High Altitude Basins and Polar Systems (\$US 25-40 mil)**

##### ***Background:***

Ice is a dominant characteristic of frozen transboundary waters in polar and high altitude ecosystems. Recent global assessments identify significant accelerated reduction of the spatial extent and mass of polar and glacial ice, creating significant ecological and economic changes of global significance and water stress for downstream communities and downstream states in transboundary basins. The problem is worsening globally and is accelerated by global warming that affects the national productivity of goods and services of marine polar ecosystems and the ice-water balance of high altitude glacial basins. With literally billions of people depending on slow ice and snow melt for downstream water supplies, the future stability and sustainability of their cities and villages are at risk.

Adding to the stress on polar systems and downstream water supplies are toxic compounds like heavy metals that settle out in cold regions from distant sources as a result of rapid industrialization and energy use. Many of these compounds are toxic to animals, persist in the environment, and cross national borders to: (a) bio-accumulate in freshwater and ocean food chains and (b) pose risks to ecosystem and human health. While POPs are a small subset of 12 such compounds, persistent toxic substances (PTS) pose significant health risks in food such as finfish, shellfish, and wildlife consumed by predators ranging from birds to polar bears and humans as well as locally in water supplies and through inhalation pathways.

In 1995, the GEF Council included demonstration projects to reduce releases of these PTS in the International Waters focal area and subsequently in Operation Program # 10. With many waters becoming unusable because of toxic pollutants, increased contamination of cold regions from PTS with its risks to animals and humans, and complex socioeconomic implications presented by the melting ice, demonstration projects undertaken in GEF 4 on this programming theme may take on more significance in future GEF cycles.

##### ***Scope:***

GEF will foster ecosystem-based approaches to the assessment of and sectoral adaptation to ice reduction effects in polar Large Marine Ecosystems and glacially dominated high altitude river basin systems, including the reduction of PTS as part of the GEF Chemicals Strategy. Consequently, this programming theme will be jointly addressed by the International Waters, Climate Change, and POPS focal areas joining forces in action. Ecosystem-based approaches involving the LMEs and basins from headwater ice to downstream countries and downstream coastal areas (consistent with IWRM strategies) would be utilized to undertake the demonstration projects. Where capacity can be built and collective action agreed among States in transboundary settings (or among ministries in national basins), support will be provided for national/local policy, legal, institutional measures for adaptive management to adjust to the reductions in ice cover and glacial melt. In basins draining high altitude ice, development of basin-specific IWRM adaptive management plans will provide a tool for downstream sectors and communities to adjust to new realities of water availability and drought management planning. Limited assessments would be supported, including mainstreaming assessments of polar marine systems and headwater ice fields into the GEF Transboundary Waters Assessment Program.

With regard to PTS, a limited demonstration program beyond POPS will be supported to test effectiveness of policies, innovative instruments, and technologies for reducing releases of these toxic substances and to engage the business community in developing solutions to demonstrate cost-effectiveness and pollution prevention pays strategies in support of the GEF Sound Chemicals Management Strategy. A number of economic sectors and transboundary river basins with risks from PTS or defined source areas of PTS to high elevation and polar systems would be subject to pilot demonstrations, with the results and experiences compiled for possible future GEF application.

SUMMARY TABLE: OUTCOMES OF INTERNATIONAL WATERS PROGRAMS

Strategic Program	Expected Outcomes	Indicators
<p><b>SP-1: Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity</b></p> <p>Initial attention on global hot spots in Sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia/Pacific, and Latin America/Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) and accelerated entry into force of the global ship ballast water/ invasive species convention.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Political commitments made to ecosystem-based joint action on sustainable fisheries and Integrated Coastal Management (ICM).</li> <li>*Institutional reforms introduced to catalyze implementation of policies reducing over-fishing and benefiting to communities.</li> <li>*Multi-agency partnerships catalyze replication of innovations</li> <li>*MPAs effectively managed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*National inter-ministry committees</li> <li>*Ministerially agreed action programs and local ICM plans adopted.</li> <li>*Regional, national and local policy, legal, institutional reforms adopted; evaluations show implementation effectiveness</li> <li>*Fish stock and habitat assessments.</li> <li>*Per capita income.</li> <li>*Incorporation in CAS, UN frameworks, PRSPs, One UN</li> <li>*Increased coverage of MPAs in national PA systems</li> </ul>
<p><b>SP-2: Reducing nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land-based pollution of coastal waters in LMEs consistent with the GPA</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Political commitments made to nutrient and other pollution reduction and ICM</li> <li>* Institutional and policy reforms introduced to demonstrate capacities of states to catalyze coastal pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*National inter-ministry committees</li> <li>*Ministerially agreed LME and basin action programs and local ICM plans adopted</li> <li>* National and local policy, legal, institutional reforms adopted; evaluations show</li> </ul>

Initial efforts expected on nutrient and land-based pollution reduction in East Asian LMEs and the Mediterranean Sea LME as well as creating an enabling environment for action elsewhere.	reduction measures including ICM.  *Multi-agency partnerships catalyze replication of reforms and innovative investments for nutrient reduction.	implementation effectiveness.  *Levels of nutrient releases at demo sites  *Joint action adopted by regional institutions on nutrient reduction.  *Incorporation in CAS, UN Frameworks, One UN, Bilateral programs
<b>Strategic Program</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>SP-3: Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in transboundary surface and groundwater basins</b>  Requests expected for the great basins of South America experiencing climatic fluctuations with additional work in African basins and the Mekong to introduce IWRM policies. Special focus on SIDS included for protecting community surface and groundwater supplies while reducing sewage releases. Groundwater protection strategies would be tested.	*Political and legal commitments made to utilize IWRM policies towards sustainable water use in transboundary basins  * Institutions and reforms introduced to catalyze implementation of policies for basin-scale IWRM and increased water use efficiency  *Communities benefit from access to water-related benefits in tests of innovative demonstrations of balancing water uses.  *In SIDS, water-related health risks reduced through protected water supplies.	*National inter-ministry committees.  *Ministerially-agreed action programs and basin IWRM plans adopted.  * National water resource and IWRM reforms/policies adopted; evaluations show effectiveness.  *Regional/basin agreements and institutions adopted; evaluations show effectiveness.  *Level of water use efficiency in demonstrations.  *Per capita access to water resource benefits in demonstrations.  *Levels of sewage treatment and water supply protection measures in SIDS.
<b>SP-4 Adapting to Melting Ice in High Altitude Basins and Polar Systems</b>  A limited program testing strategies to adapt to melting ice and to reduce releases of Persistent Toxic Substances (PTS) to inform future GEF Replenishments.	*Adaptive management measures identified, agreed, and tested in a limited number of basins with high altitude headwaters and polar LMEs.  *Reduction of human and ecosystem health risks from PTS at demo sites.  *Incorporation of pollution prevention strategies for PTS into private sector operations	* Ministerially-agreed action programs and basin IWRM plans adopted.  *Level of PTS releases at demonstration sites  *Industry codes of conduct, company policies.

## 6. Inter-linkages with other focal areas

While one priority theme will serve as a focus for an international waters operation, there will be opportunities to address interlinked transboundary concerns as part of the ecosystem approach and provide multiple global environment benefits across focal areas through the inter-linkages. Cost effective approaches of joining forces among focal areas for multiple benefits will be pursued with certain strategic programs, and partnerships will be catalyzed to leverage the billions of dollars of resources necessary to secure the socio-economic benefits that transboundary water systems provide to the communities that depend on them. The cost-effectiveness of such joint operations will be documented to inform GEF operations for future Replenishment periods.

Ten components of the Strategic Programs are proposed to address the four priority programming themes that have been identified. The individual projects in these components will be consistent with the GEF IW ecosystem-based approach to management, and partnerships will be stimulated with innovative financing to scale-up interventions into the billions of dollars needed to turn the corner on sustaining socio-economic benefits of transboundary water systems. Additionally, a number of projects involving SIDS in the IW pipeline will be combined with activities of other GEF focal areas into larger programs for regional groupings of SIDS. Experience sharing and learning projects for the IW portfolio will be utilized to support the four strategic programs to build capacity and encourage replication of good practices in a spirit of adaptive management. These range from institutional and science-based learning to thematic and regional experience sharing such as initiatives for the Africa IW portfolio and building on almost completed work in Eastern Europe.

The following summary table presents the range of GEF resources expected to be available for each strategic program and lists the components that may be pursued. Focal area inter-linkages proposed under each program for GEF 4 are included in the table. The IW focal area proposes joining forces with other GEF focal areas within eight of the ten components to achieve objectives more completely and perhaps in a more cost effective manner.

**Strategic Program 1: Restoring and sustaining coastal and marine fish stocks and associated biological diversity. (entire program joint with Biodiversity focal area)**

\* \$90-95 mil: (a) Africa Regional LME Component (joint with Biodi), (b) Latin America/Carib Regional LME Component(joint with Biodi), and (c) Global Component (joint with Biodi, with special attention to East Asia/Pacific and reducing invasive species in ship ballast water).

**Strategic Program 2: Reducing nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land-based pollution of coastal waters of Large Marine Ecosystems consistent with the GPA.**

\* \$90-95 mil: (a) East Asia Regional LME Component (joint with Land Degradation) (b) Mediterranean Sea LME Component (IW/ POPs/ Biodi) and (c) Global Component

**Strategic Program 3: Balancing overuse and conflicting uses of water resources in surface and groundwater basins**

\* \$110-115 mil: (a) South America Basin Component (joint with Climate Change Adaptation and in the Pantanal basin, joint with Biodi and Land Degradation), (b) Groundwater component including NENA Regional Component (joint with Land Degradation), and (c) Global Component

**Strategic Program 4: Adapting to melting ice in high altitude basins and polar systems**

\* \$25-35 mil: Joint with Climate Change Adaptation and POPS.