



UNITED
NATIONS

ADVANCE VERSION



**Framework Convention
on Climate Change**

Distr.
GENERAL

FCCC/CP/2009/9
27 October 2009

Original: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES
Fifteenth session
Copenhagen, 7–18 December 2009

Item 7 (a) (ii) of the provisional agenda
Review of implementation of commitments and of other provisions of the Convention
Financial mechanism of the Convention
Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties
and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties*

Note by the secretariat**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 12/CP.2, adopted and thereby brought into force a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the COP and the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The MOU provides, inter alia, that annual reports of the GEF be made available to the COP through the secretariat.
2. In response to that provision, the GEF secretariat has submitted the attached report (see annex) dated 1 July 2009; it is reproduced here as submitted, without formal editing, and with the original pagination.
3. The MOU also provides that the COP shall, pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 1, of the Convention, decide on policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria relating to the Convention for the financial mechanism which shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the COP.
4. The MOU further stipulates that the COP will, after each of its sessions, communicate to the Council of the GEF any policy guidance approved by the COP concerning the financial mechanism.

* The French and Spanish versions of the report may be accessed through the following web site
<http://thegef.org/interior_right.aspx?id=234>.

** This document was received from the Global Environment Facility secretariat on 9 October and was submitted as soon as it was received.

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

October 9, 2009

[ENGLISH ONLY]

REPORT OF THE GEF TO THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS
FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APR	Annual Performance Report
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPE	Country Performance Evaluation
CSP	Country Support Program
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FSP	Full-Size Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDA	International Development Association
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NCSP	National Communications Support Program
NDI	National Dialogue Initiative
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPS4	Fourth Overall Performance Study
PAS	Pacific Alliance for Sustainability
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIP	Strategic Investment Program
SNC	Second National Communication
SP	Strategic Program
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation

INTRODUCTION

2. This report has been prepared by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

3. The report consists of two parts and four annexes. Part I reports project activities approved by the GEF during the reporting period from September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009. They include both climate change mitigation and adaptation activities funded from the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). Part II of the report describes GEF's response to Convention guidance.

PART I

PROJECT ACTIVITIES FUNDED BY THE GEF

4. As an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the GEF provides financing to country-driven projects consistent with guidance approved by the Conference of the Parties on policies, program priorities, and eligibility criteria. GEF-financed projects are managed through 10 GEF implementing and executing agencies.¹

Climate Change Mitigation

5. During the reporting period, from September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, the GEF allocated \$233.15 million from the GEF Trust Fund to 71 projects in the climate change focal area,² including 55 full-sized projects (FSPs) and 16 medium-sized projects (MSPs).³ These projects will leverage approximately \$2.07 billion in co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, the private sector, the GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Table 1 gives basic information on the projects. For project summaries, please see Annex 1. It should be noted that during this nine-month reporting period the approval rates have substantially increased in comparison to those of the previous one (September 2007 - August 2008); by 73 percent in relation to the number of projects, by 18 percent in relation to GEF funding, and by 38 percent in relation to co-financing.

6. The GEF Council approved in November 2008 the framework documents of the following three programs: the program on "Reducing Industry's Carbon Footprint in South East Asia through Compliance with Management System for Energy (ISO 50 000)," which will assist five South East Asian countries simultaneously in introducing the energy management standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to accelerate adoption of best practices for energy use and efficiency; the global "Framework for Promoting Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Buildings," which includes actions to

¹ These are the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Environment Program (UNEP), the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

² There are 15 multi-focal area projects with contributions from the climate change focal area. The figures presented here exclude funding from other focal areas.

³ A full-sized project receives more than \$1 million in GEF funds; a medium-sized project is limited to a maximum of \$1 million in GEF funds, excluding agency fees. For both FSPs and MSPs, the GEF agencies receive a 10 percent fee on the top of the GEF grant for managing the projects.

reduce the emissions and energy consumption of buildings by reducing the demand for energy services, increasing technical energy efficiency, and integrating passive and active renewable sources of energy in the building system itself; and the “Strategic Program for West Africa: Energy Component,” which is analytically described in Part II.

7. The GEF mitigation projects approved during the reporting period are distributed across six different regions. Out of the 71 projects, 21 are in Africa, 16 are in East Asia and the Pacific, 11 are in Europe and Central Asia, 10 are in Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 are in South Asia, and 1 is in North Africa, while 4 are global projects.

8. The projects are categorized according to the six strategic programs that form the basis for mitigation programming for the GEF-4 replenishment period, as follows: 24 projects fall under Energy Efficiency in Buildings (SP1), 17 under Energy Efficiency in Industry (SP2), 8 under Renewable Energy (SP3), 1 under Energy Production from Biomass (SP4), 5 under Sustainable Urban Transport (SP5), and 13 multi-focal area projects under the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) strategic program (SP6), respectively.⁴ In addition to these 68 projects, there is one project supporting the 4th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program; one project supporting the preparation of the Third National Communication (enabling activities); and one project supporting the Global Development Marketplace competition, which is organized by the World Bank.

9. The projects are distributed over eight GEF implementing and executing agencies. UNDP has the largest share in terms of number of projects: 27 out of the 71 approved projects are with UNDP. This is followed by UNIDO (17), the World Bank (14), UNEP and ADB (3 each), IADB (2), and IFAD and FAO (1 each). There are three additional joint projects: one with UNDP-UNEP, one with UNDP-World Bank, and one with UNDP-UNIDO.

10. In addition to financing the implementation of projects, the GEF assists eligible countries in formulating and developing projects consistent with their national priorities, including those identified in their national communications. During the reporting period, the GEF provided a total of \$3.4 million of project preparation grants (PPGs) for the development of forty-one climate change mitigation projects from the GEF Trust Fund. Details of these PPGs are reported in Table 2.

Climate Change Adaptation

Activities under the GEF Trust Fund

11. In response to the 2002 Marrakech Accords (COP decision 6/CP.7), which requested the GEF to “establish pilot and demonstration projects that will provide real benefits, and may be integrated into national policy and sustainable development planning,” the GEF allocated \$50 million from the GEF Trust Fund to establish a strategic priority “Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation,” also known as the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA). The SPA program started in 2003. By August 2008, the pilot program was closed. The GEF Secretariat submitted a report on the completion of the SPA to the GEF Council in November 2008. The SPA program will be evaluated by the independent GEF Office of Evaluation. Further support for adaptation from the GEF Trust Fund will depend on future decisions of the GEF Council and evolving guidance from the UNFCCC.

⁴ Seven of these projects fall under more than one strategic program.

Activities under the LDCF

12. During the reporting period, there were two meetings of the Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF/SCCF) Council. The meetings were held on November 13, 2008 and June 24, 2009. The documents of the meetings are available on the GEF website: at http://www.thegef.org/interior_right.aspx?id=23018 and <http://www.thegef.org/interior.aspx?id=25480>.

13. The total LDCF pledges amount to \$179.9 million as of June 30, 2009 by nineteen contributing participants (Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom). Further details on the status of the LDCF can be found at Annex 4.

14. Under the LDCF, the projects and preparation grants are approved on a rolling basis. During the current reporting period, three additional National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) have been completed (Laos, Solomon Islands, and Yemen), bringing the total of the completed NAPAs to forty-one. Seventeen NAPA implementation project concepts were approved during the reporting period. The total LDCF allocation for the projects is \$51.65 million (see Table 3). These projects are expected to mobilize \$85.07 million in co-financing. Eleven Project Preparation Grants (PPGs) were also approved during the reporting period with a total allocation of \$1.09 million (see Table 4). The project concept summaries can be found at Annex 2.

15. The total number of LDCF projects under implementation or initiating implementation is five. By the end of 2009, additional eleven projects (Benin, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Sudan, Tuvalu, and Zambia) are expected to move to the implementation phase.

Activities under the SCCF

16. During this reporting period, there were two meetings of the Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF/SCCF) Council. The meetings were held on November 13, 2008 and June 24, 2009. The documents of the meetings are available on the GEF website: at http://www.thegef.org/interior_right.aspx?id=23018 and <http://www.thegef.org/interior.aspx?id=25480>.

17. The total SCCF pledges amount to \$122.5 million as of June 30, 2009 by 13 contributing participants (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom). \$106 million has been pledged to the Program for Climate Change Adaptation and \$16.5 million to the Program for Technology Transfer. Further details on the status of the SCCF, can be found at Annex 4.

18. Eight full-sized and one medium-sized SCCF project concepts were approved during this reporting period, seven of them under Program A for Climate Change Adaptation and one under Program B for Technology Transfer, with a total GEF/SCCF allocation of \$33.18 million. Co-financing for these projects is expected to be \$359.02 million (please see Table 5). Six project preparation grants (PPGs) were approved, with a total GEF/SCCF allocation of \$0.64 million (please see Table 6). Summaries of these projects can be found at Annex 2.

**Table 1: Climate Change Mitigation Projects Approved under the GEF Trust Fund
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)**

Country	Strategic Program	Project Type	Project Title	Agency	Date of Approval	GEF Amount (Mil \$)	Co-financing (Mil \$)
Haiti	3	MSP	Small Scale Hydro Power Development in Haiti	UNDP	09/30/2008	0.98	3.66
South Africa	1	FSP	Market Transformation through Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling of Appliances in South Africa	UNDP	06/24/2009	6.00	13.50
Burkina Faso	5	MSP	Ouagadougou Transport Modal Shift	World Bank	03/23/2009	0.91	3.59
Tanzania	6	FSP	SFM Sustainable Woodland Management in the Miombo Areas of Western Tanzania	UNDP/World Bank	06/24/2009	0.86 CC 1.89 other FAs	9.00
Mongolia	1	MSP	LGGE Energy Efficiency in New Construction in the Residential and Commercial Buildings Sector in Mongolia (under Frame Work for Promoting Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Buildings: 3787)	UNDP	03/16/2009	0.98	2.30
India	6	MSP	SLEM - Sustainable Participatory Management of Natural Resources to Promote Ecosystem Health and Resilience in the Thar Desert Ecosystem	UNDP	12/16/2008	0.23 CC 0.68 other FAs	14.70
Tajikistan	5	MSP	Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe	UNDP	10/28/2008	0.97	5.86
Jordan	1	MSP	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling of Building Appliances	UNDP	01/28/2009	0.97	1.12
Russian Federation	2	FSP	RUS: Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency	UNDP	09/23/2008	7.81	32.25

Swaziland	6	FSP	SIP-Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP)	IFAD	09/23/2008	0.73 CC 1.25 other FAs	12.27
India	6	FSP	SLEM - Sustainable Land, Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	World Bank	11/13/2008	0.14 CC 6.86 other FAs	83.00
India	6	FSP	SLEM-CPP-Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madja Pradesh	UNDP	09/23/2008	0.20 CC 5.56 other FAs	95.52
China	6	FSP	PRC-GEF Partnership: Silk Road Ecosystem Restoration Project	ADB	11/13/2008	1.82 CC 3.30 other FAs	195.20
Pakistan	5	FSP	Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project	UNDP	01/27/2009	4.85	35.00
India	2	FSP	IND Financing Energy Efficiency at Small and Medium Enterprises - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	World Bank	11/13/2008	11.30	57.50
India	2	FSP	Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected Micro SME Clusters in India - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	01/27/2009	7.17	26.00
India	2	FSP	IND Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railway System - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	UNDP	01/27/2009	5.20	21.00
India	1	FSP	IND Energy Efficiency Improvements in Commercial Buildings - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	UNDP	01/27/2009	5.20	14.73

Vietnam	2	MSP	CF: Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through System Optimization and Energy Management Standards	UNIDO	11/25/2008	0.86	6.83
Indonesia	2	FSP	CF: Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industries through System Optimization and Energy Management Standards	UNIDO	11/13/2008	2.18	6.78
Philippines	2	FSP	CF: Industrial Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	11/13/2008	3.17	13.20
Argentina	6	FSP	Establishment of Incentives for the Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Global Significance	UNDP/UNEP	11/13/2008	1.45 CC 1.45 other FAs	6.90
Cambodia	6	FSP	SFM Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and the Development of Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce Green House Gas Emissions in Cambodia	UNDP	11/13/2008	0.91 CC 1.45 other FAs	5.40
Russian Federation	1	FSP	RUS: Building Energy Efficiency in the North West of Russia	UNDP	01/27/2009	5.84	23.25
Venezuela	2	FSP	IMPROVE: Increase Product Efficiency in Venezuela (RESUBMISSION)	UNDP	11/13/2008	4.09	24.28
China	1	FSP	Promoting Energy Efficient Room Air Conditioners (PEERAC) Project	UNDP	11/13/2008	6.26	19.03
Moldova	2	MSP	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector in Moldova	UNIDO	12/19/2008	0.96	2.04
Ukraine	1	FSP	Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential and Public Buildings	UNDP	04/21/2009	6.50	18.50
Egypt	2	FSP	Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE)	UNIDO	04/21/2009	3.95	15.68
China	1	FSP	Provincial Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Program	World Bank	01/27/2009	13.39	313.70

China	4	FSP	Integrated Renewable Biomass Energy Development Project	ADB	04/21/2009	9.20	231.80
Turkey	2	FSP	Improving Energy Efficiency in Industry	UNDP/UNIDO	01/27/2009	5.90	12.90
Vietnam	1	FSP	Phasing out Incandescent Lamps through Lighting Market Transformation in Vietnam	UNEP	11/13/2008	3.03	7.75
Kazakhstan	1	FSP	Energy Efficient Design and Construction in Residential Sector	UNDP	06/24/2009	4.57	13.25
Serbia	5	MSP	Support to Sustainable Transportation System in the City of Belgrade	UNDP	03/31/2009	0.95	4.67
Brazil	6	FSP	SFM Strengthening National Policy and Knowledge Frameworks in Support of Sustainable Management of Brazil's Forest Resources	FAO	11/13/2008	3.45 CC 5.40 other FAs	33.90
Philippines	2	FSP	Chiller Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	11/13/2008	2.60	51.27
Regional	6	FSP	CBSP Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin	World Bank	11/13/2008	10.80 CC 2.20 other FAs	13.18
Thailand	2	FSP	CF: Industrial Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	11/13/2008	3.62	12.93
Regional	1	FSP	LGGE Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Eastern Africa	UNEP	06/24/2009	2.85	6.40
Peru	1	FSP	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels in Peru	UNDP	06/24/2009	2.00	5.15
Namibia	1	MSP	Namibia Energy Efficiency Program (NEEP) In Buildings	UNDP	02/13/2009	0.86	3.56
Nigeria	1	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria	UNDP	06/24/2009	2.68	5.00
Global	6	MSP	SFM Capacity Development for Climate Change Mitigation through Sustainable	World Bank	10/23/2008	0.33 CC 0.67 other	2.40

			Forest Management in non-Annex I Countries			FAs	
Nigeria	5	FSP	Nigeria Urban Transport	World Bank	04/21/2009	4.50	100.50
Argentina	6	FSP	Rural Corridors and Biodiversity Conservation	World Bank	04/21/2009	1.81 CC 4.48 other FAs	15.31
Egypt	1	FSP	Improving the energy efficiency of lighting and building appliances	UNDP	06/24/2009	4.45	13.20
Global	SGP	FSP	4th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program (add-on)	UNDP	04/21/2009	15.06 CC 27.66 other FAs	43.00
Benin	1	FSP	Benin Energy Efficiency Program	World Bank	04/21/2009	1.82	76.60
Bahamas	1, 3	MSP	Promoting Sustainable Energy in the Bahamas	IADB	02/09/2009	1.00	1.81
Togo	1	FSP	Togo Efficient Lighting Program (under West Africa Energy Program: 3789)	World Bank	04/21/2009	1.82	5.29
Barbados	1, 3, 4	MSP	Sustainable Energy Framework for Barbados	IADB	03/31/2009	1.00	1.44
Global	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	MSP	Global Energy Assessment: Developing Policy Tools for Jointly Reducing Energy Poverty and Greenhouse Gas Emissions	UNIDO	05/06/2009	1.00	3.46
Guinea	3	MSP	Promoting Development of Multi-purpose Mini-hydro Power Systems	UNIDO	05/12/2009	0.86	2.17
Kyrgyzstan	3	MSP	Small Hydro Power Development	UNDP	04/22/2009	0.95	21.28
Malaysia	2	FSP	CF Industrial Energy Efficiency for Malaysian Manufacturing Sector (IEEMMS)	UNIDO	06/24/2009	4.20	17.60
Ukraine	2, 4	FSP	Improving Energy Efficiency and Promoting Renewable Energy in the Agro-	UNIDO	06/24/2009	5.14	12.65

			Food and other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine				
Gambia	3	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini Grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in The Gambia	UNIDO	06/24/2009	1.76	5.85
Global	MF	FSP	Development Market Place 2009: Adaptation to Climate Change (DM 2009)	World Bank	06/24/2009	1.00 CC 1.00 other FAs	4.30
Algeria	2, 3, 4, 5, 1	FSP	Integrated Approach for Zero Emission Project Development in the New Town of Boughzoul	UNEP	06/24/2009	8.24	22.00
Ghana	1	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the Refrigerating Appliances Market in Ghana. (under West Africa Energy Pprogram:3789)	UNDP	06/24/2009	1.72	3.90
Colombia	1	FSP	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels in Colombia (S&L Colombia)	UNDP	06/24/2009	2.50	7.50
Armenia	1	FSP	LGGE Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	UNDP	06/24/2009	1.05	2.35
Sierra Leone	3	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting Mini Grids Based on Small Hydropower for Productive Uses in Sierra Leone	UNIDO	06/24/2009	1.76	3.94
Nigeria	3, 4	FSP	SPWA-CC Mini-grids based on Renewable Energy (small-hydro and biomass) Sources to Augment Rural Electrification	UNIDO	06/24/2009	2.67	7.36
Liberia	3	FSP	SPWA-CC Installation of multi purpose mini-hydro infrastructure (for energy & irrigation)	UNIDO	06/24/2009	1.76	3.94

Chad	3, 4	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting renewable energy based mini-grids for rural electrification and productive uses	UNIDO	06/24/2009	1.76	4.10
Argentina	EA	FSP	Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	World Bank	06/24/2009	2.44	0.62
Vietnam	1	FSP	Vietnam Clean Production and Energy Efficiency Project	World Bank	06/24/2009	2.37	101.50
Cambodia	2	FSP	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	UNIDO	06/24/2009	1.24	2.64
Philippines	6	FSP	CTI Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Sector	ADB	06/24/2009	0.60 CC 2.93 other FAs	102.00
Total						233.15* 299.94**	2,072.25

*Includes only funding from the Climate Change Focal Area; **Includes funding from other focal areas.

SP1 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Commercial Buildings; SP2 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector; SP3 = Promoting Market Approaches for Renewable Energy; SP4 = Promoting Sustainable Energy Production from Biomass; SP5 = Promoting Sustainable Innovative Systems for Urban Transport; SP6 = Management of LULUCF; SGP = Small Grants Program; MF = Multi-Focal; EA = Enabling Activities; CC = Climate Change; FA = Focal Area.

**Table 2: Project Preparation Grants Approved under the GEF Trust Fund
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)**

Country	Strategic Program	Project Type	Project Title	Agency	Date of Approval	Amount (Mil \$)
Haiti	3	MSP	Small Scale Hydro Power Development in Haiti	UNDP	09/30/2008	0.03
South Africa	1	FSP	Market Transformation through Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling of Appliances in South Africa	UNDP	06/24/2009	0.10
Burkina Faso	5	MSP	Ouagadougou Transport Modal Shift	World Bank	03/23/2009	0.03
Mongolia	1	MSP	LGGE Energy Efficiency in New Construction in the Residential and Commercial Buildings Sector in Mongolia (under Frame Work for Promoting Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Buildings: 3787)	UNDP	03/16/2009	0.03
Tajikistan	5	MSP	Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe	UNDP	10/28/2008	0.03
Jordan	1	MSP	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling of Building Appliances	UNDP	01/28/2009	0.04
Russian Federation	2	FSP	RUS: Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency	UNDP	09/23/2008	0.15
Pakistan	5	FSP	Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project	UNDP	01/27/2009	0.15
India	2	FSP	Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected Micro SME Clusters in India - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	01/27/2009	0.10
India	2	FSP	IND Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railway System - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	UNDP	01/27/2009	0.10
India	1	FSP	IND Energy Efficiency Improvements in Commercial Buildings - under the Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency	UNDP	01/27/2009	0.09

Indonesia	2	FSP	CF: Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industries through System Optimization and Energy Management Standards	UNIDO	11/13/2008	0.08
Philippines	2	FSP	CF: Industrial Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	11/13/2008	0.09
Argentina	6	FSP	Establishment of Incentives for the Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Global Significance	UNDP/UNEP	11/13/2008	0.05
Russian Federation	1	FSP	RUS: Building Energy Efficiency in the North West of Russia	UNDP	01/27/2009	0.14
Venezuela	2	FSP	IMPROVE: Increase Product Efficiency in Venezuela (RESUBMISSION)	UNDP	11/13/2008	0.04
China	1	FSP	Promoting Energy Efficient Room Air Conditioners (PEERAC) Project	UNDP	11/13/2008	0.10
Ukraine	1	FSP	Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential and Public Buildings	UNDP	04/21/2009	0.10
Egypt	2	FSP	Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE)	UNIDO	04/21/2009	0.10
China	1	FSP	Provincial Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Program	World Bank	01/27/2009	0.25
China	4	FSP	Integrated Renewable Biomass Energy Development Project	ADB	04/21/2009	0.21
Turkey	2	FSP	Improving Energy Efficiency in Industry	UNDP/UNIDO	01/27/2009	0.12
Vietnam	1	FSP	Phasing out Incandescent Lamps through Lighting Market Transformation in Vietnam	UNEP	11/13/2008	0.05
Serbia	5	MSP	Support to Sustainable Transportation System in the City of Belgrade	UNDP	03/31/2009	0.05
Brazil	6	FSP	SFM Strengthening National Policy and Knowledge Frameworks in Support of Sustainable Management of Brazil's Forest Resources	FAO	11/13/2008	0.05

Thailand	2	FSP	CF: Industrial Energy Efficiency	UNIDO	11/13/2008	0.10
Regional	1	FSP	LGGE Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Eastern Africa	UNEP	06/24/2009	0.08
Namibia	1	MSP	Namibia Energy Efficiency Program (NEEP) In Buildings	UNDP	02/13/2009	0.05
Nigeria	1	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria	UNDP	06/24/2009	0.05
Egypt	1	FSP	Improving the energy efficiency of lighting and building appliances	UNDP	06/24/2009	0.10
Ghana	1	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the Refrigerating Appliances Market in Ghana. (under West Africa Energy Pprogram:3789)	UNDP	06/24/2009	0.05
Malaysia	2	FSP	CF Industrial Energy Efficiency for Malaysian Manufacturing Sector (IEEMMS)	UNIDO	06/24/2009	0.08
Ukraine	2, 4	FSP	Improving Energy Efficiency and Promoting Renewable Energy in the Agro-Food and other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine	UNIDO	06/24/2009	0.09
Gambia	3	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini Grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in The Gambia	UNIDO	06/24/2009	0.06
Algeria	2, 3, 4, 5, 1	FSP	Integrated Approach for Zero Emission Project Development in the New Town of Boughzoul	UNEP	06/24/2009	0.16
Kyrgyzstan	3	MSP	Small Hydro Power Development	UNDP	04/22/2009	0.05
Armenia	1	FSP	LGGE Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings	UNDP	06/24/2009	0.05
Sierra Leone	3	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting Mini Grids Based on Small Hydropower for Productive Uses in Sierra Leone	UNIDO	06/24/2009	0.06
Liberia	3	FSP	SPWA-CC Installation of multi purpose mini-hydro infrastructure	UNIDO	06/24/2009	0.06

			(for energy & irrigation)		9	
Chad	3, 4	FSP	SPWA-CC Promoting renewable energy based mini-grids for rural electrification and productive uses	UNIDO	06/24/2009	0.06
Cambodia	2	FSP	Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector	UNIDO	06/24/2009	0.06
Total						3.40

SP1 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Commercial Buildings; SP2 = Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector; SP3 = Promoting Market Approaches for Renewable Energy; SP4 = Promoting Sustainable Energy Production from Biomass; SP5 = Promoting Sustainable Innovative Systems for Urban Transport; SP6 = Management of LULUCF

**Table 3: Projects Approved under the Least Developed Countries Fund
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)**

Country	Project type	Project title	Agency	Date of Approval	LDCF Amount (Mil \$)	Co-financing (Mil \$)
Benin	FSP	Integrated Adaptation Program to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin	UNDP	10/08/2008	3.10	6.92
Comoros	FSP	Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change	UNDP	06/25/2009	3.40	5.50
Congo DR	FSP	Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security	UNDP	10/29/2008	3.00	4.00
Djibouti	MSP	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the most Vulnerable Coastal Zones in Djibouti	UNEP	09/05/2008	2.00	1.90
Guinea	FSP	Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	UNDP	11/26/2008	2.97	5.15
Lesotho	MSP	Improvement of Early Warning System to Reduce Impacts of Climate Change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans	UNEP	04/09/2009	1.60	1.76
Liberia	FSP	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks	UNDP	03/26/2009	2.90	3.00
Maldives	FSP	Integration of Climate Change Risks into the Maldives Safer Island Development Program	UNDP	03/20/2009	4.25	4.25
Mali	FSP	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Mali	UNDP	02/09/2009	3.00	6.77
Mali	FSP	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural Production for Food Security in Rural Areas	FAO	06/03/2009	2.11	4.15

Mauritania	FSP	Support to the Adaptation of Vulnerable Agricultural Production Systems	IFAD	04/09/2009	3.50	4.50
Niger	FSP	Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change	UNDP	04/16/2009	3.50	10.95
Rwanda	FSP	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in Flood Prone Areas	UNEP/UNDP	01/31/2009	3.16	3.30
Sierra Leone	FSP	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	09/25/2008	2.64	2.78
Vanuatu	FSP	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	World Bank	10/25/2008	2.58	3.15
Yemen	FSP	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	World Bank	06/25/2009	4.50	10.00
Zambia	FSP	Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Zone 1 and 2 in Zambia	UNDP	09/05/2008	3.45	7.00
Total					51.65	85.07

**Table 4: Project Preparation Grants (PPG) Approved under Least Developed Countries Fund
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)**

Country	Project title	Agency	Date of Approval	GEF/LDCF Amount (Mil \$)
Benin	Integrated Adaptation Program to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security in Benin	UNDP	09/10/2008	0.08
Comoros	Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change	UNDP	05/20/2009	0.10
Congo DR	Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector in DR Congo to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security	UNDP	10/01/2008	0.10
Guinea	Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Guinea's Vulnerable Coastal Zones	UNDP	10/29/2008	0.10
Lesotho	Improvement of Early Warning System to Reduce Impacts of Climate Change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans	UNEP	05/28/2009	0.05
Liberia	Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks	UNDP	02/26/2009	0.10
Maldives	Integration of Climate Change Risks into the Maldives Safer Island Development Program	UNDP	03/12/2009	0.06
Mali	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Mali	UNDP	01/12/2009	0.10
Rwanda	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in Flood Prone Areas	UNEP/UNDP	03/25/2009	0.15
Sierra Leone	Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone	IFAD	02/20/2009	0.10
Vanuatu	Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards	World Bank	10/28/2008	0.15
Total				1.09

**Table 5: Projects Approved from the Special Climate Change Fund for Climate Change Adaptation and Technology Transfer
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)**

Country/Region	Project Title	Agency	Date of Approval	SCCF Amount (Mil \$)	Co-financing (Mil \$)
Climate Change Adaptation					
Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta Through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	09/23/2008	4.00	12.00
Ghana	Integrating Climate Change into the Management of Priority Health Risks	UNDP	06/24/2009	1.72	3.75
Morocco	Integrating Climate Change in Development Planning and Disaster Prevention to Increase Resilience of Agricultural and Water Sectors	World Bank	06/24/2009	4.35	100.00
Pakistan	Rural Livelihoods Climate Change Adaptation Support Program	IFAD	04/15/2009	2.63	13.35
South Africa	Reducing Disaster Risks from Wildfire Hazards Associated with Climate Change	UNDP	06/24/2009	3.54	31.80
Thailand	Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to Address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events	UNDP	04/29/2009	0.87	2.00
Vietnam	Climate-resilient Infrastructure Planning and Coastal Zone Development	ADB/UNDP	06/24/2009	3.40	176.96
Global	Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health	UNDP	06/24/2009	4.50	16.30
Technology Transfer					
Global	Technology Needs Assessments	UNEP	04/21/2009	8.18	2.86
Total				33.18	359.02

**Table 6: Project Preparation Grants (PPG) Approved under Special Climate Change Fund
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)**

Country	Project title	Agency	Date of Approval	GEF/LDCF Amount (Mil \$)
Egypt	Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta Through Integrated Coastal Zone Management	UNDP	07/09/2008	0.10
Ghana	Integrating Climate Change into the Management of Priority Health Risks	UNDP	04/24/2009	0.10
Thailand	Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to Address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events	UNDP	04/29/2009	0.04
Morocco	Integrating Climate Change in Development Planning and Disaster Prevention to Increase Resilience of Agricultural and Water Sectors	World Bank	05/04/2009	0.20
South Africa	Reducing Disaster Risks from Wildfire Hazards Associated with Climate Change	UNDP	05/28/2009	0.10
Vietnam	Climate-resilient Infrastructure Planning and Coastal Zone Development	ADB/UNDP	04/07/2009	0.10
Total				0.64

PART II

RESPONSE TO CONVENTION GUIDANCE

19. UNFCCC COP decision 4/CP.14 provides additional guidance to the GEF as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. The decision requests the GEF:

- i. To fully address issues raised over the implementation of the Resource Allocation Framework;
- ii. To provide information on a regular basis on the composition and objective of the co-financing for projects funded by the Global Environment Facility;
- iii. To continue to enhance action on mitigation and, as appropriate, adaptation, in developing country Parties, including to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how;
- iv. To continue to improve access for all developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and countries in Africa, to Global Environment Facility resources;
- v. To continue to encourage its implementing and executing agencies to perform their functions as efficiently and transparently as possible, in accordance with guidance of the Conference of the Parties;
- vi. To ensure, as a top priority, that sufficient financial resources are provided to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, noting and welcoming that a number of Parties not included in the Annex I (non-Annex I Parties) plan to initiate the preparation of their third or fourth national communications by the end of the fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility;

20. Decision 4/CP.14 invites the GEF to inform its implementing agencies of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties and of relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular its Article 4, paragraph 3, on the provision of new and additional financial resources to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

21. Further, decision 4/CP.14 reiterates the following requests made by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session to the GEF:

- vii. To continue to ensure that financial resources are provided to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention;
- viii. To refine, as appropriate, operational procedures to ensure the timely disbursement of funds to meet the agreed full costs incurred by those non-Annex I Parties that are in the process of preparing their third and, where appropriate, fourth national communications;

- ix. To assist, as appropriate, non-Annex I Parties in formulating and developing project proposals identified in their national communications in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, paragraph 2;
- x. To work with its implementing agencies to continue to simplify their procedures and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the process through which non-Annex I Parties receive funding to meet their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention, with the aim of ensuring the timely disbursement of funds to meet the agreed full costs incurred by developing country Parties in complying with these obligations;

22. Also, decision 4/CP.14 reiterates the invitation made by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session to the Global Environment Facility to continue to provide information on funding for projects that have been identified in the national communications of non-Annex I Parties in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and subsequently submitted and approved;

23. Decision 4/CP.14 reiterates its request to the GEF to make continued efforts to provide adequate financial resources to support the implementation of capacity-building activities consistent with decision 2/CP.7;

24. Finally, decision 4/CP.14 requests the GEF to continue to include, in its regular report to the Conference of the Parties, information responsive to guidance of the Conference of the Parties.

25. The following sections summarize GEF's response to the above Convention guidance.

Implementation of the Resources Allocation Framework

26. As of June 30, 2009, countries had utilized a total of \$598.507 million in climate change allocations. About 52% of the resources available in the climate change focal area (\$1,145.750 million) have been utilized. Yet, this utilization figure does not include substantial funds that are already committed to Council-endorsed Programmatic Approaches, which are allocated to projects to be submitted for approval till the end of 2009.

27. At the time of the Council meeting in November 2008, it was anticipated that some countries with individual RAF allocations might not be able to fully program and utilize their allocations in GEF-4, and the question of how to reallocate unused funds under the RAF emerged against a background of relative optimism about the state of GEF 4 resources. The GEF Secretariat requested Council's approval of a proposed reallocation of GEF-4 resources. At the June 2009 meeting the Council agreed with the principles for allocating the remaining GEF-4 resources outlined in the paper, mandated the Secretariat to implement the allocation of the remaining GEF-4 resources in accordance with these principles, and, in collaboration with the Trustee, to undertake periodic reviews of the projected available resources and to adjust the allocations as needed. The Council further requested the Secretariat to inform Council about future adjustments of allocations between focal areas and to prepare a report on the status of used and unused resources for the November 2009 Council meeting.

28. Also, the GEF Council in its June 2009 meeting decided that project concepts from countries with individual RAF allocations be processed and cleared up to the country allocation levels as of July 2008, until the overall cap for the focal area is reached. If the financial situation improves, this cap may be adjusted upwards as we approach the end of GEF-4, allowing additional room for programming. Project concepts from group allocation countries will also be processed until the limit of available funds, with priority given to concepts that belong to programmatic approaches approved by Council.

Composition and objective of co-financing

29. Mitigation projects that have been financed with GEF funds during the reporting period, from September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, will leverage approximately \$2.1 billion in co-financing. The types of co-financing include: grants, concessional or market-rate loans, credits, equity investments, and in-kind contribution. Co-financing is provided by the governments of the recipient countries, the private sector, the GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Co-financing can include finance for baseline activities which are essential for achieving the GEF objectives.

30. The objective of co-financing for GEF projects is to expand the resources available for project implementation, since the limited financial resources of GEF have to serve the growing demand for assistance; maximize and sustain their impacts by ensuring their success and local acceptance; and demonstrate the commitment of the beneficiaries, counterparts and agencies. GEF funding has a catalytic role to generate global environment benefits, by mobilizing resources to be committed to the project itself.

31. The major co-financiers are the GEF agencies, which provide one third of the total co-financing. More than 54 percent of GEF Agencies' contribution comes from the World Bank, mainly in the form of loans, and another 40 percent comes from ADB, again mainly in the form of loans. The other major co-financiers are the recipient governments, which provide 30 percent of the total, and the private sector, which provides co-financing of about 24 percent of the total.

32. In the case of the LDCF, and in accordance with its mandate to finance additional costs of adaptation, the minimum co-financing ratio is 1:1 for projects ranging from \$500,000 to \$6 million, and there is no minimum co-financing requirement for projects below \$500,000. In practice, this means the LDCF projects add up adaptation components to "business-as-usual" or "baseline" development projects. In most cases, the baseline activities are met through normal development expenditures, such as government budgets, bi- and other multilateral aid, contributions from private sector or NGO resources and loans from international financial institutions, including the International Development Association (IDA). Carefully evaluated and accounted in-kind contributions can also be included as co-finance. Thus, there is no need for the eligible recipient countries to have separate cash reserves available in order to apply for LDCF grants, which has been a common misunderstanding in relation to the LDCF co-financing. The 17 NAPA implementation projects, which were approved during the reporting period under the LDCF, are expected to mobilize \$85 million in co-financing. The recipient government and bi- and multilateral aid covers 38 percent of the co-financing each, mainly in the form of grants. Another 17 percent comes from the GEF Agencies, of which half is provided in the form of soft loans by the World Bank.

33. In the case of the SCCF, the minimum co-financing request for average projects requiring between \$1 and \$5 million is of 1:3 ratio. For projects requiring less than \$1 million of SCCF funding, the minimum is of 1:1 ratio, and for projects requesting more than \$5 million, the ratio is 1:4. The nine SCCF projects, which were approved during this reporting period, are expected to mobilize \$359 million in co-financing. More than half of this co-financing comes from the GEF Agencies (54 percent), mainly in the form of loans by the World Bank and ADB. About 28 percent is covered by the recipient governments, and another 15 percent comes from bilateral aid.

Action on mitigation (and adaptation as appropriate) and technology transfer

Mitigation

34. During the reporting period, the GEF allocated \$233.15 million from the Trust Fund to 71 projects in the climate change focal area. These projects will leverage approximately \$2.07 billion in co-financing. Almost one third of these projects will be implemented in Africa, and more than the half of these projects in

Africa are part of the climate change component of the West Africa Program. Also more than the half of these 71 projects falls under the Energy Efficiency Strategic Programs. Also it should be noted that there is increased interest for multi-focal area projects in line with the Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) strategic program, as they cover almost 20 percent of the number of approved projects.

Adaptation

35. The GEF Secretariat submitted a report on the completion of the SPA to the GEF Council in November 2008. The SPA program will be evaluated by the independent GEF Office of Evaluation. Further support for adaptation from the GEF Trust Fund will depend on future decisions of the GEF Council and evolving guidance from the UNFCCC.

36. During the reporting period, there were two meetings of the Least Developed Countries Fund/Special Climate Change Fund (LDCF/SCCF) Council. With respect to the preparation and implementation of the National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) under the LDCF, three additional NAPAs have been completed, seventeen were approved, and four projects have been CEO endorsed or approved during the reporting period. Also, eight full-sized and one medium-sized SCCF projects were approved during this reporting period, seven of them for Climate Change Adaptation and one for Technology Transfer.

Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer

37. The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its fourteenth session (COP14) welcomed the Global Environment Facility's (renaming it the Poznan) Strategic Program on Technology Transfer as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries while recognizing the contribution that this program could make to enhancing technology transfer activities under the Convention.

38. The COP14 decision on the development and transfer of technologies requested the GEF to report on the progress made in carrying out the following activities to the COP at its sixteenth session (COP16) and to provide interim reports to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions (SBI 30 and SBI 31): (a) to promptly initiate and expeditiously facilitate the preparation of projects for approval and implementation under the strategic program; (b) to collaborate with the GEF agencies in order to provide technical support to developing countries in preparing or updating their technology needs assessments; and (c) to consider the long-term implementation of the strategic program.

39. The strategic program on technology transfer consists of three funding windows: (1) technology needs assessments (TNAs); (2) technology transfer pilot projects; and (3) dissemination of technologies and practices. This report focuses on the first two substantive activities of the strategic program. In addition, the report discusses how the GEF is considering the long-term implementation of the strategic program.

Technology Needs Assessments

40. Immediately following COP14, the GEF Secretariat organized a stakeholder consultation meeting in January 2009 in Washington, DC to formulate a strategy and work plan for the implementation of the TNAs. UNEP and UNDP were invited to present the status of the existing TNAs funded by the GEF and to discuss the prior experience and lessons learned. UNEP outlined a strategy for the implementation of the new round of TNAs. Participants at the meeting, including representatives from the GEF agencies, the GEF Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), the UNFCCC Secretariat, and the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI), provided constructive comments and suggestions. Participants of the meeting stressed that TNAs should be actionable and should provide a pathway to the implementation of projects on the ground.

41. With the facilitation of the GEF Secretariat, UNEP drafted a project concept for a global TNA project for GEF funding, to be drawn from the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). An informal consultation led by the GEF Secretariat was carried out in the margins of the special meeting of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) on February 24-26, 2009, in Bonn, Germany. The draft TNA project concept was shared with members of the EGTT, who reacted positively. Subsequently, UNEP finalized the global TNA project concept and submitted it to the GEF Secretariat in late March. The project concept was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in the April 2009 Intersessional Work Program. The full project document was endorsed by the GEF CEO on August 18, 2009. The project documents are available at the GEF website:

[http://www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Focal_Areas/Climate_Change__\(PDF_DOC\)/SCCF1/Global_08-18-09_Technology_Needs_Assessmt.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Focal_Areas/Climate_Change__(PDF_DOC)/SCCF1/Global_08-18-09_Technology_Needs_Assessmt.pdf)

42. The TNA project will provide targeted financial and technical support to assist developing countries in carrying out improved TNAs within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC. The project will support up to 45 developing countries in preparing their TNA and Technology Action Plan. The project will use methodologies in the revised TNA Handbook. Total GEF funding for this TNA project is \$9 million (including fees for the GEF Implementing Agency).

Technology Transfer Pilot Projects

43. On March 25, 2009, the GEF CEO circulated a call for proposals for technology transfer pilot projects to all national GEF operational focal points, copied to the GEF agencies and the UNFCCC Secretariat. The call for proposals provided the background information, explained the procedures for submitting proposals, and outlined selection criteria. Funding from the GEF will support priority pilot projects with a view to scaling up investment in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries. The target funding level from the GEF for pilot projects is \$40 million (including fees for the GEF Agencies).

44. Since March 2009 the GEF Secretariat has been working actively to discuss project ideas, and to facilitate the development of project proposals with the GEF agencies and interested parties to address their queries through the GEF inter-agency climate change task force, bilateral consultation, seminars and workshops, and other channels.

Long-Term Implementation of the Strategic Program

45. In keeping with the COP14 decision that requested the GEF to consider the long-term implementation of the strategic program on technology transfer, the GEF Secretariat has identified technology transfer as a long-term priority objective of the GEF in the climate change focal area. Linking to the replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, the GEF Secretariat is currently developing a climate change strategy for the period of the fifth replenishment from 2010 to 2014, in consultation with the Technical Advisory Group, GEF STAP, GEF agencies, and other stakeholders.

46. Technology transfer is featured in the draft GEF-5 strategy in the climate change focal area. The working document for GEF-5 replenishment, "Draft GEF-5 Programming Document", includes preliminary ideas for technology transfer for GEF-5. Available on the GEF website: <http://www.thegef.org/uploadedfiles/GEF.R.5.16.pdf>, this document was presented to the second meeting on GEF-5 replenishment held in Washington, DC, on June 25-26, 2009. Elaboration of the strategic program on technology transfer by the GEF will be carried out with the development of the GEF-5 strategy and with the conclusion of the GEF-5 replenishment in early 2010.

Improve access for Least Developed Countries, Small Island Developing States and Africa

47. The GEF Secretariat, in collaboration with its implementing and executing agencies, has initiated several regional and multi-country programs to help especially least developed countries (LDCs), small island states (SIDS), and countries in Africa to mobilize resources from the GEF and other sources to fund projects in those countries. Three such programs merit particular mention: (1) the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS) Program; (2) the Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa; and (3) the West Africa Program.

48. In response to decision 5/CP.14, the GEF has been working with its agencies to improve communication with LDCs and to increase the number of projects which are submitted for CEO endorsement. The GEF is also working to facilitate the implementation of the remaining elements of the LDCF work program. The GEF is in the process of finalizing the Step-By-Step Guide to the LDCF. This Step-By-Step guide is designed to improve access to the LDCF and assist the LDCs in the project preparation and development process.

The Pacific Alliance for Sustainability

49. Recognizing the findings of the Third Overall Performance Study of the GEF and the difficulties that Pacific Island Countries have in accessing GEF resources, the GEF has launched the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (GEF-PAS) Program. The GEF-PAS has been established to address the specific difficulties that vulnerable Pacific Island Countries have with accessing GEF resources.

50. The GEF-PAS will consist of a total of 25 projects with approximately \$98.8 million funding from the focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, and persistent organic pollutants. The GEF-PAS includes the following fifteen Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu. Among the 25 projects anticipated, seven projects will address climate change adaptation, and five projects will address climate change mitigation. The mitigation projects will aim to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in the participating countries, while the adaptation projects will focus on adaptation issues in a variety of sectors, such as water resources, coastal zone management, and agriculture. The GEF-PAS was developed in close and extensive consultation with Pacific Island Country officials and experts. So far, 15 projects have been approved under this program, with a total GEF funding of \$64 million.

The Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

51. The Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (SIP) is a response from the GEF to support Sub-Saharan African countries in pursuing the multi-sector, long-term programmatic approaches needed to scale up sustainable land management (SLM). The SIP aims to directly contribute to the implementation of the national action programs to combat desertification. The projects under SIP will pay specific attention to “climate proof” SLM investments. In June 2007, the GEF Council approved the SIP’s programmatic framework and an accompanying portfolio of planned projects to be initiated in 2007-2010, amounting to an overall GEF investment of \$150 million during GEF-4.

52. The development of the SIP’s framework was guided by a series of joint consultations and in-depth analysis of past experience, in particular from the GEF’s implementation of activities to combat land degradation including support to Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development. In addition, each SIP operation is integrated into the overall SLM programmatic vision of a recipient country through the multi-partner platform of TerrAfrica. The SIP was launched in October 2005 to provide an operational framework for partners to better join and align efforts to scale up

SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa. So far, 39 projects have been approved under this program, with a total GEF funding of \$144 million.

The West Africa Program

53. The West Africa Program is a GEF initiative that consists of a biodiversity component and a climate change component (with a focus on energy). The program covers a total of 18 countries in the region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The total indicative GEF financing for this program is \$84.1 million, including \$38.8 million for the biodiversity component and \$45.3 million for the climate change/energy component.

54. The development of the West Africa Program has been based on extensive consultation with the ministers and other senior officials and technical experts from the countries in the region. A list of priority projects for each country was endorsed at a ministerial-level meeting in Cotonou, Benin in August 2008. The projects will focus on promoting renewable energy technologies for rural electrification, renewable energy for modern energy services, bioenergy, energy-efficient lighting and appliances, and energy-efficient technologies and practices in industry and urban transport. The Programmatic Framework Document of the West Africa Program was approved by the GEF Council meeting in November 2008.

55. During the reporting period, from September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, 16 projects have been submitted by the GEF Agencies under the climate change/energy component of the Program and 12 have been approved, with a total GEF funding of \$24.7 million, including grants for project preparation. Other projects under the program are under active development.

Encourage agencies to perform their functions and follow COP guidance

56. The GEF is in close cooperation with the Agencies in order to encourage them to perform their functions in the most efficient manner, and to follow the guidance provided by the Conference of Parties. Under this framework, there are regular meetings of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Task Force with the participation of representatives of the Agencies. Also, the GEF Secretariat holds meetings with the Agencies' GEF Executive Coordinators, and there are regular and ad-hoc bilateral meetings between the GEF Secretariat and the Agencies. These meetings provide the field where issues regarding the development, the preparation, and the implementation of projects are discussed. The GEF Secretariat exchanges views and opinions on operational issues with the agencies, and provides feedback and guidance in order to ensure the proper performance of their functions.

Support for National Communications⁵

Status of National Communications

57. As of June 2009, 143 non-Annex I Parties have received GEF funding for the preparation of their National Communications to the UNFCCC. This includes five Parties with full-sized projects. In this reporting period (September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009), six Parties (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Uzbekistan) have submitted their Second National Communications (SNCs) to the UNFCCC. Argentina had submitted its SNC in March 2008 while Mexico submitted its Third National Communication in November 2006. For country-by-country details, see Annex 3.

⁵ The information in this section was compiled by UNDP and UNEP.

58. The majority of the National Communications projects are currently under implementation, at different stages of progress. Fifty Parties expect to have a draft National Communication report completed by end of 2009, while 32 Parties have reported that a draft report will be completed in 2010. Seven Parties would complete their national communications by 2011 and remaining 5 by 2012. Given that submission of national communications to the UNFCCC has to go through a government approval process, exact submission dates are usually not reported by Parties.

Workshops and Training through NCSP

59. The past year has witnessed a continued demand for support from the National Communications Support Program (NCSP) as the implementation of the Second National Communications (SNCs) is progressing in the majority of non-Annex I Parties. The NCSP provided support which included organization of workshops on the preparation of SNCs with a focus on climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessments as well as technical review and comments to the SNC projects.

60. Two regional workshops on SNC were organized during the period September 1, 2008 and June 30, 2009. The Bangkok workshop for the Asian countries took place on September 9-12, 2008 and was attended by 38 participants from 14 countries. The Amman workshop for Arab States took place on February 24-26, 2009 and was attended by 16 delegates from 10 countries. Recognizing the increasing relevance of the SNCs to national climate change and development policy decisions, these workshops aimed to provide general guidance to and facilitate the sharing of experiences among national SNC project coordinators and technical teams on the key technical and policy issues related to the preparation of the SNCs. The workshops included site visits to discuss on-the-ground climate risk issues and adaptation experiences in the host countries. Through these site visits, participants had an opportunity to discuss, through concrete examples, how adaptation efforts can be linked to the national communication process to ensure adequate linkages with policy making.

61. In addition, a training course on climate change vulnerability and adaptation assessment for the Caribbean Region was organized on September 19-25, 2008, in Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago; it was attended by 26 participants from 10 countries. Most countries in the region are at the initial stage of their V&A assessment; therefore, this training provided national teams with an opportunity to learn about the different components of the V&A studies, which included practical exercises in working groups. The training assisted countries in identifying the steps and activities involved in V&A assessments. It included discussions on the scope of the work, data requirements, participation of key stakeholders, organization of working teams, and linkages of the V&A studies with national development priorities and planning processes. It also identified follow-up activities with the NCSP for additional assistance that may be required during the preparation of the national studies.

62. Currently, the NCSP is organizing a regional workshop for countries in Asia to be held in Kuala Lumpur in July 21-23, 2009. Delegations from 12 countries have confirmed their participation with a total of 32 participants intending to attend the workshop. As countries make progress in their V&A studies, national teams identify a number of technical issues, constraints and lessons learned. These include the need to use the most appropriate climate scenarios for the V&A assessments, how to incorporate socio-economic variables, and how to ensure that their findings provide useful inputs to policy design to address climate change, among others. Similarly, as expectations on countries' National Communications grow, national teams are identifying ways to facilitate the necessary linkages between their V&A studies and the national development priorities. Building on the NCSP workshop on Second National Communications for Asia (September 8-12, 2008, Bangkok, Thailand), this workshop aims to look at the key issues highlighted above and to facilitate sharing of experience among national teams and on the key technical and policy issues related to the preparation of their V&A assessments.

Review of Draft Thematic Reports from the Technical Studies under the SNC

63. The NCSP provided technical review of about 14 draft reports on different thematic areas of the NC (i.e., national circumstances, GHG inventory, climate scenarios, sectoral V&A assessments and mitigation analysis). This involved providing technical feedback and recommendations on 35 draft reports. Most of the technical review was undertaken in-house, but also with support from external consultants. The reviews provide an opportunity for countries to make any necessary adjustments to their draft studies and correct inconsistencies in the reports before the national communication report is compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. These reviews play an important role in the improvement of the different components of the national communications as the national teams can take advantage of independent technical feedback on their draft reports.

Provision of technical backstopping for the preparation of National Communications

64. The NCSP continues to provide on-line backstopping to countries for the preparation of their National Communications. Support includes advice on methodological issues, identification of regional/international consultants for in-country support, provision of information and examples to address specific gaps, and organization of targeted assistance, among others. Over 100 hundred requests were addressed to respond to countries' queries.

65. A draft guidance material has been developed to assist individuals and countries to use their National Communications to facilitate the integration of climate change into national development planning and related processes. The objective of this guidance is to initiate a more structured discussion on how the National Communication can be used more effectively to identify concrete actions and recommendations to address climate change in the context of development priorities. The draft guidance will be circulated to countries for comments and will be discussed in a number of sub-regional workshops, as appropriate.

Appropriate assistance to non-Annex I Parties in formulating and developing project proposals identified in their national communications

66. The GEF through its agencies provides assistance to countries in formulating project proposals identified in their national communications in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, paragraph 2.

67. The GEF agencies work with the countries in order to identify and formulate project proposals. This active collaboration aims to secure that the proposals will be country driven and consistent with the priorities or programs of the countries, as they are identified in their national communications and other national strategy papers. The GEF agencies, through the implementation of capacity building activities - as described in detail in the next paragraphs - and bilateral communications, support the countries during the formulation and the development of proposals.

68. In order to submit any project proposal for approval, the GEF agencies have to ensure its consistency with the country's national priorities. The country confirms its endorsement of the proposal by providing a letter signed by the GEF Operational Focal Point. Following the proposal submission, the GEF Secretariat in order to approve it examines and confirms its linkage to national priorities or programs. All the projects that have been approved by the GEF during the reporting period have been confirmed to correspond explicitly to the national priorities, including those identified in their national communications.

Support for the implementation of capacity-building activities consistent with Decision 2/CP.7

69. The GEF continues to support country dialogues ensuring the clarity, transparency and timeliness in its communications with Parties of UNFCCC on changes undertaken in the GEF reform agenda. The GEF has funded several programs supporting effective and efficient implementation of the Convention through the National Dialogue Initiative (NDI), Country Support Program (CSP), and capacity building through National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA), cross-cutting capacity building, as well as the Small Grants Program (SGP).

70. The overall objective of the GEF-funded Country Support Program (CSP) is to strengthen the capacity of GEF national focal points to support and coordinate GEF activities in their countries and constituencies. More broadly, the CSP has involved a wider range of GEF stakeholders, including national UNFCCC Convention focal points in some cases, international civil society organizations, the GEF-NGO Network, and GEF partners.

71. The CSP has three components of activities: (i) Sub-regional Workshops for GEF focal points; (ii) the online Knowledge Facility; and (iii) Direct Support Funding; and the first two of them are broadly linked to the UNFCCC.

National Dialogues and Sub-Regional Workshops

72. The global objective of the NDI in GEF-4 is to provide targeted and flexible support for country-level multi-stakeholder dialogues and sharing of information and experiences, leading to action on national GEF matters, including issues linked to the UNFCCC, through strategic national priority setting and strengthened coordination and partnerships. The NDI also involves a wide range of government ministries and agencies, NGOs, communities, academic and research institutions, the private sector, as well as other partners and donors in the country.

73. The NDI workshops also create a unique opportunity for the GEF agencies to inform participants about provisions and decisions of the Conference of Parties in the performance of their GEF obligations and to learn more about capacity and opportunities to use national experts in all aspects of project development and implementation. The NDI provides a forum for consultations on global environmental management and national sustainable development issues in GEF recipient countries. They also provide an opportunity for GEF partners to dialogue with key stakeholders representing a wide range of national and local interests and areas of expertise. At the country level, each National Dialogue is managed as a collaborative effort involving the national GEF Focal Points, the GEF Secretariat, and the Implementing Agencies.

74. Following the guidance provided in decision 7/CP.13, the GEF has taken multiple steps to continue the enhancement of the NDI. During 2008, based on guidance from the Inter-agency Steering Committee, National Dialogues aimed to be responsive and flexible in their delivery, and tailored to country needs and requests in a strategic and timely manner in line with the opportunities and challenges of GEF-4.

75. The sub-regional workshops provide a unique opportunity for the GEF national focal points to learn about GEF funding policies and strategies, and to meet with their counterparts from other countries in the region and GEF Partners to discuss policies and procedures, and share lessons and experiences. The design and content of the sub-regional workshops are based on the evolving needs and requests expressed by GEF Focal Points during earlier GEF consultation workshops. Highlights include presentations and discussions of the implementation of policies and strategies approved by the GEF Council in 2007 and 2008, e.g., focal area and cross-cutting strategies, Agency comparative advantages, as well as the revised project cycle and format. Workshop topics in 2008 and 2009 also included updates on the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF), Fourth Overall Performance Study of the GEF (OPS4), GEF focal area strategies and adaptation funds,

knowledge management and monitoring tools and resources available to focal points, constituency coordination lessons and good practices, and civil society participation in the GEF and Small Grants Program.

76. Finally, it is important to highlight that the Workshops provide for a rich peer-to-peer exchange of experience and knowledge in national and regional GEF project formulation, implementation and monitoring, national GEF coordination, integrating GEF into national plans and priorities, and priority-setting for national RAF allocations.

77. From September 2008 to June 2009, the GEF and its partner agencies organized a total 11 NDI meetings and Sub-regional workshops. These covered a wide range of countries and regions, including LDCs and SIDS. The dates and locations of these events are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7: Summary of National Dialogues and Sub-Regional Workshops

Date	Event	Country/Region
September 10-12, 2008	National Dialogue	Ecuador (Quito)
September 18-19, 2008	Sub-regional Workshop	Pacific SIDS (Auckland, New Zealand)
October 1-2, 2008	Sub-regional workshop	Latin America (Mexico City, Mexico)
November 19-20, 2008	National Dialogue	Liberia (Monrovia)
November 24-25, 2008	Sub-regional workshop	Middle East and North Africa (Casablanca, Morocco)
December 14-15, 2008	National Dialogue	Egypt (Cairo)
January 27-29, 2009	National Dialogue	Pakistan (Lahore)
February 9-11, 2009	Sub-regional workshop	Europe and CIS (Dubrovnik, Croatia)
April 9-10, 2009	Sub-regional workshop	Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
May 19-21, 2009	Sub-regional workshop	East and South Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)
May 25-26, 2009	National Dialogue	Turkey (Ankara)
June 16-17, 2009	Sub-regional workshop	Caribbean (Bridgetown, Barbados)
July 9-11, 2009	Sub-regional workshop	West and Central Africa (Accra, Ghana)

78. The online focal point knowledge facility is widely used by many countries. It provides a continuously accessible, interactive, and regularly updated information and knowledge resource for focal points and others interested in GEF matters. This knowledge facility contains wide-ranging access to information on climate change mitigation and adaptation and its link to the Convention as well as country experiences in integrating climate considerations into national development planning. To obtain more detailed information on the individual National Dialogues and Sub-regional Workshops, please visit the GEF website at <http://www.gefcountrysupport.org/>.

Capacity Building through NCSAs

79. The National Capacity Self-Assessment projects have as their long-term goal the building of the foundational capacities necessary for countries to meet their obligations under the UNFCCC, as well as that for the CBD and CCD. To this end, their focus has been to assess the critical gaps in countries' capacities to sustain monitoring and reporting activities in the GEF focal areas. The NCSAs have also provided inputs for the formulation of medium-sized projects that include objectives to build capacity in climate change and other specific areas of global environmental management. Of the total 147 NCSAs funded by the GEF, 13 NCSAs were implemented in LDCs and 32 in SIDS, as well as one LDC and three SIDS targeted cross-cutting capacity building projects.

80. During the current reporting period, eight cross-cutting capacity building projects were approved: Jamaica, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao P.R., Philippines, Seychelles, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan for a total amount of \$3.69 million. These project target the development of technical and institutional capacities to improve the synergistic implementation of legislation, coordination of multi-sectoral and environmental policies, improved financing to meet global environmental objectives, and strengthening community learning of the cross-cutting issues affecting the global environment.

Capacity Building through the Small Grants Program

81. The GEF Small Grants Program (SGP), through its strategic priorities, is a mechanism by which the GEF contributes to the overall objective of the UNFCCC at the community level. GEF SGP contributes to the achievement of global benefits through support to community climate change projects. Grants are made directly to civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based (CBO) organizations in recognition of the key role they play as a resource and constituency for climate change concerns. SGP supports initiatives in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, environmentally sustainable transport projects, and community-based adaptation (CBA).

82. These projects become also capacity building endeavors at the institutional level because of the highly decentralized and demand-driven nature of these projects and the use of processes that encourage maximum country and community-ownership. GEF SGP operates on the premises that local people are empowered to protect the environment when they are organized to take actions, have a measure of control over access to the natural resource base, can deploy the necessary information and knowledge, and believe that their social and economic welfare is dependent on sound long-term natural resource management – all of which are integral aspects of SGP projects.

83. Since 1992, GEF SGP has generated deep understanding of local livelihood strategies and contexts, poor people's challenges, efforts, values and aims and how these relate to climate change. Working in 119 countries, the SGP has contributed to building local capacity to participate in policy-making by empowering people to make and express choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes to combat climate change. Building on these efforts, the projects establish concrete mechanisms for citizen input at the local level, increasing the capacity of communities to address public issues and increasing grassroots activism in communities. In this way, GEF SGP has developed models and approaches at the local level that have removed barriers to the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport and community-based adaptation. Models/approaches such as focused and targeted market mechanisms, innovative financing modalities, inclusive partnerships, leveraging social capital with financial and technical resources, awareness creation and capacity development, that are relevant to local and community situations have also been developed. Thus in many SGP country programs, networks of local stakeholders with capacities to implement climate change related projects as well as to share lessons learned plus innovative models and new approaches have been formed.

84. Despite the general small size of grants (maximum \$50,000) for the implementation of community based climate change activities, experience has shown that numerous SGP projects had helped shape national policies. While projects are primarily designed to support activities that contribute to combating climate change, they are also geared towards the creation of policy impacts through mainstreaming and scaling up noting that community-based action is the best starting point for scaling up and the development of appropriate national responses. GEF SGP projects as such plays a key role in building the capacity of its grantee-partners and other local stakeholder in linking good practices and lessons learned to larger policy making processes. By building the capacity of local stakeholders for developing knowledge products for wider dissemination and to linking with international networks and donor agencies, communities and their local CSO partners are able to also effectively participate in global climate change governance.

85. From September 2008 through June 2009, SGP supported over 220 projects in the climate change focal area, representing some \$7.5 million in GEF grants with \$4.4 million in associated cash and in-kind co-financing.

GEF Familiarization Seminars

86. The Country Support Program for Focal Points project envisages that an average of six selected newly appointed focal points per year will be invited to attend GEF Familiarization Seminars. This has been done and the seminars have also been attended by agency representatives. The 10th GEF Familiarization Seminar was held in Washington, DC, September 30-October 2, 2008. The seminar proved to be very useful in making the GEF and all aspects of its work and partnerships better understood by both the newly appointed GEF focal points and agency representatives.

87. It has become obvious that other stakeholders, especially convention focal points, also require this kind of training in order to carry out their responsibilities. This is why the Secretariat has proposed that special Seminars be organized to cover broader audiences. The latest three day GEF Familiarization Seminar held in Washington, DC, April 28-30, 2009, was attended by climate change focal points and negotiators, new GEF focal points, and GEF agency representatives. The agenda of the seminar focused on GEF strategies, programs, policies and procedures. Details on roles, policies and procedures were provided to address specific concerns and questions of the participants. This seminar established a new avenue of communication between the Secretariat and the focal points of the conventions, serving as a platform for building mutual trust and understanding.

GEF Evaluation Activities

88. The GEF Evaluation Office (EO) presented to the Council during the reporting period the Annual Performance Report 2008 and the Annual Country Portfolio Evaluations Report 2009. The Evaluation Office also worked on follow-up activities on the International Conference on Evaluating Climate Change and Development, which took place in May 2008 in Egypt. As regards on-going work, the Fourth Overall Performance Study is expected to be finalized in September 2009.

Annual Country Portfolio Evaluations Report 2009

89. The Evaluation Office undertook two Country Portfolio Evaluations in the Middle East between September 2008 and March 2009 in Egypt and Syria. Findings from these and from the Cameroon Country Portfolio Evaluation have been synthesized in the Annual Country Portfolio Evaluation Report 2009 presented by the Evaluation Office to the GEF Council in June 2009. Individual Country Portfolio Evaluations, as well as the annual synthesis reports, are available on the Evaluation Office web site (www.gefo.org).

90. GEF supported Cameroon to carry out inventories on greenhouse gas emissions and to elaborate the Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC. GEF financing for climate change also played a catalytic role in terms of generating new knowledge on forest margin benchmarks and transformed the way that decision makers think about the factors shaping land use at forest-agriculture interfaces (for example, slash and burn) in the humid tropics.

91. In Egypt, the GEF Climate change support has achieved results, particularly in energy efficiency. Also, adaptation projects have been recently introduced in Egypt. GEF support to enabling activities has contributed to institutionalize climate change in the Government, and to elevate the issue on the national agenda. The government is also now preparing a National Strategy for Improving Energy Efficiency in Egypt. The evaluation found that energy efficiency is well on its way to becoming mainstreamed.

92. In Syria, GEF support has influenced national efficiency laws with potential long lasting impacts. GEF supported the preparation of two energy efficiency laws and introduced efficiency and maintenance management systems, which have been replicated to a number of power generation plants around the country.

Annual Performance Report 2008

93. The Annual Performance Report (APR) 2008 presented to the GEF Council in June 2009 covers the following aspects of performance of completed GEF projects on Climate Change.

94. The outcome ratings given by the GEF EO are based on an assessment of the extent to which the completed projects achieved expected outcomes. Of the 49 Climate Change projects that were rated and in which GEF has invested \$242 million, 84 percent were rated in the satisfactory range – moderately satisfactory or above. 80 percent of the amount of GEF investment in Climate Change projects was in projects that were rated in the satisfactory range.

95. In the 53 projects for which data on materialization of co-financing is available GEF has invested \$293 million and \$1812 million in co-financing – \$6.2 per dollar of GEF investment – was reported to have materialized.

96. Of the 51 climate change projects, for which terminal evaluation reports have been submitted since FY 2005, data on project completion delays is available for 46. On average, Climate Change projects are completed with a delay of 22 months – 27 months for full-sized projects and 14 months for medium-sized projects. The average completion delay for climate change projects is 18 months for full-sized projects, and 10 months for medium-sized projects. Overall completion delays seem to be uncorrelated to project outcome ratings.

97. The GEF EO conducted an assessment of quality of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements at entry as part of APR 2005 and APR 2008. 76 percent and 88 percent of the reviewed climate change projects, respectively, meet the M&E requirements at the point of CEO endorsement.

98. The GEF EO has been tracking quality of terminal evaluation reports for completed projects since APR 2004 and so far the terminal evaluation reports for 85 percent of the 59 climate change projects that were rated are in the satisfactory range.

Follow-up on the Alexandria Conference on Evaluating Climate Change and Development

99. On February 2009 the Evaluation Office submitted information to the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation in response to the request to Parties, IGOs and NGOs “to provide submissions by 16 February 2009 on their experience and lessons learned on, in particular, the use of performance indicators for

monitoring and evaluating capacity-building at the national and global levels.” This concerned the International Conference on Climate Change and Development, which was organized by the GEF Evaluation Office and several international partners, and hosted at the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Egypt, in May 2008.

100. One of the most critical issues raised was that of knowledge sharing and regional networking. Significant challenges were identified to overcome in laying the groundwork for sharing results, and in developing best practices in monitoring and evaluation. Interest was shown in follow-up efforts, and to address the desire for more regional and international collaboration. In response to these needs, the Evaluation Office continues to update and improve the existing electronic repository of climate change evaluations, and builds a virtual community of practice, which will provide a forum for discussions and a potential platform for sharing information and reactions. Also in July 2009, EO will publish a volume of conference papers representative of the depth and breadth of disciplines and findings that have emerged from the conference proceedings.

The Way Forward to the Fifth Replenishment of the GEF

101. The fifth replenishment period (GEF-5) is expected to cover GEF operations and activities for the four years covering July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014. For the GEF to work with recipient countries without a break in programming, GEF-5 resources need to be pledged and made available by July 2010. To enable the GEF to achieve this goal, the fifth replenishment discussions were launched in November 2008 with a planning meeting, to be followed up with four meetings during 2009 and early 2010. The process will likely conclude in early 2010 and will be followed by the GEF Assembly to be held in May 2010.

102. Negotiation for the fifth replenishment is underway at a time of critical significance for the UNFCCC as the timeframe closely matches the ongoing negotiations for a post-2012 action framework, and while new interim funding mechanisms to scale up international support for climate change mitigation and adaptation in developing countries and emerging economies are being implemented. The GEF Secretariat will ensure that the progress of the UNFCCC negotiations and the guidance given over the last years are duly brought to the attention of the Participants to the GEF Replenishment during the replenishment discussions. The GEF Secretariat has updated on an informal basis the fourteenth Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC and the thirtieth session of the UNFCCC Convention Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) about the status of the replenishment discussions. The GEF will keep on providing an update regularly.

103. During the reporting period, a Planning Meeting for the Replenishment was held in Washington, DC on November 14, 2008, followed by the First Meeting in Paris during March 17-18, 2009 and then a Second Meeting in Washington, DC on June 25-26. At the Planning Meeting, Participants agreed on the schedule, comprising of four meetings, and associated documentation for the replenishment negotiations. At the First Meeting, Participants discussed the financial situation of the GEF, possible innovative instruments to enhance financing for GEF-5, and the future strategic positioning of the GEF. They also agreed to discuss in subsequent meetings the ways to scale up GEF's engagement with the private sector. At the Second Meeting, among other documents, Participants discussed: (i) a draft programming paper outlining strategies in the different focal areas; (ii) draft policy, institutional and governance reforms for GEF-5; and (iii) possible options to enhance the resilience of the GEF Trust Fund against market and exchange rate fluctuations. At this meeting, Participants also agreed to the participation of representatives from non-donor recipient countries and the GEF-NGO network in replenishment meetings.

104. A cornerstone of the GEF reform package proposed by the GEF Secretariat is to improve the responsiveness of the GEF to the needs and priorities of recipient countries. This reform platform consists of several elements, such as (i) better aligning GEF programming with country needs and strategies, in particular by providing resources for countries to prepare, on a voluntary basis, GEF national business plans ; (ii) further shortening the GEF project cycle, (iii) considering a broadened access to GEF resources, including

through a pilot direct access window for qualified entities and (iv) implementing a new resource allocation system that is more flexible and provides a better funding predictability for all recipient countries.

Guiding Principles for GEF-5 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy

105. Development of GEF-5 strategy in the climate change focal area will draw on past experience and will be guided by three principles: (i) responsiveness to Convention guidance; (ii) consideration of national circumstances of recipient countries; and (iii) cost-effectiveness in achieving global environmental benefits. GEF-5 will endeavor to make a transformative impact in helping GEF-recipient countries move to a low-carbon development path through capacity building, market transformation of and investment in environmentally sound, climate-friendly technologies.

106. Decisions reached by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC have given the GEF guidance, particularly in the areas of development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and of land use and land-use change. COP14 welcomed the technology transfer program presented by the GEF as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in technology transfer to developing countries and requested the GEF to consider the long-term implementation of the strategic program on technology transfer. On land use and land-use change, COP12 requested the GEF to explore options for undertaking land use and land-use change projects within the climate change focal area in light of past experience. Furthermore, the Bali Action Plan highlighted new issues, such as measurable, reportable, and verifiable (MRV) nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) by developing countries in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing, and capacity building.

107. The GEF-5 climate change strategy is still being discussed by replenishment Participants and will be substantially formed in accordance to the guidance that will be provided by the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties. The current draft strategy presented to the replenishment Participants suggests increasing the share of GEF resources earmarked to climate change and promoting a broad portfolio of environmentally sound, climate-friendly technologies to achieve large GHG reductions in the GEF-recipient countries in accordance with each country's national circumstances. The portfolio would include technologies at various stages of development in the innovation chain, with a focus on the stages of market demonstration, deployment, and diffusion. GEF support would involve a combination of technology push and market pull interventions. Finally, a voluntary national planning process would be introduced to support countries in identifying priority areas for GEF support in line with the countries' development objectives and climate change policy and strategies. It is also proposed that the GEF continues to support programs and projects that will bring significant GHG reductions and specifically in relatively small, low-income countries, boosts its support in investment and in technical and institutional capacity building, and expands its efforts in helping these countries access modern energy from renewable sources. In parallel, technology innovation and transfer would be promoted in all GEF-eligible countries.

Guiding Principles for GEF-5 Adaptation to Climate Change Strategy

108. With respect to adaptation, the role of the GEF has been recently enhanced by the following factors: the scientific evidence on the impacts of climate change has reached an unprecedented level of international consensus and awareness; developing country demand for adaptation funding has grown exponentially as well as the estimated costs of adaptation; and the UNFCCC has provided clear guidance to the GEF on adaptation, underlining its responsibility to assist developing countries to meet the goals of the Convention.

109. The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) are currently the only of the existing funds whose mandate has been defined under the Climate Convention. New and additional financing is needed and a different approach to development – to make it climate-resilient – must be implemented.

110. The GEF is currently managing SCCF and LDCF under the Climate Convention, in addition to its conventional operations under the GEF Trust Fund. In order to avoid duplication, it is proposed to channel all adaptation financing resources through the LDCF and the SCCF, while working in parallel to continue to enhance the climate resilience of the GEF portfolio. The mandate of the SCCF is broad enough to incorporate the category of projects that were financed thus far under the SPA.

111. Finally, based on Convention guidance, responsiveness to developing countries' needs – including predictability of resources – and a commitment to complementarity and maximization of GEF-managed funds and resources, the proposed GEF strategy includes a request for a strong scaling-up of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).

ANNEX 1

**SUMMARIES OF PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)**

Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Venezuela: IMPROVE: Increase Product Efficiency in Venezuela (UNDP, GEF: \$4.126 million; Total Cost: \$28.404 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims to improve the energy efficiency in the residential sector in Venezuela by implementing energy efficiency standards and labels (EE S&L) for appliances (CFC-free refrigerators and washing machines) and stimulating demand and supply through appropriate incentives, technical support and policy coordination. The project will result in significant benefits for the global environment, in the form of avoided greenhouse gas emissions of approximately 2.42 million tonnes of CO₂ over a period of 10 years. Also, it will have further environmental benefits through the introduction of CFC-free equipment in compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Project Outcomes

- A supportive regulatory framework for appliance EE standards, certification and labeling adopted.
- Structured enforcement of labels and standards.
- Awareness raising for consumers and retailers regarding the benefits and increased marketing of EE appliances.

Russian Federation: Standards and Labels for Promoting Energy Efficiency (UNDP, GEF: \$7.960 million; Total Cost: \$40.210 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to address the existing policy, institutional, information, market and technological barriers that hamper the widespread introduction of energy efficiency standards and labeling. The project is expected to realize energy savings of 15-20 TWh/year (10-15 MtCO₂/year) by the end of the project, and 30-35 TWh/year (25-30 MtCO₂/year) by the end of the impact period.

Project Outcomes

- National legal and regulatory environment and institutional capacities are built to facilitate introduction and wide-spread application of energy efficiency S&L scheme.

- National S&L schemes for selected power-consuming products are designed and proposed, verification and enforcement capacity for their implementation developed based on international best practices.
- Strengthened capacity of the local manufacturers to produce appliances complying with the new EE standards.
- Increased consumers', producers' and retailers' awareness and improved marketing of appliance energy efficiency standards and labels.

Jordan: Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling of Building Appliances (UNDP, GEF: \$1 million; Total Cost: \$2.12 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims to increase market penetration of energy efficient products in the residential market in Jordan. The project will establish an energy labeling system and set a Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) program for household appliances in Jordan with the initial focus on air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, and washing machines.

Project Outcomes

- Adoption of supportive legal and initial regulatory framework for appliance energy efficiency (EE) standards, certification, and labeling
- Structured verification and enforcement of labels and standards
- Consumer and retailers aware of benefits and increased marketing of EE appliances
- New EE labeled appliances entering the market with the initial focus on air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, and washing machines

Philippines: CF: Industrial Energy Efficiency (UNIDO, GEF: \$3.252 million; Total Cost: \$16.456 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will introduce a National Energy Management Standard in the Philippines, incorporating industrial energy systems optimization and compatible with energy management standards developed by ISO and UNIDO. Energy-intensive industries will be targeted, specifically: (a) cement; (b) sugar; (c) electronic; (d) steel; (e) chemical; (f) food (to be selected); (g) automotive; and (h) ceramic. With the implementation of the above components, it is expected that by the end of the project, there will be a critical mass of demonstration system optimization projects and operational projects resulting from adoption of energy management standards and a cadre of energy efficiency professionals both within industrial facilities as well as consultants and suppliers.

Project Outcomes

- Supportive policies in place (compatible with ISO energy management standard) for delivering sustainable improvements in energy efficiency in industry and improved international competitiveness
- Improved industrial competitiveness through reduced energy bills and increased productivity

- Compliance with an energy management standard and other emissions control legislation
- Availability of financial and institutional support for industrial energy efficiency initiatives
- Demonstrable energy savings in participating factories through systems optimization

China: Promoting Energy Efficient Room Air Conditioners (PEERAC) Project (UNDP, GEF: \$6.363 million; Total Cost: \$25.394 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project's objective is to reduce China's future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through transformation of the Chinese room air conditioner (RAC) market to production and sale of more energy-efficient RACs. The project seeks to address the low efficiency of room air conditioners in China, which contributes significantly to the growing electricity use and GHG emissions associated with room air conditioning. 258 million tonnes CO₂ are expected to be avoided.

Project Outcomes

- More locally produced high efficiency AC compressors
- More locally produced high efficiency room air conditioners
- Enhanced enabling environment to support energy efficiency
- Increased market share of EE RACs

Moldova: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector in Moldova (UNIDO, GEF: \$0.96 million; Total Cost: \$3 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project seeks to improve the energy efficiency of the Moldovan industrial sector, leading to reduced global environmental impact and enhanced competitiveness. The project seeks to address some of the existing barriers to industrial energy efficiency (IEE), deliver measurable results, and make an impact on how Moldovan industry manages energy through an integrated approach that combines capacity building and technical assistance interventions at the policy and EE project level. Primary target groups are industry decision makers (managers, engineers, vendors, and professionals) and IEE policy-making/implementing institutions. Based on initial data collection and elaboration, it has been estimated that the project would be instrumental to delivering between 26,000 to 38,000 tonnes CO₂eq of cumulative direct GHG emissions savings and 180,000 to 300,000 tonnes CO₂eq of indirect emissions savings by 2023.

Project Outcomes

- Establishment of policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks that promote and support sustainable industrial energy efficiency and stimulate the creation of a national market for IEE products and services
- Increased adoption by Moldovan industries of energy efficient technologies and energy management as integral part of their business practices

Ukraine: Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential and Public Buildings (UNDP, GEF: \$6.6 million; Total Cost: \$25.1 million)

Objective & Benefits

The aim of the proposed project is to reduce Ukraine's GHG emissions by transforming the market towards more energy efficient lighting technologies and gradual phase-out of inefficient lighting products in residential and public buildings. Direct GHG emissions reduction from implementation of a demonstration program will be 281,000 tCO₂ per year or 1.4 MtCO₂ over the five year product life cycle of a CFL.

Project Outcomes

- Increased demand for EE lighting products. At present, one percent of lighting products on the Ukrainian market meet “*Minimum Performance Standards +*” developed under the GEF Global EE Lighting Market Transformation Initiative. The project will raise this number to 20-30 percent
- All traded EE lighting products meet quality, environmental, and energy performance standards developed under the global GEF project
- Twenty municipalities designed and implemented EE lighting projects in municipal and residential buildings
- 40 million consumers are informed about the benefits and have switched to more EE lighting products in households
- Domestic production of efficient lighting products increased, covering at least 50 percent of demand for EE products

Tajikistan: Support to Sustainable Transport Management in Dushanbe (UNDP, GEF: \$0.970 million; Total Cost: \$6.831 million)

Objective & Benefits

The GHG emissions of the transport sector in Dushanbe accounts for 51 percent of national GHG emissions from the transport sector. The project aims to reduce these emissions through a comprehensive approach at the city-level. It addresses land use and transport planning in Dushanbe; the public transport network (trolley bus, dedicated bus lanes); nonmotorized transport; and the management of transport demand (parking policy, united public transport fare). The project is expected to result in 350,000 tCO₂ emissions reductions over the lifetime of the project.

Project Outcomes

- Definition of standards for cars and fuel to improve the fleet efficiency
- Definition of an integrated land use and urban transport planning
- Development of public transport in Dushanbe, traffic demand management, and nonmotorized transport
- Institutional and public awareness

Vietnam: Vietnam Clean Production and Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank, GEF: \$2.747 million; Total Cost: \$104.247 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at scaling up the adoption of energy efficient technologies in new and industrial facilities, through financing mechanisms. It will also promote more efficient electric appliances. It builds on several other projects (UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO) to develop financial mechanisms for new industrial efficient investments, energy services providers, and efficient appliances. The project is bundled with a \$50 million loan. The expected GHG emissions reductions are approximately 3,000,000 tCO₂ per year.

Project Outcomes

- Provision of energy efficiency financing for new industrial investments
- Provision of energy efficiency financing for existing industries through third party energy service providers
- Promotion of energy efficient household appliances

Armenia: Improving Energy Efficiency in Buildings (UNDP, GEF: \$1.045 million; Total Cost: \$3.395 million)

Objective & Benefits

The building stock in Armenia is old and has poor thermal characteristic, and the GHG emissions from the building sector are growing quickly. Moreover, the government has recently decided to restore many houses that were destroyed in the 1988 earthquake. The objective of this project is to reduce GHG emissions in the building sector through new energy efficiency regulations for new and existing buildings. The indirect GHG emission reductions are expected to be 3,000,000 tCO₂.

Project Outcomes

- Design and enforcement of new mandatory energy efficiency building codes and standards
- Testing and certification of energy efficient materials and equipments
- Training of professionals, including architects and engineers

Malaysia: Industrial Energy Efficiency for Malaysian Manufacturing Sector (IEEMMS) (UNIDO, GEF: \$4.2 million; Total Cost: 21.8 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims at promoting energy efficiency in the manufacturing sector. Its main objective is the development and the implementation of a Malaysian Energy Management Standard, compatible with ISO EMS. The project, which is under the umbrella program “reducing industry’s carbon footprint in South Asia through compliance with a management system for energy (ISO 50001)”, focuses mainly on small and medium enterprises. It is expected to result in 1,000,000 tCO₂ emissions reductions over the lifetime of the project.

Project Outcomes

- Development of a national industrial energy efficiency policy and building of capacity
- Development of a Malaysian Energy Management Standard, compatible with ISO EMS, and certification of 125 industrial entities
- Stimulation of market demand and implementation of financial incentives
- Implementation of 25 demonstration projects

Iran: Policy Reforms and Market Transformation of the Energy Efficient Buildings Sector in the Islamic Republic of Iran (UNDP, GEF: \$4 million; Total Cost: 39.550 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of this project is to reduce GHG emissions from the building sector in the Islamic Republic of Iran through legislative and regulatory reforms. It includes a large pilot that aims at improving the heating system and implementing solar heating water systems in 424 government buildings. The project is a child of the program “Global framework for promoting low GHG emission buildings.” It is expected to result in nearly 800,000 tCO₂ emissions reductions over the next 15 years.

Project Outcomes

- Definition of legislative and regulatory framework on energy efficiency
- Implementation of energy efficiency measures in 424 government buildings

India: Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in Selected Micro SME Clusters in India (UNIDO, GEF: \$7.173 million; Total Cost: \$33.173 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of this project is to introduce climate-friendly technologies in process applications in energy intensive micro, small, and medium enterprises in India (such as foundries, ceramics, tiles, glass, bakeries, and forging). It will also mainstream energy efficiency and renewable energy into national programs and policies concerning the development of these enterprises. The project is a child of the “Programmatic Framework for Energy Efficiency in India.” It is expected to result in 2,300,000 tCO₂ emissions reductions over a life period of 15 years.

Project Outcomes

- Introduction of end use and supply-side energy efficiency interventions and measures including Energy Management Standards
- Implementation of renewable energy technologies and measures for thermal and allied applications
- Strengthening of the techno-commercial mechanisms, especially supply chain management
- Capacity building and mainstreaming of energy efficiency and renewable energy in national policies and programs

Vietnam: CF: Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through System Optimization and Energy Management Standards (UNIDO, GEF: 0.859 million; Total Cost: 7.812 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to promote industrial energy efficiency through introduction of ISO Energy Management Standards. It will also develop financial capacity to support energy efficiency industrial projects, and demonstrate energy savings through the implementation of operational projects. The project is under the umbrella program “reducing industry's carbon footprint in South Asia through compliance with a management system for energy (ISO 50001).” The equivalent CO₂ emission savings after 10 years are expected to be 240,000 tCO₂.

Project Outcomes

- National program to implement ISO energy management standards
- Training on industrial system optimization
- Financial incentives supporting industrial EE projects
- Implementation of systems optimization and energy management standards projects

Indonesia: CF: Promoting Energy Efficiency in the Industries through System Optimization and Energy Management Standards (UNIDO, GEF: \$2.180 million; Total Cost: \$8.961 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to promote industrial energy efficiency through introduction of a systems optimization approach and ISO Energy Management Standards. It will also develop financial capacity to support energy efficiency industrial projects, and demonstrate energy savings through the implementation of operational projects. The project is under the umbrella program “reducing industry's carbon footprint in South Asia through compliance with a management system for energy (ISO 50001).” The equivalent CO₂ emission savings after 10 years are expected to be 453,000 tCO₂.

Project Outcomes

- National program to implement ISO energy management standards
- Training on industrial system optimization
- Financial incentives supporting industrial energy efficiency projects
- Implementation of systems optimization and energy management standards projects

Philippines: Chiller Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank, GEF: \$2.6 million; Total Cost: \$53.870 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will stimulate accelerated conversion of CFC-based chillers to new and more energy efficient technology through the provision of financial incentives and a policy framework. It will build national capacity for carbon finance intermediation to enable a permanent transformation of the chiller market. Thus,

the sustainability of project outcomes will be augmented with carbon finance revenues. Total emission reductions are expected to be about 2,100,000 tCO₂ equivalent.

Project Outcomes

- Development of an incentive scheme for investments in energy efficient chillers
- Monitoring and verification of the performance of the new chillers and the CO₂ emission reductions

Thailand: CF: Industrial Energy Efficiency (UNIDO, GEF: \$3.620 million; Total Cost: \$16.546 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to introduce a National Energy Management Standard in Thailand, incorporating industrial energy systems optimization, as well as to accelerate the uptake of biomass-fueled boilers. The project is under the umbrella program “reducing industry's carbon footprint in South Asia through compliance with a management system for energy (ISO 50001).” The equivalent CO₂ emission savings after 10 years are expected to be 1,360,000 tCO₂.

Project Outcomes

- National program to implement energy management standards
- Training on industrial system optimization
- Financial incentives supporting industrial energy efficiency projects
- Implementation of systems optimization and energy management standards projects, including biomass boilers

Burkina Faso: Ouagadougou Transport Modal Shift (World Bank, GEF: \$0.934 million; Total Cost: \$4.524 million)

Objective & Benefits

The city of Ouagadougou is responsible for 80 percent of the total urban emissions of CO₂ in Burkina Faso. The project aims to improve the efficiency of travel by testing, on a small-scale basis, measures designed to encourage users to forego individual modes of transport in favor of collective transport on Line 3 of the SOTRACO public transport buses, and contribute to preparing a clear institutional environment for urban transport. The project will result in GHG emissions reductions from the shift in mode of transport.

Project Outcomes

- A well-defined institutional framework and clear strategy developed for enabling a shift from individual to public transport
- Access to and efficiency of public transport improved through consolidation of the process of reducing traffic congestion and air pollution
- Strengthened capacity and increased awareness in stakeholders and transport institutions to improve transport efficiency

Pakistan: Pakistan Sustainable Transport Project (UNDP, GEF: \$5 million; Total Cost: \$40 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to reduce GHG emissions associated with urban transportation through (a) consolidating the three existing national transport policies into one comprehensive national urban transport strategy; (b) planning, designing, and implementing a BRT corridor between Islamabad and Rawalpindi; (c) introducing a school bus transportation system in Lahore; and (d) increasing institutional and individual capacity and awareness on sustainable transport at the national level. During project preparation, the projected CO2 reductions will be calculated.

Project Outcomes

- National urban transport strategy established, focusing on environmental sustainability
- Measurable modal shift promoted from private cars to public transport along Islamabad-Rawalpindi corridor
- Measurable modal shift promoted from private cars to public school transportation in Lahore
- Institutional and individual capacity and awareness on sustainable transport enhanced

India: IND Financing Energy Efficiency at Small and Medium Enterprises — under the Programmatic Framework for Energy (World Bank, GEF: \$11.3 million; Total Cost: \$68.8 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions from small and medium enterprises utilizing increased commercial financing. The project has three main components: (a) technical assistance and capacity building; (b) investment/demonstration/risk mitigation instruments for investment by participating banks; and (c) program knowledge management and sharing. Initial estimates indicate that the project will displace over 6.2 million tonnes of CO2 emissions over the lifetimes of the EE investments implemented.

Project Outcomes

- Awareness of EE at the cluster and plant level on a large scale and the capacity of energy auditors and service providers to improve project development capability increased
- Risk mitigation instruments to overcome perceived risk in lending for EE projects to SMEs developed
- Effectiveness of program increased and program revisions stimulated

India: IND Improving Energy Efficiency in the Indian Railway System — under the Programmatic Framework for Energy (UNDP, GEF: \$5.3 million; Total Cost: \$26.3 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to reduce energy consumption in the Indian Railway (IR) system by supporting the introduction of energy efficient technologies and measures in traction and non-traction subsectors. The project will focus on institutional capacity development and technical training to develop and operate the

Centre of Excellence, and facilitating pilot implementation and demonstration of energy efficiency technology and measures in various IR operations.

IR holds a monopoly on India's rail transport and cumulative energy savings of 15,6m MWh and direct savings of 15.4 million tonnes CO₂ are expected.

Project Outcomes

- Institutional/ organizational/ technical capacity strengthened to plan, manage, and implement EE measures
- EE technologies and measures in traction and nontraction operations identified and implemented
- EE technologies and measures in traction and nontraction operations piloted
- Knowledge on best practices regarding EE technologies and measures shared

India: IND Energy Efficiency Improvements in Commercial Buildings — under the Programmatic Framework for Energy (UNDP, GEF: \$5.29 million; Total Cost: \$20.018 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims to assist the government to implement and operationalize the Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) by addressing major barriers such as developing appropriate knowledge and capacities at various government levels, availability of trained designers and architects, and the availability of suitable energy efficient materials and equipment in the local market. The project will support ECBC compliance in 5 pilot buildings at 50,000 sqm which will result in direct savings of 14,850 tonnes of CO₂ per year.

Project Outcomes

- Institutional capacities at various levels strengthened to enact ECBC
- Expertise of key partners in the building sector developed
- Compliance with ECBC demonstrated in five climatic zones
- Mechanisms and structures for ECBC enforcement strengthened
- Access to financing for investors facilitated

China: Provincial Energy Efficiency Scale-Up Program (World Bank, GEF: \$13.636 million; Total Cost: \$327.336 million)

Objective & Benefits

The overall objective of this project is to achieve significant reductions in GHG emissions by establishing suitable provincial level policies and institutional and financial mechanisms to scale up the adoption of energy efficiency practices, technologies, and programs. The project is designed to offer a systematic approach for addressing the currently poor incentives and weak institutional capacity at the provincial level to improve energy efficiency at Shanxi, Shandong, and Jiangxi. The total energy savings directly associated with this project is estimated at around 45 million tonnes of coal equivalents. This would result in GHG emission reduction of over 100 million tonnes.

Project Outcomes

- Institutional systems and capacity for EE developed
- Improved pricing and fiscal regime for EE activities and investment
- Increased and dedicated funding for EE activities
- Feasibility of energy efficiency improvements demonstrated

Vietnam: Phasing Out Incandescent Lamps through Lighting Market Transformation in Vietnam (UNEP, GEF: \$3.025 million; Total Cost: \$10.775 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project seeks to transform the existing lighting industry in Vietnam towards high-quality CFL products that will in turn lead to the reduction of electricity demand and the associated GHG emissions from electricity production. It will also pave the way for the promotion and near-term introduction of Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology in the various sectors of the economy.

By 2017, it is expected that the annual electricity saving will reach 2.6 TWh per year and the corresponding CO2 emission reduction will be 1.24 million tonnes.

Project Outcomes

- Incandescent Lamp (IL) manufacturer business transformed
- Quality of locally produced ESL products improved
- Quality & performance-based standards & procedures strengthened and harmonized
- National awareness and capacity of stakeholders for ESL promotion enhanced.
- Significant improvement of ESL sales & reduction in IL sales in rural & residential areas

Serbia: Support to Sustainable Transportation System in the City of Belgrade (UNDP, GEF: \$0.95 million; Total Cost: \$5.57 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims to reduce the GHG emissions from ground transport in Belgrade, Serbia through the promotion of a long-term modal shift to more efficient and less polluting forms of transport. The measures to be used are (a) integrating transportation and urban planning, (b) promoting the use of public transportation by creating a more effective public transport system, and (c) reducing current congestion by limiting car traffic. This project is estimated to generate total savings of 350,000 tonnes of CO2 during the four year implementation period.

Project Outcomes

- Integration of environmental principles into land use and transport planning promoted
- On-street parking regulations revised
- Traffic control center upgraded
- Awareness increased for sustainable modes options

Namibia: Namibia Energy Efficiency Program (NEEP) Improvements in Buildings (UNDP, GEF: \$0.859 million; Total Cost: \$4.359 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims to promote nationwide adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices in commercial and residential buildings and in so doing, reduce GHG emissions. The activities include (a) developing and improving regulations and building codes for energy saving, (b) provision of auditing and energy marketing services, and (c) increasing institutional capacity and awareness. It is estimated that energy savings that can be directly or indirectly attributed to the project are about 115,560 tCO₂.

Project Outcomes

- An improved policy and regulatory framework for EE in buildings, including building codes
- Demand and supply for energy saving services and technology stimulated
- Mandatory audits in public and commercial buildings introduced
- Institutional capacity and awareness and information on EE in buildings improved

Nigeria: Nigeria Urban Transport (World Bank, GEF: \$4.5 million; Total Cost: \$105 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to improve the capacity to manage the transport sector in the Lagos and Kano metropolitan areas and enhance efficiency of the public transport network through a combination of traffic engineering measures, management improvements, regulation of the public transport industry, and expansion and enhancement of BRT system. The project is expected to be very cost-effective but GEB of this project is going to be further analyzed in its project design stage.

Project Outcomes

- Local capacity to target operational efficiency and modal switching enhanced in Lagos and Kano
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) completed in Lagos
- Safer, reliable, cleaner, and more affordable urban transport promoted
- Public transport share in defined corridors increased

Haiti: Small-scale Hydro Power Development in Haiti (UNDP, GEF: \$1.000 million; Total Cost: \$4.660 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will play a catalytic role in assisting Haiti to attract private investor and donor funding to capture the potential for small hydropower-based electricity generation. In addition to strengthening the regulatory, institutional, and technical framework for hydro development, during the project execution period at least two small hydro projects will secure financing and be under development. The global environmental impact of this initiative will result in a direct reduction of 217,600 tonnes of CO₂ and an indirect emission reduction of 510,000 tonnes of CO₂.

Project Outcomes

- Streamlined and comprehensive market-oriented energy policy and legal/regulatory framework for micro/mini-hydropower development in the country
- Capacity available to evaluate the economic and financial viability of micro/mini-hydropower projects, and assess hydrological resources, design, evaluate, and implement projects, and provide maintenance and repair services
- Full feasibility and technical design studies for two micro-hydropower sites and the expansion of another one, followed by construction of power stations
- Outreach program and project experience/best practices/lessons learned for replication throughout the country

South Africa: Market Transformation through Energy Efficiency Standards and Labeling of Appliances in South Africa (UNDP, GEF: \$6.095 million; Total Cost: \$19.560 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will reduce greenhouse gases from energy consumption by achieving a market transformation towards high-efficiency appliances through the introduction of energy labels and minimum energy performance standards. The total direct and indirect emission reduction is estimated at 2.8 million tCO₂.

Project Outcomes

- Introduction of energy labels for domestic appliances with relevant regulation and legislation
- Adoption of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for electric appliances
- Strengthening of institutional capacity (enhancement of testing capability, enforcement of labels and standards)
- Awareness creation and information campaigns for consumers and other stakeholders
- Market and engineering studies
- Financial incentives

Mongolia: Energy Efficiency in New Construction in the Residential and Commercial Buildings Sector in Mongolia —under Framework for Promoting Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Buildings: 3787 (UNDP, GEF: \$1.000 million; Total Cost: \$2.300 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will improve the energy utilization efficiency in Mongolian buildings by improving the energy efficiency levels of new construction in the residential and commercial buildings sector. This objective will be realized through the revision of the Mongolian Building Code, Norms and related Standards (BCNS), implementation of a training and awareness program, and facilitation of lending to energy efficient building projects. It is estimated that about 214,000 tonnes of CO₂ emissions will be cumulatively avoided over 20 years.

Project Outcomes

- Development of new energy efficiency standards for buildings

- Improved administrative capacity to enforce standards, and technical and managerial capacity to design, manage, and maintain energy conserving operation of buildings
- Financial and institutional support for initiatives on EE building technology applications
- Enhanced awareness of the government, public, and the building sector on the new building codes and EE building technology applications

Russian Federation: Building Energy Efficiency in the Northwest of Russia (UNDP, GEF: \$5.980 million; Total Cost: \$23.250 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will build local capacities for and demonstrate local solutions to improved energy efficiency in construction and maintenance of buildings in the northwest of Russia: Pskov, Vologda, and Arkhangelsk Oblasts. The project is targeting up to 20 percent electricity saving and up to 45 percent heat saving in the residential construction and housing sectors leading to estimated reduction of GHG emissions by 0.5 MtCO₂ per year through project demonstration and replication through the North West Federal Okrug. Postproject impact over the 10 year influence period only in the North West Federal Okrug could therefore reach 5 MtCO₂.

Project Outcomes

- Enabling environment and enforcement capacities for improved energy efficiency at the provincial and local levels
- Capacity building and know-how
- Demonstration of local energy efficient solutions and management models

Egypt: Industrial Energy Efficiency (IEE) (UNIDO, GEF: \$3.950 million; Total Cost: \$15.675 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will facilitate energy efficiency improvements in the industrial sector (with a focus on SMEs) through supporting the development of a national energy management standard and energy efficiency services for Egyptian industry, as well the creation of demonstration effects. A realistic target for accumulative energy efficiency improvements as a result of the project would be 180 million kWh at the end of the project, and 2,800 million kWh after 10 years, equivalent to CO₂ emissions reduction of ca. 90,000 tonnes and 1.4 million tonnes, respectively.

Project Outcomes

- Supportive policies in place (compatible with ISO energy management standard)
- Widespread awareness among industrial facilities of the benefits of energy efficiency
- Availability of highly specialized certified energy management and system optimization experts from the public and private sectors
- Coordinated access of industry to financial assistance for implementing energy efficiency projects, including system optimization
- Implementation of system optimization projects

China: Integrated Renewable Biomass Energy Development Project (ADB, GEF: \$9.410 million; Total Cost: \$231.800 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will generate global environmental benefits by providing around 50 percent of the additional investment costs required to enable agro-enterprises to supply power generated from agricultural wastes to the electricity grid and/or to upgrade their facilities to establish medium- to large-scale biogas plants (MLBGPs). Total electricity production may reach 146 million kWh, although this will depend on the final configuration and usage of the biogas. A conservative estimate indicates that GHG emission reductions will exceed 1 million t CO_{2eq}.

Project Outcomes

- Increased capacity production of renewable energy by 20 MW
- Environmentally sustainable development of MLBGPs and agricultural systems
- Adequate capacities to design, operate, and maintain MLBGPs
- Strengthened capacity of the government to monitor and evaluate the Investment Project.
- Administrative, policy, and other barriers addressed for further development of centralized systems

Turkey: Improving Energy Efficiency in Industry (UNDP, UNIDO, GEF: \$6.020 million; Total Cost: \$12.900 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will demonstrate and enable companies in the industrial sector to adopt and use energy conservation measures and energy efficient technologies, so that energy efficiency in Turkish industry is improved. The total GHG reduction resulting from about 10 demonstration projects supported has been estimated to average around 60,000 tonnes of CO_{2eq} per year, resulting in 600,000 tonnes in total over a 10 year calculation period.

Project Outcomes

- An enabling policy and institutional framework in place to support industrial energy efficiency
- Enhanced awareness and capacity of the Turkish industry and private energy service providers to initiate and implement measures for improving the efficiency of industrial energy use
- Modern energy management practices and different energy saving measures, business and financing models (including EPC, as applicable) tested, demonstrated and used for further awareness raising and training of the targeted stakeholders

Kazakhstan: Energy Efficient Design and Construction in Residential Sector (UNDP, GEF: \$4.569 million; Total Cost: \$13.250 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will decrease GHG emissions in new residential buildings by promoting the application of energy efficient building, design, and construction practices and materials. The direct emissions reduction from

piloting the integrated design approach in two residential buildings, and the indirect impact of the application of integrated design approach under the social housing program, are estimated at a total of 2.5 million tonnes of CO_{2eq.}.

Project Outcomes

- Improved enforcement of mandatory EE building norms, standards, and labels for buildings and construction materials
- Development of domestic manufacturing base for more energy efficient materials and components of building envelope
- Awareness raising and capacity building for integrated building design approach
- Demonstration of the application of integrated building design in two state-funded residential buildings.

Peru: Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels in Peru (UNDP, GEF: \$2.000 million; Total Cost: \$5.150 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at increased market penetration of energy efficient household appliances, electric motors, and lighting equipment in residential and commercial buildings, by applying energy efficiency standards and labeling. The project will result at an estimated reduction of CO₂ of 1.77 million tonnes over 10 years.

Project Outcomes

- Introduction of energy labels for domestic appliances with relevant regulation and legislation
- Adoption of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for electric appliances
- Strengthening of institutional capacity (enhancement of testing capability, enforcement of labels and standards)
- Awareness creation and information campaigns for consumers and other stakeholders

Syria: Energy Efficiency Buildings Codes (UNDP, GEF: \$3.600 million; Total Cost: \$11.500 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will achieve global environmental benefits through the implementation of thermal and energy efficient building codes for new construction in Syria. The project intends to transform construction practice in Syria through introducing energy efficiency design, material, and equipment in new buildings. The projection of cumulative benefits linked with the implementation of the project for the period 2010-30 has been estimated to be up to 60 Million tonnes CO₂

Project Outcomes

- Building of the knowledge, experience, and trust of key stakeholders concerning new construction materials and techniques and their energy saving opportunities

- Establishment of new EE building codes as well as a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework (including financial and other incentives) to facilitate their effective implementation and enforcement
- Enhancement of capacities of key public and private agents

Colombia: Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels in Colombia (S&L Colombia) (UNDP, GEF: \$2.500 million; Total Cost: \$7.500 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will rapidly accelerate the adoption and implementation of energy efficiency standards and labels. The project will focus largely on capacity building: assisting government, manufacturing, distributing, retail, consumer, and environmental stakeholders to implement the most cost-effective energy efficiency measures available and overcome the institutional, technical, and awareness-related barriers that impede the implementation of a comprehensive market transformation strategy. The project will result in an estimated reduction of CO₂ of 3 million tonnes over 10 years.

Project Outcomes

- Introduction of energy labels for domestic appliances with relevant regulation and legislation
- Adoption of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for electric appliances
- Strengthening of institutional capacity (enhancement of testing capability, enforcement of labels and standards)
- Awareness creation and information campaigns for consumers and other stakeholders

Benin: Benin Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank, GEF: \$1.818 million; Total Cost: \$4.16 million)

Objective & Benefits

The overall objective of this project is to develop standards and labels for efficient light bulbs and air conditioners in Benin, and to introduce efficient light bulbs to households through a bulk procurement scheme and awareness. The project will result in GHG emissions reduction from the energy saved through the use of efficient equipment.

Project Outcomes

- Project implementing unit created and operationalized and the capacities of the project unit and key public agents enhanced
- A marketing and promotion plan for consumer awareness developed and implemented
- 350,000 incandescent bulbs replaced with energy efficient lighting products
- Standards and energy efficient labels developed for efficient lights and air conditioners
- Legal and regulatory framework for energy efficient equipment standards and labeling developed
- Procedures for product testing and certification of efficient light bulbs and air conditioners established
- Test laboratories for enforcement of standards and labels installed

Togo: Togo Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank, GEF: \$1.818 million; Total Cost: \$4.1 million)

Objective & Benefits

The overall goal of this project is to introduce energy efficiency and quality standards for efficient light bulbs in Togo through consumers' awareness and a bulk procurement scheme. The project will result in GHG emissions reduction from the energy saved through the use of efficient equipment.

Project Outcomes

- Project implementing unit created and operationalized and the capacities of the project unit and key public agents enhanced
- A marketing and promotion plan for consumer awareness developed and implemented
- 400,000 incandescent bulbs replaced with energy efficient lighting products
- Standards and energy efficient labels developed for efficient lights and air conditioners
- Legal and regulatory framework for energy efficient equipment standards and labeling developed
- Procedures for product testing and certification of efficient light bulbs and air conditioners established
- Test laboratories for enforcement of standards and labels installed

Barbados: Sustainable Energy Framework for Barbados (IADB, GEF: \$1.0 million; Total Cost: \$2.435 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of this project is to provide alternatives to minimize the dependency on fossil fuels resulting in a positive environmental footprint on the use of energy resources. Specific goals include (a) achieving energy efficiency in public buildings, residential and commercial sectors, and implement demonstration projects in EE; (b) exploring alternatives for renewable energy (RE) and implement pilot projects in RE; (c) supporting the government with a review of energy legislation, regulatory and policy issues, and design of a Sustainable Energy Framework for Barbados (SEFB) as well as institutional strengthening in the areas of EE, RE and bio-energy (BE); and (d) providing technical assistance in the preparation of a bio-energy program, including the environmental and social impacts and dissemination of findings.

Project Outcomes

- Technical, institutional, and legal conditions in place to encourage the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency practices through the design of a comprehensive Sustainable Energy Framework for Barbados
- The Sustainable Energy Framework introduced to the public and EE practices implemented in the public sector, residential sector, SMEs and major energy consumers. Further EE benefits in terms of energy and cost savings demonstrated in key government buildings and/or households
- Use of RE as an alternative source for electricity generation stimulated and the feasibility of effective substitution of fossil fuel energy with RE on a small scale (mainly on-grid solar PV system with net metering) demonstrated
- The economic and technical feasibility and environmental and social sustainability of bio-energy alternatives and their insertion in the energy matrix demonstrated

Bahamas: Promoting Sustainable Energy in the Bahamas (IADB, GEF: \$1 million; Total Cost: \$2.81 million)

Objective & Benefits

The general objective of this project is to promote and support the development and implementation of sustainable energy sources in the Bahamas providing alternatives to reduce dependency on imported fossil fuels. The specific objectives of this project are: (a) provide technical assistance to achieve EE in public buildings, residential sector, and commercial sectors, and implement demonstration projects, in particular the phaseout of incandescent lights by replacing them with CFLs; (b) explore alternatives for RE and implement pilot projects in RE; (c) support the government with a wind energy (WE) program; (d) support the government with a review of energy legislation, regulatory and policy issues to promote sustainable energy, as well as institutional strengthening in the areas EE, RE and WE; and (e) dissemination of findings.

Project Outcomes

- Awareness of energy efficiency in the public, commercial, and residential sector increased and capacity to assess the financial and operational uses of RE built
- Potential for EE identified and EE benefits in terms of energy and cost savings demonstrated in lighting, public buildings, ACs, and so forth
- Incandescent light bulbs replaced by CFLs
- The feasibility of different RE/WE technologies participation in the energy matrix of Bahamas demonstrated
- Feasibility of effectively substitute fossil fuel energy with RE at residential and small utility scale (solar photovoltaic panels with net metering connected to the grid) demonstrated
- Bahamas Electricity Corporation (BEC) includes RE in its expansion plan and the National Energy policy includes RE, EE and WE

Regional: Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings in Eastern Africa (UNEP, GEF: \$2.933 million; Total Cost: \$9.333 million)

Objective & Benefits

This regional project (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania) aims at mainstreaming energy efficiency in housing policies, building codes, and building practices in these five countries. The objective of the project is to define, implement, and enforce building codes; to improve the energy efficiency of the 100,000 new buildings built every year; and to reach 5,000 new passive energy houses. The existing buildings will be retrofitted with solar water heaters and CFLs. 7,000,000 tCO₂ are expected to be reduced from this project.

Project Outcomes

- Building of capacities on measurement and monitoring of energy consumption in buildings, definition of guidelines for passive buildings, and recommendation on appropriate building materials
- Definition, implementation, and enforcement of energy efficiency policies in the housing sector
- Implementation in new constructions (100,000 buildings /year) as well as in the existing buildings (retrofit with solar water heating systems and CFLs). Construction of 5,000 passive energy houses

- Creation of an African Energy Efficiency Buildings Award (communication and dissemination)

Sudan: Integrated Carbon Sequestration Project in Sudan (IFAD, GEF: \$3.65 million; Total Cost: \$14.6 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at increasing the carbon stock in Sudan through reforestation and sustainable forest management of 10,000 hectares area. It will also promote sustainable energy from biomass through the provision of improved stoves for 6,000 households and the construction of 250 small-scale digesters for the production of biogas. The project is expected to result in a sequestration of 380,000 tC.

Project Outcomes

- Reforestation of 10,000 hectares
- Management of the forest through participatory management and fire management systems
- Sustainable energy (energy efficient stoves and digesters)

Ukraine: Improving Energy Efficiency and Promoting Renewable Energy in the Agro-Food and Other Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Ukraine (UNIDO, GEF: \$5.228 million; Total Cost: \$17.878 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy in SMEs. The project will focus on the most energy intensive manufacturing SMEs through several pilots, and will scale up these approaches. In addition, the project will strengthen policy and the regulatory framework on energy efficiency and renewable energy in these enterprises. The direct GHG emission reduction potential of the project is 1,400,000 tCO₂e.

Project Outcomes

- Policy support: integration of energy efficiency and renewable energy into national industrial policies, development of national energy efficiency programs on energy intensive SMEs
- Development of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies through a pilot phase
- Scaling up strategy: development of technology and financing packages

Algeria: Integrated Approach for Zero Emission Project Development in the New Town of Boughezoul (UNEP, GEF: \$8.402 million; Total Cost: \$30.402 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims at developing a "zero emission city" in the new city of Boughezoul. It proposes a comprehensive approach to land use planning, transport planning, energy efficiency in buildings, and renewable energy. The results of the project will then be disseminated. A policy framework will be defined in order to support the achievement of the objectives in Boughezoul and in other new cities in Algeria. The project is expected to result in 1,730,000 tCO₂ emissions reduction.

Project Outcomes

- Energy efficiency in buildings, through definition of new architectural standards
- Urban management plans (including transport and efficient street lighting) and renewable energy management plans
- Energy efficiency and renewable energy pilots and technology transfer
- National clean energy policy framework

Venezuela: Promotion of Sustainable and Climate-compatible Rural Development in Lara and Falcon States (Venezuela) PROSALAFa-GEF (IFAD, GEF: \$3.635 million; Total Cost: \$24.879 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at increasing the carbon stock potential in a rural area of Venezuela, through sustainable rural development. It will lead to the sequestration of 484,000 tCO₂ through the reforestation of 3000 ha.

Project Outcomes

- Implementation of community-based forest management plans, raising awareness of biocarbon stock among the communities
- Building of capacity at the national level for monitoring and reporting of carbon stocks, dissemination of the results to ensure replication

Armenia: Armenia Energy Efficiency Project (World Bank, GEF: \$1.910 million; Total Cost: \$15.910 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to improve energy efficiency in Armenia through energy sector regulation and investments in the building sector. It is expected to result in 875,000 tCO₂ emission reductions.

Project Outcomes

- Improvement of the regulatory framework on energy efficiency in the energy sector
- Strengthening of the institutional framework and capacity building
- Awareness campaign among the public and the government institutions
- Energy efficiency investments in public buildings

Cambodia: Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Improved Energy Efficiency in the Industrial Sector (UNIDO, GEF: \$1.3 million; Total Cost: \$3.940 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to improve energy efficiency in Cambodia's industrial sector. It will focus on the most energy intensive sectors in the country (brick making, rubber refining, rice milling, and garment sector).

Project Outcomes

- Building of institutional and technical capacities
- Formulation and implementation of policies, regulations, and programs to promote industrial energy efficiency
- Implementation of pilot projects and dissemination of the results

Nigeria: SPWA-CC Promoting Energy Efficiency in Residential and Public Sector in Nigeria (UNDP, GEF: \$2.727 million; Total Cost: \$7.727 million)

Objective & Benefits

The overall objective of this project is to improve the energy efficiency of a series of end use equipment from the residential and public sector in Nigeria (refrigeration appliances, air conditioners, lighting, electric motors, and fans) through the introduction of appropriate energy efficiency policies and measures, such as Standards and Labels (S&L) and demand-side management programs. The project will strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework, develop monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, provide training to appliance and equipment professionals, and launch a public outreach campaign. A very preliminary and conservative estimate indicates that the impact of the project is at least in the order of 5 million tonnes of CO2 reduction.

Project Outcomes

- Introduction and adoption of testing, certification labeling, and enforcement mechanisms to promote energy efficient end uses at national level
- Training provided to appliance professionals and national outreach campaign to educate consumer and business buyers
- Verification and enforcement plan for retailers developed, tested, and implemented
- A large-scale pilot Campaign for Energy Efficiency Lamps completed
- A minimum of a million CFLs disseminated in household, commercial, and public services in partnership with the government
- Financial incentives provided to proactive local importers and traders to sell EEL products
- Provision for recycling compact fluorescent lamps for the elimination of mercury according to international best practices

China: Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City Project (SSTECP) (World Bank, GEF: \$6.364 million; Total Cost: \$30.898 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims to assist the Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City Administrative Committee (SSTECAC)/ Tianjin Eco-City Investment and Development Co. Ltd.(TECID), with the help of the Tianjin Construction Committee, to introduce a new integrated planning and management approach in development and implementation of a new Eco-Low Carbon City, called Sino-Singapore Tianjin Eco-City (SSTEC). SSTEC is intended to be a model Eco-Low Carbon City in China, meaning that it will be a resource/energy efficient, lower carbon emission, environmentally sustainable, socially integrated, and economically viable city.

Project Outcomes

- Detailed investment, financial, and implementation plan developed based on SSTEC Master Plan
- Policy/regulatory and institutional framework and detailed operation procedures to implement SSTEC project put in place
- Standards, codes, and indicators, including quantifiable energy saving/carbon emission reduction for SSTEC planning and management, developed, applied, monitored, and evaluated
- Dissemination of international best practices in commissioning, operation, and maintenance of buildings and their energy systems
- Monitoring and evaluation of the demonstration projects for lower-carbon-emission (LCE) buildings
- Intelligent Transport System (ITS) based operational and management plans

Egypt: Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting and Building Appliances (UNDP, GEF: \$4.550 million; Total Cost: \$17.750 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to facilitate a comprehensive market transformation towards more energy efficient appliances at a level where cost effectiveness is proven. This will be achieved through the combination of regulatory tools such as Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Information Labels (S&L), enhanced public awareness, capacity building, and innovative and attractive financing mechanisms. The project will strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework, develop monitoring and enforcement mechanisms, provide training to public authorities, appliance professionals, energy suppliers and other relevant stakeholders. It will explore and test efficient market-based economic incentives complemented by extensive public outreach campaigns. Based on a preliminary estimate, the resulting GHG reduction will be in the range of several million tonnes annually.

Project Outcomes

- Accelerated growth of the EE lighting market in Egypt, in line with the Global UNEP-UNDP EE Lighting Initiative
- A comprehensive S&L scheme for building appliances developed and effectively implemented, matching international and regional best policy and technology practices, with energy efficiency requirements set at a level where cost effectiveness is proven

- Established institutional mechanism for monitoring, enforcing, and regularly updating the S&L scheme with trained personnel
- An expanded mandatory EE S&L scheme for selected appliances is drafted with concluded stakeholder consultations and final regulations ready for implementation
- Upgraded testing facilities for checking compliance of the appliances with adopted standards and labels

Sierra Leone: SPWA-CC Promoting Mini-grids Based on Small Hydropower for Productive Uses in Sierra Leone (UNIDO, GEF: \$1.818 million; Total Cost: \$5.758 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims to address the institutional, technical, knowledge-related, and awareness-related barriers to the promotion of a market approach to promote mini-grids powered by small hydropower systems, with the objective of meeting the need for access to electricity in rural areas without increasing the country's dependence on imported fossil fuels. It will do so by demonstrating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of mini-grids powered by small hydropower systems, building the necessary national awareness and capacities, and strengthening the national policy and legal framework. The pilot SHP mini-grid (2 MW) alone will avoid significant amounts of GHG emissions, with direct global environmental benefits.

Project Outcomes

- Capacity of state agencies strengthened for RE-based mini-grids planning and implementation
- Public-Private mechanisms developed for RE-based mini-grids
- Feasibility report and construction of the SHP plant (2 MW) and local mini-grid
- Local agencies and firms fully trained to ensure operation and maintenance of SHP-based mini-grids
- Private service providers strengthened with capacity to maintain equipment
- Capacity of financial institutions enhanced in reviewing RE bankable projects
- National energy policy framework strengthened on SHP systems

Nigeria: SPWA-CC Mini-grids based on Renewable Energy (small hydro and biomass) Sources to Augment Rural Electrification (UNIDO, GEF: \$2.727 million; Total Cost: \$10.087 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at promoting renewable energy, mainly in the form of small hydropower and biomass-based mini-grids as viable options for augmenting the rural electrification program in Nigeria. The demonstration of viable and sustainable RE-based mini-grid projects will enable the government to further establish the appropriate policy and regulatory framework and contribute to the development of a conducive market environment for increased private sector investment programs. Given the country's resource endowment, the project will focus on promoting two SHP mini-grid demonstration projects with a capacity of 0.5 MW each and a biomass mini-grid project of 2 MW capacity), which have huge potential for scaling up in the country.

Project Outcomes

- Site specific details on potential biomass and SHP sites become available for further development

- Acceptance by stakeholders of the technical and financial viability of selected sites for setting up of biomass and SHP-based mini-grids for rural electrification
- Conducive financing, policy, and institutional environment promoting investments in rural mini-grids in place
- Capacity of local planners, institutions, and experts for RE-based mini-grids enhanced

Liberia: SPWA-CC Installation of Multipurpose Mini-hydro Infrastructure (for energy and irrigation) (UNIDO, GEF: \$1.818 million; Total Cost: \$5.758 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will establish a hydropower site in an off-grid isolated community and use the process for learning by doing and building local capacity. The project will also review the existing regulatory framework and formulate recommendations to upgrade this framework, particularly the financial mechanisms needed to promote private sector involvement in rural electrification. The project is expected to lay the foundation for a market environment for mini hydro-based renewable energy in Liberia, and will have a significant demonstration effect.

Project Outcomes

- Institutional, organizational, and social capacity strengthened
- Micro-hydro system providing energy to rural areas
- Rural energy agency and small- and medium-size enterprises strengthened for operation and maintenance of systems
- Policy and regulatory framework are designed to provide a coherent incentive structure and enabling environment for mini hydro-based energy

Ghana: Promoting of Appliance Energy Efficiency and Transformation of the Refrigerating Appliances Market in Ghana (UNDP, GEF: \$1.77 million; Total Cost: \$5.67 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective is to improve the energy efficiency of appliances manufactured, marketed, and used in Ghana through the introduction of a combination of regulatory tool, such as Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Information Labels (S&L), and innovative economic tools. Domestic refrigeration appliances will be the first end use to be tackled, with a specific focus on ozone depleting substances contained in the current stock of equipment.

Project Outcomes

- An enabling regulatory and institutional framework for appliance energy efficiency standards and labels (S&L) and national testing, certification, labeling, and enforcement mechanisms adopted, and a refrigerating appliance test facility established
- Training provided to appliance professionals, and a national outreach campaign to educate consumer and business buyers
- Used appliance and CFC collection and disposal facilities and services established

- Pilot rebate, innovative economic incentive and turn-in programs for efficient refrigeration appliances are demonstrated for several program designs and several consumer groups and several financing schemes and business plans are available for program follow-up and replication

The Gambia: Promoting Renewable Energy-based Mini-grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in The Gambia (UNIDO, GEF: \$1.82 million; Total Cost: \$7.668 million)

Objective & Benefits

Project objective is to develop and promote a market environment that will stimulate investments in RE-based mini-grids for productive uses in rural areas in The Gambia. Wherever possible and subject to availability of RE resources locally, the pilot projects will replace existing fossil fuel powered generators. In the case of new mini-grids, the pilot projects will focus on both power generation using biomass gasification technology and sustainable use of agricultural residues.

Project Outcomes

- Technical feasibility and commercial viability of renewable energy mini-grids for productive uses in rural areas demonstrated
- Capacity of installed renewable energy mini-grids increased by at least 1.5 MW and market environment for the deployment of renewable energy-based mini-grids for productive uses in rural areas is established
- Legal and regulatory framework for promoting renewable energy-based mini-grids in rural areas is strengthened and operationalized
- GREC's and other national institutions are in a position to effectively support the market for renewable energy mini-grids in rural areas

Global: Global Energy Assessment: Developing Policy Tools for Jointly Reducing Energy Poverty and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (UNIDO, GEF: \$1 million; Total Cost: \$4.458 million)

Objective & Benefits

To develop policy options and analytical tools aimed at informed decision making and scaling up low carbon energy technologies while reducing energy poverty and achieving reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Analytical tools generated by Global Energy Assessment (GEA) are known to and used by decision makers in most LDCs and by foreign aid agencies in developed countries.

Project Outcomes

- Better understanding by decision makers of key technologies, technology transfer issues, policy instrument choice, and major sustainable development issues
- Future GEF programming considers GEA outcome

Kyrgyzstan: Small Hydropower Development (UNDP, GEF: \$1 million; Total Cost: \$22.28 million)

Objective & Benefits

Project goal is to reduce GHG emissions by creating favorable legal, regulatory, and market environments and building institutional and administrative capacities to promote development of Kyrgyzstan's abundant small hydropower potential for grid-connected electricity generation. The objective is to help government achieve a significant increase in new small hydropower generating capacity by the close of the project. Implementation of the project will directly contribute to the reduction of GHG emission by 1 Million t CO₂e (1 \$GEF / tCO₂e) over the SHP lifetime.

Project Outcomes

- Enabling regulatory framework and governance structure for SHP
- Information required by investors to make initial financing decisions to invest in SHP is available and accessible
- Improved framework conditions for SHPP
- 20 MW of new small hydro power capacity

Guinea: Promoting Development of Multipurpose Mini Hydropower Systems (UNIDO, GEF: \$0.86 million; Total Cost: \$3.03 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at the development of RE-based mini-grids in Guinea. It mainly involves the support of mini grids based on RE capacity and the development of policies and capacity building for the exploitation of the RE potential of the country. GEF assistance will catalyze market-based scale-up and replication of mini hydro renewable energy in rural areas by addressing barriers related to capacity building and awareness creation and increased appreciation of the technical feasibility and economic viability of mini-hydro technologies and financial mechanisms promoting private sector involvement.

Project Outcomes

- Identification of socioeconomic profiles of load centers and potential mini hydro sites, ready for prioritization.
- Access to cleaner modern energy gained by a number of communities and development of productive uses based on access to energy
- Increased capacity of public officers and institutions to provide a coherent incentive structure to market players and relevant regulations are strengthened and harmonized
- Increased technical capacity of market players such as the private sector and financial institutions to increase the access to hydro power.

Chad: Promoting Renewable Energy-based Mini-grids for Rural Electrification and Productive Uses (UNIDO, GEF: \$1.82 million; Total Cost: \$5.918 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will aim at reducing the institutional, technical, knowledge-related and awareness-related barriers to the promotion of a market-based approach for renewable energy-based mini-grids for meeting the growing need for access to electricity in Chad's rural areas, which under the "business-as-usual" scenario would be powered by fossil fuels. Specific objectives include information on renewable energy resources; demonstration of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of renewable energy based mini-grids; financial support, institutional capacity and legal framework; and capacity building

Project Outcomes

- Policy barriers to grid connected renewable energy reduced / addressed and institutional and policy framework to stimulate investments in RE established
- Capacity built and awareness raised among stakeholders and market players, such as policy makers, experts, and key institutions
- RE resources endowment mapped (biomass, solar, and small hydro)
- Business and market barriers to promote RE-based mini-grids reduced /addressed that will lead to a facilitation of investments on renewable energy based mini-grids

112. Argentina: Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (World Bank, GEF: \$2.439 million; Total Cost: \$3,054 million)

Objective & Benefits

The main objective of the Third National Communication (TNC) is to design climate change policies and measures and integrate them into sectoral development strategies and assessing their economic, environmental, and social impacts. This will offer a scientific-based decision-making tool not only for the Secretary of Environment and Sustainable Development, but also for policy makers across the different areas of national, provincial, and municipal governments.

Project Outcomes

- Clear understanding of magnitude and trends of GHG emissions from different emitting sectors and their climate change impact scenarios for employments and for employment transitions due to response measures. Assessment of potential mitigation actions based on updated GHG emissions inventory, including technical and economic analysis of those actions
- Improved capability for modeling, analyzing, and projecting GHG emissions
- Better understanding of Argentina's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and strengthened climate modeling tools
- Assessment of potential adaptation actions based on vulnerability and impact assessments of eco-regions and selected economic activities including technical and economic analysis of those actions

- Climate change policies and measures to be integrated into development strategies of main economic sectors designed and taking into account outcome of negotiations at UNFCCC; mid- and long-term environmental, social, and economic impacts of the proposed policies and measures evaluated
- Strengthened capacity of public institutions to address climate change; including improved climate change modeling and observation systems
- Dissemination of TNC results among governmental agencies, scientific institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and general public. Enhanced public awareness on climate change in Argentina

Multi-Focal Area Projects

Tanzania: SFM Sustainable Woodland Management in the Miombo Areas of Western Tanzania (World Bank / UNDP, GEF: \$0.855 million from CC, \$1.890 million from BD; Total Cost: \$11.795 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project will allow the Government of Tanzania to enable Miombo dependent communities to adopt productive practices (especially forest management and tobacco and charcoal production) that are favorable to biodiversity conservation and carbon emissions reductions from land use change

Project Outcomes

- Development of national and local policies for sustainable forest management and charcoal production
- Building of capacities for integrated resource planning
- Implementation of technology and markets to improve efficiency, profitability, and sustainability of resource, including tobacco industry and sustainable charcoal production

Philippines: CTI Integrated Natural Resources and Environmental Management Sector (ADB, GEF: \$1.408 million from CC, \$1.342 million from BD; Total Cost: \$105.53 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of this project is to enhance biodiversity conservation and restore carbon stocks through community-based management in selected watersheds in the Philippines.

Project Outcomes

- Development of adequate national policies
- Development of database and management plans for natural resources (water, biodiversity, carbon) of the watersheds
- Investment in the farming system, agroforestry and reforestation, increase of the vegetative cover, protection of the forest from slash and burn

India: SLEM - Sustainable Participatory Management of Natural Resources to Promote Ecosystem Health and Resilience in the Thar Desert Ecosystem (UNDP, GEF: \$0.227 million from CC, \$0.681 million from LD; Total Cost: \$15.609 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at helping arrest land degradation that is compromising the functions and service of the Thar Desert ecosystem, through participatory management of community natural resources. It will enhance the carbon stored at aboveground and belowground levels, improve the condition of biodiversity, and improve resilience to climate change.

Project Outcomes

- Institutional and community capacity development for sustainable ecosystem and land management
- Demonstration of participatory sustainable ecosystem and land management
- Knowledge management system for replicating good practices in integrated management of community land resources

India: SLEM - Sustainable Land, Water, and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector (WB, GEF: \$0.315 million from CC, \$3.120 million from BD, \$4.056 million from LD; Total Cost: \$97.490 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to restore and sustain biodiversity and ecosystem functions (including carbon stocks) while simultaneously enhancing income and livelihood functions, and generating lessons learned that can be upscaled and mainstreamed at state and national levels.

Project Outcomes

- Biodiversity conservation and management through watershed planning and community participation
- Land degradation control through Sustainable Ecosystem and Land Management
- Reduction of pressures and dependence on the natural resource base through fostering markets for nontimber forest products
- Documentation of best practices to share within the state as well as nationwide

Argentina: Establishment of Incentives for the Conservation of Ecosystem Services of Global Significance (UNDP/UNEP, GEF: \$1.500 million from CC, \$1.500 million from BD; Total Cost: \$9.900 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to overcome barriers, such as insufficient policy-relevant information on the value of ecosystem service, weak capacities at national and local levels for application and replication, and scarce practical experience of ecosystem services payment in Argentina. This will be facilitated by testing mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services and developing systems that would enable their replication at scales to ensure, in the long term, the protection of the natural ecosystems of Argentina and the ecosystem

services provided by these. It would support the mainstreaming of ecosystem services into decision making with the ultimate objective of promoting habitat conservation for species of global and national significance, sustainable land management, and reductions in the emissions of GHGs into the atmosphere.

Project Outcomes

- Improved understanding of supply responses of ecosystem services in different settings
- Carbon mitigation and biodiversity benefits through avoided deforestation over an estimated 100,000ha of forest landscape with global BD value in at least 1 of 6 forest biomes
- Carbon mitigation through avoided loss of soil carbon and reduced soil erosion across 40,000 ha, increased protection of pampas BD across 12,000 ha, and reduced flooding risk to 39,000 people
- Strengthened capacities on ecosystem services and trade-offs with land use options mainstreams PES mechanisms into provincial policy and planning and upscales PES schemes to landscape levels in at least two provinces. This would provide climate change benefits from increased soil carbon in approximately 1.0 million ha of pampas and BD conservation over 700,000 ha. Also, climate change and biodiversity benefits over approximately 2.0 million ha of native forest
- Increased awareness and access to information at the national level replicates Pilot PES schemes into at least two additional provinces. This provides additional climate change and biodiversity benefits over an additional 4.5 million hectares

Argentina: Rural Corridors and Biodiversity Conservation (World Bank, GEF: \$1.812 million from CC, \$4.586 million from BD; Total Cost: \$21.708 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to assist the Government of Argentina in its efforts to conserve biodiversity of global and national importance through the strengthening of the Protected Areas (PA) System. At least six new protected areas, including marine and terrestrial ecosystems, are incorporated to the national system and effectively managed (surface area is estimated to be 310,000 ha.) as well as the protection of vital bio-carbon assets.

Project Outcomes

- System of PA is expanded in the globally and nationally significant biodiversity areas to fill the gaps in the system
- Tonnes of CO₂ sequestered through avoided deforestation
- Conservation corridors developed in the Grand Chaco, and designed and agreed in the Arid Patagonia
- A common action plan between federal and provincial authorities is adopted
- Protected Areas managements are applying innovative management tools

Global: 4th Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Program (add-on) (UNDP, GEF: \$15.056 million from CC, \$27.659 million from BD; Total Cost: \$85.715 million)

Objective & Benefits

The Small Grants Program (SGP) will contribute directly to biodiversity conservation governance and climate change mitigation efforts, particularly in mature country programs. SGP climate change projects in

28 countries will lead to the promotion of sustainable mobility through nonmotorized transport, electricity production from rural renewable energy installations, and support growth of interest in low-GHG emitting electricity generating technologies.

Project Outcomes

- More than 400 community-based projects funded for sustainable community protected areas, including World Heritage Sites
- More than 120 community-based projects funded on sustainable use of biodiversity through innovative approaches, including market mechanisms
- More than 250 community-based projects funded to remove climate change mitigation barriers and support replication, up-scaling, and mainstreaming of good models

Global: Development Market Place 2009: Adaptation to Climate Change (DM 2009) (World Bank, GEF: \$1.000 million from CC, \$0.500 million from BD, \$0.300 million from LD, \$0.200 million from IW; Total Cost: \$6.300 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to identify and provide grant funding to support innovative projects that (a) enable indigenous peoples to improve their adaptation to climate change; (b) provide cobenefits for sustainable natural resource management measures, including biodiversity conservation actions; or (c) support actions that build on and address disaster risk management, while improving resiliency of communities to changes in climate.

Project Outcomes

- Increased experience from innovative adaptation approaches at the community level
- Intake of 2,000 or more proposals
- Assessment process that selects 100 finalists
- Jury process that selects the 20-15 winning proposals for funding
- Proper fiduciary oversight of use of grant funds during project implementation
- Provision of technical advice for projects facing unexpected bottlenecks during project implementation
- Improved quality of the finalists' proposals and project design, particularly in the areas of M&E plans and stakeholder communication strategies
- Improved knowledge of the finalists on adaptation to climate change topics
- Increased number of professional contacts made among the finalists and with technical staff from the World Bank and other DM2009 partners
- Increased awareness of and experience with innovative approaches to adaptation to climate change

Cambodia: SFM Strengthening Sustainable Forest Management and Bio-energy Markets to Promote Environmental Sustainability and to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Cambodia (UNDP, GEF: \$0.909 million from CC, \$1 million from BD, \$0.455 million from LD; Total Cost: \$7.764 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project is to strengthen national SFM policy; integrate community-based sustainable forest management into policy, planning, and investment frameworks; and create markets for sustainable bio-energy technologies that reduce CO₂ emissions. The use of more efficient household stoves by at least 50,000 households at the demonstration site is expected to reduce emissions of 94500 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. Sustainable management of 20,000 ha of natural forests will avoid emission of 177,467 tonnes of CO₂ per year. With at least 25 percent of forests under SFM, avoided deforestation alone is expected to lead to avoided emissions of over 25,000,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year.

Project Outcomes

- Implementation and enforcement of forest policies and regulations enhanced
- Institutional capacities, intersectoral collaboration and coordination for SFM and rural energy services delivery strengthened
- Financial basis for the implementation of SFM strengthened
- Integrated land use planning at provincial and landscape levels
- Strategies in place to promote sustainable energy technologies identified and piloted through private sector partnerships
- Community tree planting on degraded forest land promoted. Energy efficient technologies promoted among rural households and local enterprises

Brazil: SFM Strengthening National Policy and Knowledge Frameworks in Support of Sustainable Management of Brazil's Forest (FAO, GEF: \$3.45 million from CC, \$5.4 million from BD; Total Cost: \$42.9 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project is to develop and support informed and participatory strategic decision making in natural resources management, with emphasis on controlling adverse land use change, mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in forest management, and improving livelihoods.

If this project results in a total reduction in deforestation of 12,000-30,000 ha compared against a “without project” baseline, 3.6-9 million tonnes of CO₂ emission will be avoided.

Project Outcomes

- SFM is mainstreamed in development policy and practices at the national and local levels
- Effective collection and analysis of information about forest resources
- Establishment of baseline information
- GHG emission reduction from LULUCF

Regional (Cameroon, CAR, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo): CBSP Enhancing Institutional Capacities on REDD issues for Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin (World Bank, GEF: \$10.8 million from CC, \$2.2 million from LD; Total Cost: \$26.18 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to strengthen national institutional capacities to develop sound policies and incentive frameworks to efficiently reduce pressure on forest ecosystems in the Congo Basin and reliably measure carbon stored and emitted. The project is expected to be cost-effective but GEB of this project is going to be further analyzed in its project design stage.

Project Outcomes

- REDD is mainstreamed in policy and regulatory frameworks at the national level
- Benefit sharing mechanisms are defined to manage carbon financing processes
- Capacities of the Congo Basin countries are reinforced with better coordination
- A reliable methodology to measure and monitor C stocks in Congo Basin forests is adopted
- Appropriate measures to sustainably reduce pressure on forests are defined

Global: SFM Capacity Development for Climate Change Mitigation through Sustainable Forest Management in non-Annex I (World Bank, GEF: \$0.333million from CC, \$0.333million from BD, \$0.333 million from LD; Total Cost: \$2.812 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project objective is to enhance the capacity of key technical staff in institutions in non-Annex I countries to secure new financing sources for sustainable forest management through climate change mitigation.

Project Outcomes

- Capacity improvement for National Inventory Reports including LULUCF
- Capacity development to detect and measure changes in forest land cover and carbon pools, including through remote sensing
- Capacity building for the development of national reference scenarios for REDD
- Development of a sound framework for addressing REDD and increased understanding of monitoring requirements

Swaziland: SIP-Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP) (IFAD, GEF: \$0.727 million from CC, \$0.455 from BD, \$0.891 million from LD; Total Cost: \$14.346 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project addresses the undesirable environmental trends related to land and water mismanagement in the area, which include land degradation, ecosystem and biodiversity losses, and worsening conditions in human settlements. The project addresses the main causes of land degradation in the area, applying the sustainable land management (SLM) approach to change the unsustainable production systems, which include poor

livestock management systems and over-exploitation of natural resources. The project is part of the Strategic Investment Program for Sustainable Land Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (known as SIP), a regional strategic multi-donor program designed to scale up the area of African cropland, rangeland, and woodland under sustainable management. The project will help reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases through the promotion of efficient and sustainable practices of energy production (improved stoves) from biomass. The project will also aim at reducing the adverse effects from climate change through the construction of water reservoirs, the promotion of drought tolerant plants and better-adapted ranching practices, and the dissemination of other adaptation practices.

Project Outcomes

- Legal and operational framework for SLM improved;
- Use of land resources planned sustainably;
- Land use plans implemented;
- Degraded land restored and sustainably managed;
- Vulnerability to climate change decreased;
- Biodiversity loss reduced;
- Alternative sources of livelihood compatible with sustainable use of land resources provided.

India: SLEM-CPP-Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madhya Pradesh (UNDP, GEF : \$0.200 million from CC, \$1.931 from BD, \$3.972 million from LD ; Total Cost : \$101.627 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project is a key component of the World Bank-led programmatic approach on Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM) in India, and directly supports one of its objectives on enhancing capacity of communities to prevent land degradation and enhancing productivity of various ecosystems. At the State level, the project will leverage its implementation strategy to ensure further uptake of SLEM approaches demonstrated by the project through various ongoing initiatives led by State Government agencies.

Project Outcomes

- Land use planning at the State level integrates principles of sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation in agriculture, rangeland and forest management activities
- State line departments and staff have the capacity (skills, knowledge, tools) to mainstream SLM and biodiversity conservation in their work
- Management of natural resources (grazing and agricultural land, water, forest) in target villages is led by representative community bodies in accordance with SLM and biodiversity conservation principles
- Reduced vulnerability of communities and enhanced resilience of land and ecosystems to climate change and variability in project districts

China: PRC-GEF Partnership: Silk Road Ecosystem Restoration Project (ADB, GEF : \$1.820 million from CC, \$3.635 million from LD ; Total Cost : \$200.655 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to address the interlinked problems of poverty, land degradation and biodiversity loss by restoring the productive and protective functions of the dryland ecosystems located in areas representative of the route followed by the ancient Silk Road of western People's Republic of China (PRC).

Project Outcomes

- Demonstration projects along restored green corridor along Silk Road
- Improved understanding of IEM principles by national, provincial, and local officials involved in design and implementation of large forestry-focused rural development project
- New land degradation mitigation approaches applicable to the drylands of western PRC with lessons generated.
- Strengthened capacity to monitor environmental & socio-economic impacts of forestry-development and ecosystem restoration.

Annex 2
SUMMARIES OF PROJECTS APPROVED UNDER THE LDCF AND SCCF
(From September 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009)

Least Developed Countries Fund

Benin: Integrated Adaptation Program to Combat the Effects of Climate Change on Agricultural Production and Food Security (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.180 million; Total Cost: \$10.100 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims to provide the Government of Benin with the necessary technical and financial assistance to promote improved consideration of climate risks in national policies and most fragile agricultural regions. The ultimate aim of the intervention is to achieve critical improvement in food security and poverty reduction, as defined by the MDGs in Benin.

Project Outcomes

- The project supports the integration of adaptation considerations and practices into relevant sectoral policy-making and planning processes, which will be screened in agricultural areas for climate risks and updated in light of the additional risks. Further overall assessment of the costs of climate change and adaptation in the agriculture sector provides economic and technical justification for allocating national budgets to provide for managing climate change risks in agriculture
- The quality and timeliness of climate-related information in support of climate adaptation decisions will be improved with technical assistance for upgrading the national meteorological services and improving information flows between climate monitoring, forecasting, and early warning services in high-risk areas
- Capacity is built for technical staff and local farmers in preventing and controlling climate change impacts on agriculture. Adaptation and risks management modules are integrated into the education programs and curricula of agricultural training institutes
- Setting up pilot activities including a network for production and diffusion of short-cycle rice and maize crop varieties; developing vulnerability maps and agricultural risk maps in the project zones; and testing and disseminating climate-resilient agricultural practices

Comoros: Adapting Water Resource Management in Comoros to Increase Capacity to Cope with Climate Change (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.4 million; Total Cost: \$8.9 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at helping vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change on the three islands comprising Comoros. It will reduce the risk of climate change on lives and livelihoods from impacts on water resources, thus enhancing food security, health conditions, and control of environmental degradation.

Project Outcomes

- Institutional capacity to integrate climate change information into water resources management through policy reforms and enhanced cross-sectoral dialogue is strengthened
- Selected pilot communities will benefit from targeted training and improved water supply and water quality to combat impacts of climate change. Action will be taken on soil conservation measures, water harvesting and remedial work on existing boreholes. A replication plan will be developed
- General awareness and knowledge of adaptation-related good practices will be increased for triggering a continued process of policy review and development

The Democratic Republic of the Congo: Building the Capacity of the Agriculture Sector to Plan for and Respond to the Additional Threats Posed by Climate Change on Food Production and Security (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.100 million; Total Cost: \$7.100 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at securing Congolese exclusively pluvial or itinerant agricultural production, the income source of 90 percent of the population. Anticipated threats to Congolese food security such as temperature increase, more frequent and longer seasonal droughts, increasing extreme weather events, and anticipated annual rainfall increase or decrease in different parts of Congo, will be targeted.

Project Outcomes

- Pilot measures implemented to secure food crop production and target up-scaling, such as improved meteorological monitoring and forecasting; local interventions to improve reactivity and resilience to climate change induced agricultural pressures
- Current capacity gaps addressed to manage climate change risks in the agricultural sector through investments, training, and updated observation data
- Farmers provided with updated vulnerability/risk and impacts maps, seasonal forecasting and agro-meteorological bulletins for agricultural services, and an agro-hydro-meteorological assistance system to enable development of dynamic agricultural calendars. Farmers' capacities strengthened to enable them to design and implement strategies that respond to climate risks through cooperation between research institutes and meteorological and agricultural services. A national monitoring system for yields and an early warning mechanism for food shortages will be established
- Pilot adaptation measures implemented in Bas Congo, Equateur, Kasai Oriental, and Katanga, including diffusion of climate-tolerant varieties of maize, cassava, and rice; selected farming techniques and "climate resilient" soil, water, and crop management techniques; and updating of crop calendars and technological packets to farmers
- Livelihood diversification options developed where agriculture is heavily threatened by emerging climate change hazards

Guinea: Increased Resilience and Adaptation to Adverse Impacts of Climate Change in Vulnerable Coastal Zones (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.070 million; Total Cost: \$8.220 million)

Objective & Benefits

Through a programmatic approach to adaptation, the project enhances the resilience of coastal-area's long-term development to anticipated climate change impacts. Expected adaptation benefits are strengthened

technical capacities in coastal management, decentralized and accessible information, social and organizational capacity to integrate climate risk reduction into planning frameworks, and implementation of demonstration measures.

Project Outcomes

- Integration of climate risk reduction into planning, policies, and programs in coastal areas at the national and subnational level including local action plans for adaptation on a pilot basis and review and amendment of the national master plan for urban coastal cities
- Capacity building of key stakeholders such as loggers, fishmongers, fishermen, and local politicians responsible for implementation of risk management related to sea level rise
- Pragmatic adaptation response measures in agriculture, in particular adaptation to saline intrusion and increased erosion due to sea level rise, restoration of natural pastures, and so forth. Primarily soft and small-scale coastal management systems will be designed and implemented to reduce coastal inundation for example by reestablishing green zones in priority regions and developing climate-resilient livelihood practices for communities
- Best practices will be disseminated for potential replication in other areas

Lesotho: Improvement of Early Warning System to Reduce Impacts of Climate Change and Capacity Building to Integrate Climate Change into Development Plans (UNEP, LDCF: \$1.595 million; Total Cost: \$3.358 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at building institutional capacity for monitoring and predicting climate change impacts and vulnerability, as well as for improved planning for adaptation to climate change through the country. This will be done by increasing the capacity for early warnings, response systems, and national planning.

Project Outcomes

- Improvement of existing meteorological observing network to develop a sound climate observing system for monitoring climate change
- Improvement of infrastructure and technical capacity for climate prediction and development of tailor-made products for agriculture, water resources, forestry, and so on
- A socioeconomic database coupled with the climate database
- Improved climate change risk communication systems encouraging human responses and effective communication channels and networks for climate change information
- Enhancement of climate change policy and institutional mechanisms that will focus on integration of climate change in national development plans
- Training aimed at capacitating technical and operational staff for climate change early warning focusing on preparedness and management of climate induced disasters
- The project will seek to advance the existing public awareness and education strategies in affected communities. Materials will be prepared to encourage public engagement

Liberia: Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.000 million; Total Cost: \$5.900 million)

Objective & Benefits

The objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of local communities and socioeconomic sectors to the additional threats of climate change in Liberia's low-elevation coastal zones through enhanced capacity on institutional and individual level in the public sector to update relevant national and local policies, plans, and budgets.

Project Outcomes

- A strategic revision of national and subnational policies and programs to incorporate climate change risk considerations and adaptation strategies into financial decision processes, and to develop coordination and harmonization among different sectoral interventions. Adaptation cost estimations to inform preparation of a proposal to increase budgetary allocations for addressing climate change effects in coastal zones
- Targeted awareness raising and capacity building for policy makers, technical staff, and local stakeholders on how to plan for and respond to sea level rise
- The Master Plans of the cities of Monrovia and Buchanan will be made climate resilient
- Demonstration measures to reduce vulnerability implemented on a pilot scale: an environmentally-friendly and cost-effective breakwater system for Monrovia coastal area; soft systems to reduce beach erosion; mangroves systems and coastal natural "buffer zones" restored and maintained; early warning system for informing national planners and coastal communities and a strategic framework developed for climate-resilient alternative livelihood options in selected priority areas
- Knowledge management and up-scaling measures

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Maldives: Integration of Climate Change Risks into the Maldives Safer Islands Development Program (UNDP, LDCF: \$4.310 million; Total Cost: \$8.560 million)

Objective & Benefits

The primary aim of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of the population to climate change, including climate-related natural disasters. This will be done through reevaluation and improvement of the governmental 'Safer Island Strategy', which relates to forced climate-induced migration. 'Safer islands' enable communities to sustain social and economic development during emergencies and disasters. They are envisioned to provide voluntary temporary relocation options for Maldivians living in a more and more hazardous environment as a result of sea level rise.

Project Outcomes

- Enhanced capacity of sectoral planners to collect, analyze, and communicate climate risk information through climate information system and relevant training
- Integration of climate risk planning into the "Safer Islands Development Program" (SIDP) including an action plan for climate-related hazard mitigation and vulnerability reduction under the current climate regime; technical and engineering studies for coastal protection options and adaptation

measures; vulnerability impact analysis of existing land reclamation practices; guidelines for resilient land use planning, natural hazard mitigation, coastal development, and land reclamation

- Demonstration measures at least on one island within or outside the SIDP, for example priority measures defined and integrated into a composite risk reduction action plan; integrated innovative coastal protection, resilient land use planning and land reclamation; Climate Change Knowledge and Learning Platform for the Maldives established

Mali: Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change in the Agriculture Sector in Mali (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.100 million; Total Cost: \$9.865 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at enhancing adaptive capacities of vulnerable rural populations to the additional risks posed by climate change on agricultural production and food security. It will improve national capacities to prevent and manage the impacts of climate change and strengthen the most vulnerable agro-pastoral communities. Best practices generated will be disseminated nationally.

Project Outcomes

- Food security of Mali transitioned towards climate resiliency through enhanced ability of small farmers and pastoralists to cope with increasing climate variability; systematic integration of the risks associated with climate change and variability into key agriculture development policies, plans, and legislation; and strengthened institutional capacity to prepare and respond to looming threats on food production
- A paradigm shift in agricultural development in Mali is expected through simultaneous focus on enhancing food security, promoting resilient rural household livelihoods, lowering climate risks, and facilitating access to adaptation technologies

Mali: Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural Production for Food Security in Rural Areas (FAO, LDCF: \$2.1 million; Total Cost: \$6.3 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at lessening the impact of climate variability and change on vulnerable farmers and pastoral groups through decreasing impacts on natural resources critical to sustain agricultural production and food security. Project interventions will take place in three vulnerable regions identified in the NAPA, and in three different production systems, namely a cereal, a mixed crop/livestock, and a pastoral production system.

Project Outcomes

- Resilience of agricultural production enhanced through improved soil and crop management practices and piloting cultivation of climate-resilient crop and forage varieties chosen from existing stress tolerant cultivars/species of cereals and legumes
- A participatory Farmer Field School approach used to strengthen farmers' know-how and implementation capacity in relation to climate-resistant agricultural practices
- Mechanisms established for cross-sectoral coordination and sensitization on climate-related risks to food security. National capacity to integrate adaptation considerations to decision-making processes promoted and agricultural policy assessment done to identify gaps and opportunities for

mainstreaming adaption in sectoral policies, including agricultural biodiversity and pastoral livelihoods. Good operational practices extracted for shifting from a reactive response to a proactive preparedness approach

Mauritania: Support to the Adaptation of Vulnerable Agricultural Production Systems (IFAD, LDCF: \$3.500 million; Total Cost: \$8.000 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at increasing the resilience of rural communities, particularly women and children, to increased water stress and reduced productivity of the agricultural sector as related to climate change impacts. The focus is on crop production, livestock systems, and water resources. The most vulnerable hotspot regions and oasis areas will receive particular attention.

Project Outcomes

- Agricultural production made more resistant to climate change through suitable production techniques, including up-scaled soil and water conservation techniques
- Agricultural production capacity improved and food security increased through improved environmental management
- Integrated livestock cropping systems and drip irrigation promoted in the targeted oasis and semiarid regions to increase resilience of livestock production
- Animal resilience increased by improved nutritional intake through treated fodder
- Impact of recurrent droughts on livestock production reduced
- Understanding and monitoring capacity of climate change impact on water resources for agriculture improved
- National policies and plans for the agricultural sector made more resilient to the impacts of climate change
- Local stockholder awareness on climate change issues increased and local knowledge to adapt to climate change captured and disseminated

Niger: Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of the Agriculture Sector to Climate Change (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.5 million; Total Cost: \$14.5 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at implementing urgent and priority interventions identified in the NAPA that will promote enhanced adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector to address the additional risks posed by climate change. Demonstration projects at the village level will be used to test and assess adaptation measures that can be up-scaled across the country and potentially across the Sahel.

Project Outcomes

- Resilience of food production systems and food insecure communities in face of climate change enhanced. This will be done through several measures such as dissemination of seeds of tested drought-resilient crop varieties, undertaking of farm trials of untested drought-resilient crop varieties, construction and management of cereal and fodder banks and fertilizer/pesticide shops, construction of wells and drinking water supplies for both human and livestock use, and stabilization of soils in

degraded agricultural and pastoral landscapes by using soil and water conservation measures (CES/DRS), including banquettes and tree planting

- Institutional capacity of the agricultural sector enhanced at all levels through information and extension services to respond to climate change, including variability
- Lessons learned will be disseminated through establishment of a knowledge management system

Rwanda: Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in Flood Prone Areas (UNEP/UNDP, LDCF: \$3.310 million; Total Cost: \$6.610 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims to reduce flood- and droughts-related vulnerability of the Gishwati ecosystem and its associated Nile-Congo watersheds, and the people deriving their livelihoods from them. Capacity will be built to promote and demonstrate adjustments to Integrated Watershed Management practices. Knowledge management, public awareness, and dissemination of lessons learned and best practices are promoted to ensure impacts at policy level.

Project Outcomes

- Improved quality, coordination, availability, and analysis of data on climate risk assessment and forecasting and data management systems. The current information infrastructure will be strengthened for sound scientific analysis of trends in climate change and its socioeconomic impacts. Early warning and monitoring systems
- Climate change adaptation planning and response strategies to bridge policy and science and to increase capacity for climate-resilient decision making from national to local level. Focus will be on developing mechanisms to respond to the early warnings
- Demonstrations of adaptation practices in the Nile-Congo crest watersheds and the fragile mountainous Gishwati ecosystem to build both human resources and institutional adaptive capacities for the sustainability of the project impacts at the demonstration sites including a capacity development program for communities

Yemen: Integrated Coastal Zone Management (World Bank, LDCF: \$4.5 million; Total Cost: \$14.5 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at helping coastal communities adapt to the impacts of climate change through institutional strengthening, knowledge management, and demonstrated implementation of the National Decree of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach at national and local levels.

Project Outcomes

- The project will strengthen institutional capacity at selected governorates to combine adaptation measures to ICZM, identify related gaps, and increase awareness
- Decision making supported by updating available climate-related information and building capacity to generate localized, downscaled, climate change models

- ICZM/climate-resilient plans implemented to reduce climate-related vulnerability and maintain and improve productive activities in pilot areas. This will be done by setting up coping mechanisms based on ICZM for each pilot site including governorate planning, sector coordination, and community/private awareness of climate change and ICZM; identifying and implementing adaptation measures such as zoning, use of construction codes, rain water retention, and institutional coordination for increasing climate resiliency of a Flood Emergency project; increasing climate resilience of livelihood options for a fishery project through value-added fishing waste processing and biogas development; diversifying local economy/tourism with the goal of enhancing security for climate sensitive activities, decreasing impacts of sea level rise by mangrove conservation; increasing fishery stock and species by natural resource conservation; decreasing floods/drought impacts by rain water retention and wetland conservation; and identifying and disseminating of good practices

Vanuatu: Increasing Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Hazards (World Bank, LDCF: \$2.727 million; Total Cost: \$5.877 million)

Objective & Benefits

The overarching goal of the European Commission cofinanced project is to mainstream climate change adaptation and climate-related disaster risk reduction into core aspects of the Vanuatu economy and resource management systems. It aims to reduce the existing vulnerabilities with a risk management approach addressing both weather- and climate-related hazards.

Project Outcomes

- Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction mainstreamed into national-, provincial-, and community-level policy, planning, fiscal and budgetary processes; awareness raising and relevant educational and institutional knowledge integration
- Strengthened capacity in data analysis, mapping, and vulnerability assessments through capture and analysis of geophysical, hydrological, and climate-related data; hazard risk mapping, climate forecasting, and information dissemination
- A number of on-the-ground activities implemented in targeted sectors which will simultaneously address Vanuatu's immediate adaptation needs and tackle risks posed by natural disasters, including enhanced resilience of watersheds and farmers through integrated water resource management and sustainable livelihood practices
- Early warning and monitoring systems to provide timely and relevant information
- Integration of climate risks into protected areas/reserves and watershed planning
- Increased adaptive capacity of coastal communities to occasional droughts and salt water intrusion to aquifers with a focus on scaling up successful practices
- Enhanced climate and disaster risk management in the tourism sector through preparation of hazard risk profiles and guidelines for further infrastructure and facilities

Djibouti: Implementing NAPA Priority Interventions to Build Resilience in the most Vulnerable Coastal Zones in Djibouti (UNEP, LDCF: \$2.000 million; Total Cost: \$3.897 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at addressing the impacts of climate change on coastal ecosystems and communities by implementing a set of urgent measures that will strengthen the capacity to predict future changes, while

helping local populations to adapt through the adoption of soft measures for more sustainable production methods, particularly in the areas of water management, agriculture, fisheries and tourism. An ecosystems management approach will be applied as the framework for addressing the root causes of vulnerability.

Project Outcomes

- The project will increase capacity for adaptive management and enforcement capacity for integrated coastal zone management and vulnerability reduction through detailed vulnerability synthesis of coastal water resources, necessary institutional and legal reforms put in place, revised standards for sustainable coastal resource extraction, training of communities, private sector engagement strategy and a long-term vulnerability reduction plan at district level.
- Environmental vulnerability will be reduced and resilience of coastal zone systems increased through restoring degraded watersheds, mangrove rehabilitation, control mechanisms of sea water intrusion, demonstration of sustainable technologies for water extraction and community training.
- Losses will be reduced from extreme climatic events and information for decision making increased through geographic extension and coordination of existing early warning systems, sea-level rise impact monitoring system, hydrometric monitoring tools and decentralized training for hydro-climatic monitoring.

Sierra Leone: Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security in Sierra Leone (IFAD, LDCF: \$2.645 million; Total Cost: \$5.420 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at lessening the impact of climate change on vulnerable rural communities, as well as on natural resources critical for sustaining agricultural production and increasing food security. Promotion of climate resilient rice production will be done through training of local rice producers on best practices for climate resilient crops and water management practices ensuring that adaptation strategies and techniques are adequately diffused to promote both impact and sustainability.

Project Outcomes

- Resilience of rice farming to climatic variability will be increased through adoption of climate resilient rice varieties and more efficient management practices, training of local rice producers on best practices for climate resilient crops and water management.
- Climate change impact on food production will be minimized through improved water resource management for agricultural production, expanding area under agricultural production in the uplands, improving drainage systems and water control measures in the lowlands and farmer's capacity for irrigation and water management, and soil water conservation and erosion control.
- Key meteorological department personnel will be trained on how to monitor and assess climate change, public knowledge and awareness will be increased on climate change and its links to agriculture, biodiversity and desertification and key climatic data is systematically collected and analyzed for decision making.

Zambia: Adaptation to the effects of drought and climate change in Agro-ecological Zone 1 and 2 in Zambia (UNDP, LDCF: \$3.450 million; Total Cost: \$10.450 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at developing the adaptive capacity of subsistence farmers and rural communities to withstand climate change in Zambia. This will have a positive impact on achieving a number of Millennium Development Goals related with food security, enhanced health situation and environmental sustainability.

Project Outcomes

- The project promotes a well regulated and profitable irrigation sub-sector attractive to both the public and private sectors.
- Agricultural infrastructure will be improved and land for sustainable production expanded.
- The productive efficiency of the livestock sector will be improved in a sustainable manner, marketing of both livestock and livestock products promoted and food security and income increased.
- Appropriate, efficient technology development and transfer services will be provided in order to assist farmers to increase agricultural production and productivity.
- Private sector participation in the supply of agricultural inputs to small-scale farmers will be promoted contributing positively to household food security and income.
- Yields and profits will be sustained and production costs contained by saving soil, water and nutrients.

Special Climate Change Fund, Window for Adaptation

Egypt: Adaptation to Climate Change in the Nile Delta through Integrated Coastal Zone Management (UNDP, LDCF: \$4.000 million; Total Cost: \$16.000 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at integrating the management of risks related to sea level rise (SLR) into the development of Egypt's Low Elevation Coastal Zone (LECZ) in the Nile Delta. It focuses on priority areas in terms of integrating SLR associated risks into coastal area land use planning and national development strategies, demonstrating the implementation of adaptation measures in pilot sites and building the national and local capacities to deal with SLR consequences on human activities.

Project Outcomes

- Capacity will be improved to enhance resilience of coastal settlements and development infrastructure strengthened through modifying coastal development legislation and regulations focusing on integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and environmental impact assessment, strengthening institutional capacity and integrating adaptation needs into budgetary planning of the Shore Protection Agency.
- Innovative and environmentally friendly adaptation measures will be enforced in the framework of Nile Delta ICZM through socio-economic assessment and adaptation option appraisal, introducing climate risk assessment into ICZM system for Nile Delta and implementing adaptation pilots.
- Lessons learned will be shared and disseminated.

Ghana: Integrating Climate Change into the Management of Priority Health Risks (UNDP, SCCF: \$1.72 million; Total Cost: \$5.52 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims at identifying, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating adaptation options to reduce current and likely future burdens of malaria, diarrheal diseases, and meningococcal meningitis in Ghana. Local and institutional capacity will be built to manage adverse climate change impacts on human health, especially among vulnerable subgroups such as women and children. The results of the project will be relevant to decision makers in other parts of sub-Saharan Africa and in regions of the world where climate-sensitive diseases are prevalent.

Project Outcomes

- Technical capacities to manage climate change-related health risks strengthened with a focus on malaria, diarrheal diseases, meningococcal meningitis, and some respiratory diseases like asthma
- Climate change health risks mainstreamed into decision making at local and national health policies
- Effective information management and dissemination of climate change health risk knowledge promoted. The project will be linked to another health-related SCCF project supported by UNDP and WHO on the global level, see information below on the project “Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health”

Morocco: Integrating Climate Change in Development Planning and Disaster Prevention to Increase Resilience of Agricultural and Water Sectors (World Bank, SCCF: \$4.35 million; Total Cost: \$104.35 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims at assisting the Government of Morocco in mainstreaming climate change in the national development planning process. It will improve understanding of climate change implications at high-level strategic development planning, enhance resilience to climate change of key development sectors, agriculture and water, through strengthened institutional capacity, knowledge management, and piloting innovative climate change adaptation and disaster management measures to reduce vulnerability of rural poor.

Project Outcomes

- Climate change adaptation integrated in relevant key government policies agreed by relevant national agencies
- Climate resilience of agricultural sector enhanced in pilot regions through targeted instruments such as adoption of climate-resilient crops and improved cultivation practices, and development of disaster prevention and management tools such as early warning systems and weather-index based insurance schemes
- Better planning of overall water management in selected basins promoted by incorporating climate variability and change in practices of respective river basin agencies

Pakistan: Rural Livelihoods Climate Change Adaptation Support Program (IFAD, SCCF: \$2.627 million; Total Cost: \$15.977 million)

Objective & Benefits

The project aims at addressing and reducing additional stresses and associated costs posed by climate change to the Pakistani agricultural production system. Particular attention is given to water resources as a critical factor to sustain agricultural production. The project's target group is poor rural inhabitants, including small landowners, tenants, landless, and women in the poorest districts in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, and North West Frontier Province. The project will focus on irrigated areas, but will also target arid and semi-arid areas acknowledging that dry land areas in the four provinces are facing increasing desertification challenges.

Project Outcomes

- Promotion of agricultural adaptation through technology-based solutions: improving water management and irrigation systems necessary to sustain agricultural production and increasing resistance to drought and salinity of crop varieties
- Creation of an enabling environment for sustainable management of land and water resources supported by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into medium- and long-term sectoral planning, as well as by raising awareness on climate change at the community level. The project will support training activities for officials at the national and local level as well as preparation of targeted studies on climate change impact and adaptation measures
- Local knowledge promotion and awareness-raising campaigns on climate change impact on water resources and agriculture will be carried out at the community level; also, information related to traditional practices for sustainable land management and water conservation will be documented and disseminated; farmers and their organizations will be trained on adaptation to drought and use of irrigation technologies
- Lessons learned will be disseminated through IFAD's regional knowledge network and other knowledge vehicles, thereby assuring regional coverage. This will contribute at up-scaling and replicating successful experiences in other regions

South Africa: Reducing Disaster Risks from Wildfire Hazards Associated with Climate Change (UNDP, SCCF: \$3.54 million; Total Cost: \$35.34 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims at developing and implementing integrated disaster risk management strategies to address climate change-induced fire hazards and risks. Vulnerable sectors that experience additional fire hazards under conditions of climate change will be less likely to suffer economic losses. The strengthening of the insurance industry will have an additional positive effect on reducing the burden of risks faced by poorer communities. The project will be a model for encouraging fundamental changes in how society manages land as climate change unfolds. The project will promote innovation in relation to cooperation with the private insurance industry in South Africa to incentivize land users to apply more climate change resilient land and fire risk management. It will embrace a modular approach that is easily replicable in other regions.

Project Outcomes

- Early warning and hazard risk information system put in place to deal with the additional fire hazard risks associated with climate change and integrate risks of fire hazards into national development and management policies
- A paradigm shift promoted from reactive fire fighting to integrated fire management system (fire prevention activities, prescribed burning, fire detection, fire suppression, and rehabilitation of fire damaged areas) to cope with climate change-induced fire hazards and capacity built at local level to manage the predicted increased incidence and extent of fire, leading to the reducing fire risk over areas of at least 150,000 km² in the Western Cape, Eastern Cape, and Free State Provinces
- Innovative risk reduction interventions implemented, in close cooperation with the insurance industry, with the special coverage of no less than 20,000 km²
- Good practices on adaptive management of fire risks disseminated at national and regional levels

Thailand: Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable Coastal Communities to Address the Risk of Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events (UNDP, SCCF: \$0.87 million; Total Cost: \$2.87 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project aims at increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable coastal communities in Thailand to climate change-related risks and extreme weather events, as the majority of coastal livelihoods in Thailand are inseparable from the natural goods and services provided by beaches, coral reefs, mangroves, and estuarine ecosystems. Through participatory and gender-sensitive climate change vulnerability and capacity analysis in at least 10 target communities, the target communities will develop communal risk reduction plans and prioritize small-scale adaptation measures to effectively reduce the risk of rapid- and slow-onset climate-induced disasters.

Project Outcomes

- Knowledge and awareness of climate-related risks and impacts increased in vulnerable coastal communities through participatory and gender-sensitive Climate Change Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) and technical feasibility and cost-benefit assessments for climate-resilient coastal protection and long-term adaptation options conducted and disseminated
- Climate risk management and disaster preparedness capacity in vulnerable coastal communities increased through priority climate risk reduction measures defined and consolidated into climate risk reduction action plans, communal awareness campaigns and training of public service providers for extreme weather events and small-scale grants provided to vulnerable coastal communities to demonstrate integrated and adaptive approaches
- Climate change adaptation will be integrated into provincial development plans and sectoral policies
- Knowledge gained through the project will be captured, disseminated, and replicated through dedicated follow-up activities.

Vietnam: Climate-resilient Infrastructure Planning and Coastal Zone Development (ADB/UNDP, SCCF: \$3.4 million; Total Cost: \$179.5 million)

Objective & Benefits

Vietnam is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world, suffering from typhoons, floods, droughts, landslides, and forest fires. The project aims at increasing the resilience of communal and critical economic

infrastructure in the coastal areas of Vietnam to the adverse impacts of climate change and creating a policy framework conducive to promoting resilient coastal zone development.

Project Outcomes

- Climate Change Adaptation integrated into coastal zone management policies, plans, and regulations. Documented review of existing coastal zone development policies and provincial plans for their vulnerability and resilience to effects of projected climate change risk. Updated coastal zone management and development policies to promote increased resilience of critical infrastructure in vulnerable coastal areas. Development and approval of regulations to ensure that climate risk projections are included in the formulation of infrastructure zoning, design, and construction
- Enhanced capacity on strategic risk reduction measures at sectoral and local planning levels, enhanced awareness of climate change impacts in affected coastal communities and potential adaptation options for increased resilience of vulnerable small- to medium- size infrastructure promoted
- Climate-proofing of selected coastal infrastructure, including rural roads, small-scale water supply and sanitation, irrigation schemes, and coastal protection measures, for demonstration and replication purposes; and institutions, policies, codes and best practices and guidance developed and disseminated for nationwide replication
- Adaptation knowledge and experiences from the project documented and disseminated within Vietnam, in the Asian region, and beyond

Global: Piloting Climate Change Adaptation to Protect Human Health (UNDP, SCCF: \$4.5 million; Total Cost: \$20.8 million)

Objective & Benefits

This project is going to be the first SCCF project in the health sector. Partnering with WHO and Ministries of Health in the pilot countries, UNDP aims at catalyzing increased awareness and concern expressed by the health sector in developing countries into a series of concrete and positive responses that bring the health sector as an engaged partner in climate change adaptation planning. The project will deliver benefits at the national and subnational level to the seven countries through implementation of policy changes and specific intervention measures that reduce or support the reduction of vulnerability, and increase resilience to climate change-induced health impacts. The global nature of the project provides further value added on lessons learned and scaling up possibilities.

Project Outcomes

- Early warning and response and management system established with information on likely incidence of climate-sensitive health risks
- Capacity of health sector institutions to manage climate-sensitive health risks based on early warning information improved
- Prevention measures piloted in emerging and epidemic risk areas such as climate change- sensitive health management and response plans covering four classes of health risk (heat stress, vector-borne disease, water stress, and flooding), priority interventions applied on the basis of response plan and in response to warning system information
- Cooperation among participating countries will promote innovation in adaptation to climate change, including variability

Special Climate Change Fund, Window for Technology Transfer

Global: Technology Needs Assessments (UNEP, SCCF: \$8.18 million; Total Cost: \$11.04 million)

Objective & Benefits

As part of the GEF Strategic Program on Technology Transfer, the project will provide targeted financial and technical support that assists developing countries in carrying out improved Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC. The intention is that assisted countries go beyond identifying technology needs narrowly and develop national technology action plans for prioritized technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with national development objectives.

Project Outcomes

- Supported countries have developed a national consensus on priority technologies, agreed on a technology action plan compatible with Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions or similar exercises, established an institutional structure for overseeing implementation, and developed capabilities to revise or adapt the plan as needed
- Multicriteria methodology for identifying mitigation technologies and technologies for adaptation most appropriate for national circumstances available for use by developing countries
- Increased national and interregional cooperation on technology transfer as a means of facilitating the preparation of TNAs

Annex 3

Status of National Communications from Parties Not Included in Annex I to the Convention

The information in the table below was compiled by UNDP and UNEP until October 9, 2009. The full-size project for the preparation of the 3rd National Communication of Argentina was approved by the GEF Council on June 24, 2009.

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of most recent NC project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Approximate date of completion of Draft NC Report	Status of project activities
1. Afghanistan	UNEP	INC to be prepared	12-Feb-08	420,000	Financial arrangements for project implementation concluded	Jul-12	☒ Inception workshop scheduled for November 2009
2. Albania	UNDP	13-Sep-02	4-Feb-05	420,000	14-Apr-05	Aug-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: more than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: more than 75% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
3. Algeria	UNDP	30- Apr-01	12- Dec-05	420,000	6-Feb-06	Jul-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Between 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Between 25-50% completed

							☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
4. Angola	UNEP	INC to be prepared	4- Sep-08	420,000	15- Apr-09	Jun-11	☒ Project Inception Workshop held ☒ detailed workplan prepared ☒ National Circumstances: Less than 25% completed
5. Antigua and Barbuda	UNDP	10-Sep-01	18-Apr-06	420,000	6-Jun-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
6. Argentina	WB	7-Mar-08				Completed	☒ SNC submitted to COP, 7 March 2008
7. Armenia	UNDP	4-Nov-98	29-Jul-05	420,000	24-Sep-05	Aug-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed. ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
8. Azerbaijan	UNDP	23-May-00	21-Jul-05	420,000	28-Jul-05	Aug-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA

9. Bahamas	UNDP	5-Nov-01	22-May-06	420,000	19- Jun-06	Oct-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not initiated ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
10. Bangladesh	UNDP	12-Nov-02	2-Aug-07	420,000	10-Nov-08	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
11. Bahrain	UNEP	20-Apr-05	31-Jan-07	420,000	04-Apr-07	Sept-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A Assessment: 50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 50% completed ☒ Other Information: 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
12. Barbados	UNDP	30-Oct-01	22-Nov-06	420,000	1-Dec-06	May-11	☒ GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated ☒ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated. ☒ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
13. Belize	UNDP	16-Sep-02	24-Mar-06	470,000 Includes TNA	2-May-06	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed. ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed

							☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
14. Benin	UNDP	21-Oct-02	26- Oct-06	420,000	Jul-07	Aug-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other Information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
15. Bhutan	UNDP	13-Nov-00	30-May-07	420,000	Aug-07	Aug-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
16. Bolivia	UNDP	16-Nov-00	10-Jun-05	420,000	9-Aug-05	Nov-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other Information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
17. Bosnia & Herzegovina	UNDP	INC under preparation	8-Dec-05	420,000	27-Apr-06	Aug-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: More than 75%

							- completed ☑ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed ☑ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
18. Botswana	UNDP	22-Oct-01	23-Dec-05	420,000	3-Feb-06	Dec-09	☑ GHG Inventories: Less than 25% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☑ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☑ Other information: Less than 25% completed ☑ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed ☑ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
19. Brazil	UNDP	10-Dec-04	8-Nov-05	3,400,000 Did not request PDF funds	13-Dec-06	Dec-09	☑ GHG Inventories: 50 - 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☑ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☑ Other information: 50-75% completed ☑ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
20. Burkina Faso	UNDP	16-May-02	5-Jun-06	420,000	27-Jul-06	Oct-09	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☑ National Circumstances: Completed ☑ Other information: Completed ☑ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed
21. Burundi	UNDP	23-Nov-01	22-May-06	420,000	29-Jun-06	Sept-09	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed. ☑ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75%

							completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
22. Cambodia	UNDP	8-Oct-02	9-May-06	420,000	24-Jun-06	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed. ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
23. Cameroon	UNEP	31-Jan-05	28- Jan-09	420,000	17-Feb-09	Feb-11	☒ Inception & GHG Inventory Workshops held, detailed workplan produced ☒ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed
24. Cape Verde	UNDP	13-Nov-00	30-Jan-07	420,000	July-07	Mar-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed. ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
25. Central African Republic	UNEP	10-Jun-03	30-Aug-06	420,000	13-Nov-06	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50% completed

26. Chad ⁶	UNDP	29-Oct-01	30-Jan-07	420,000	Jun-07	Sept-11	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other Information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
27. Chile	UNDP	8-Feb-00	8-Sep-06	420,000	Aug-07	Apr-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed. ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
28. China	UNDP	10-Dec-04	18-Jan-07	5,350,000 Includes PDF funds	Dec-08	Dec-11	☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed
29. Colombia	UNDP	18-Dec-01	8-Sep-06	420,000	Dec-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75%

⁶ Status as per latest available information from country (November 2008)

							completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
30. Comoros	UNEP	5-Apr-03	30-March -07	420,000	14-May-07	May-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 25% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: 50% completed ☒ Other Information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
31. Congo (Republic of)	UNDP	30-Oct-01	24-Apr-06	420,000	24-Jun-06	Sept-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: completed
32. Congo Democratic Republic	UNEP	21-Nov-00	11-Oct-05	420,000	08-Nov-05	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed. ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
33. Cook Islands	UNDP	30-Oct-99	22-Dec-05	420,000	21-Apr-06	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed

							☒ National Circumstances: more than 75% completed ☒ Other information: more than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: more than 75% completed
34. Costa Rica	UNDP	18-Nov-00	12-Apr-06	105,000 Complement to NC funds approved prior to the GEF Umbrella Project Includes TNA	12-May-06	Jul-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
35. Cuba	UNDP	28-Sep-01	15-Mar- 08	420,000	Mar-08	Sept-11	☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
36. Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP	2 -Feb-01	8- Jun-05	420,000	10-Jun-05	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
37. Democratic People's Republic of	UNEP	7-May-04	25-Apr-05	420,000	04-May-05	Jun-08	☒ GHG Inventories: 50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☒ Further work stalled due to lack of

Korea							- communication with country ☑ IA did not receive a response to request for updated information from EA
38. Djibouti	UNEP	2-Jun-02	08-Jun-06	420,000	13-Jun-06	Jun-10	☑ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: 75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: Less 25% completed ☑ National Circumstances: 50% completed
39. Dominica	UNDP	4-Dec-01	16-Feb-06	420,000	4-Apr-06	Dec-09	☑ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☑ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☑ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☑ Other information: 50-75% completed ☑ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed ☑ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
40. Dominican Republic	UNDP	4-Jun-03	11-Nov-05	420,000	21-Nov-06	May-09	☑ GHG Inventories: Completed ☑ V&A analysis: Completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☑ National Circumstances: Completed ☑ Other information: Completed ☑ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
41. Timor l'Est	UNDP	INC	14-Aug-09	420,000	1-Sept-09	Nov-12	☑ GHG Inventories: not yet initiated ☑ V&A analysis: not yet initiated ☑ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated ☑ National Circumstances: not yet initiated ☑ Other information: not yet initiated ☑ Constraints & Gaps: not yet initiated
42. Ecuador	UNDP	15-Nov-00	8-Feb-06	420,000	23-Mar-06	Mar-10	☑ GHG Inventories: completed ☑ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☑ Mitigation Analysis: more than 75% completed ☑ National Circumstances: more than 75%

							completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
43. Egypt	UNDP	19-Jul-99	7-Nov-05	420,000	16-Mar-06	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
44. El Salvador	UNDP	10-Apr-00	30-May-07	420,000	Sep-07	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: completed
45. Eritrea	UNDP	16-Sep-02	30-Jan-07	420,000	Jun-07	Dec-11	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
46. Equatorial Guinea	UNEP	INC to be prepared	2March 2009	420,000	23-Apr-09	Mar-12	☒ Project Inception workshop under preparation
47. Ethiopia	UNDP	16-Oct-01	Has submitted self-assessment				

			funds in April 09				
48. Fiji	UNEP	18-May-06	9-Apr-09	420,000	24-Apr-09	May-11	☒ Project Inception workshop undertaken in Aug. 2009 ☒ Recruitment of Project Coordinator underway
49. Gabon	UNDP	22-Dec-04	31-Jan-07	420,000	May-07	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
50. Gambia	UNEP	6-Oct-03	05-Sep-06	420,000	02-Jan-07	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
51. Georgia	UNDP	10-Aug-99	5-May-05	420,000	24-Jun-05	Mar-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
52. Ghana ⁷	UNDP	2-May-01	10-May-06	420,000	29-Jun-06	2009	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed

⁷ Status as per latest available information from country (November 2008)

							☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: ☒ Other information: ☒ Constraints & Gaps: ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
53. Grenada	UNDP	21-Nov-00	8-Sep-06	420,000	May-07	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
54. Guatemala	UNDP	1-Feb-02	7-Nov-06	420,000	Dec-06	Mar-11	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated. ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: not yet initiated
55. Guinea	UNEP	28-Oct-02	24-Sep-07	420,000	01-Oct-07	Oct-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
56. Guinea Bissau	UNDP	1-Dec-05	1-Nov-06	470,000 Includes TNA	Apr-07	Jan-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed

							☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA ☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☒ Other information: Less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
57. Guyana	UNDP	16-May-02	5-Apr-07	470,000 Includes TNA	Aug-07	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☒ Other information: Less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
58. Haiti	UNEP	3-Jan-02	29-Sep-05	420,000	06-Oct-05	May-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other Information: Less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
59. Honduras	UNDP	15-Nov-00	2-Dec-05	420,000	Mar-07	Jan-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
60. India	UNDP	22-Jun-04	GEF council approved	3,849,000 Includes PDFB	Jul-07	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
61. Indonesia	UNDP	27-Oct-99	16-Jan-07	420,000	Jul-07	Nov-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75%

							completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
62. Iran, Islamic Republic of	UNDP	31-Mar-03	22-Dec-05	420,000	23-Jan-06	Mar-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
63. Jamaica	UNDP	21-Nov-00	21-Apr-06	420,000	7-Jul-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed. ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: completed
64. Jordan	UNDP	6-Mar-97	29-Dec-05	420,000	25-Jan-06	Jul-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: completed
65. Kazakhstan	UNDP	5-Nov-98	3-Mar-05	420,000	15-May-05	Completed	☒ SNC to be submitted to COP June 2009
66. Kenya	UNEP	22- Oct-02	26-Oct-05	420,000	18-Nov-05	Jul-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: more than 50% completed
67. Kiribati	UNDP	30-Oct-99	31-Jan-07	420,000	May-07	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed

							☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed
68. Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	1-Dec-08	2-Jun-05	420,000	5-Jul-05	Completed	☒ SNC Submitted to COP December 2008
69. Lao People's Democratic Republic	UNDP	2-Nov-00	17-May-07	420,000	17-May-07	Mar-12	☒ GHG Inventories: not yet initiated ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: not yet initiated
70. Lebanon	UNDP	2-Nov-99	8-Jul-05	420,000	14-Mar-06	Jul-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
71. Lesotho	UNEP	17-Apr-00	4-Sep-06	420,000	25-Oct-06	Nov-09	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75 % completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other Information: 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
72. Liberia	UNEP	INC under preparation	31-Aug-05	420,000	31-Aug-05	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed

73. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ⁸	UNEP	INC under preparation	31-Jan-02	275,000	20-Feb-02	Dec-08	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 50% completed ☒ V&A Assessment: Not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ Other Information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated ☒ IA did not receive response to request for updated information for EA
74. Madagascar	UNEP	22-Feb-04	7-Nov-05	420,000	25-Nov-05	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
75. Malawi	UNDP	2-Dec-03	8-Feb-06	420,000	Dec-06	Completed	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
76. Malaysia	UNDP	22-Aug-00	2 1-Dec-05	420,000	Jan-07	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
77. Maldives	UNDP	5-Nov-01	Has not yet requested self-				

⁸ Project Approved before commencement of GEF National Communications Umbrella Project

			assessment funds				
78. Mali	UNDP	13-Nov-00	8-Sep-06	420,000	11-Sep-06	Mar-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
79. Malta	UNDP	16-Jun-04	9-Apr-07	420,000	May-07	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: completed
80. Marshall Islands	UNDP	24-Nov-00	30-Jan-07	420,000	7-Aug-07	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
81. Mauritania	UNEP	6-Dec-08	14-Jul-05	420,000	15-Aug-05	Completed	☒ SNC submitted to COP, 6 December 2008
82. Mauritius	UNEP	28-May-99	22-Feb -07	420,000	30-Apr-07	Jan-10	☒ GHG Inventories: less than 50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: 50% completed ☒ Other Information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed

83. Mexico	UNDP	11 Nov-06	20-Jun-05	405,000 Did not request self-assessment funds	11_jul-05	Completed	☒ Third NC submitted to the COP, 11 November 2006
84. Micronesia Federated States of	UNDP	4-Dec-97	20-Aug-06	420,000	Aug-06	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
85. Moldova	UNEP	13-Nov-00	12 -Oct-05	420,000	27-Oct-05	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
86. Mongolia	UNEP	1-Nov-01	28-Aug-06	420,000	15-Sep-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: completed
87. Montenegro	UNDP	Initial Communication under preparation	2-Feb-07	420,000	1-Jun-07	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
88. Mozambique	UNEP	2 -Jun-06	11-Oct-06	420,000	25-Oct-06	Oct-10	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Other Information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated

89. Morocco	UNDP	1-Nov-01	2-Mar-05	455,000 Includes TNA. Did not request self-assessment funds	13-May-05	Nov-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: more than 75% completed ☒ Other information: more than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: more than 75% completed
90. Myanmar	UNEP	INC under preparation	26-Dec-06	420,000	12- Mar-07	Mar-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☒ Other Information: 25-50% completed
91. Namibia	UNDP	7-Oct-02	14-Dec-05	420,000	24-Jan-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: completed
92. Nauru	UNDP	30-Oct-99	25-May-07	420,000	July-07	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: Less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed

93. Nepal	UNEP	1-Sept-04	8-July-09	420,000	14-July-09	Jul-12	☒ Inception workshops is scheduled for October 2009
94. Nicaragua	UNDP	25-Jul-01	4-Feb-05	420,000	7-Mar-05	Completed	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
95. Niger	UNDP	13-Nov-00	12-Dec-05	420,000	4-Jan-06	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
96. Nigeria	UNDP	17-Nov-03	30-Mar-06	420,000 Includes TNA	1-Aug-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
97. Niue	UNEP	2-Oct -01	11-Nov-04	420,000	20-Dec-04	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: More 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed ☒ Other Information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
98. Oman ⁹	UNDP	INC under preparation	15-May-07	300,000	7-Jul-07	Mar-11	☒ GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated ☒ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☒ Other information: Less than 25%

⁹ Project Approved before commencement of GEF National Communications Umbrella Project

							completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
99. Pakistan	UNEP	15-Nov-03	Project document under preparation				☒ Stocktaking exercise and national consultations undertaken.
100. Panama	UNDP	20-Jul-01	7-Jun-06	420,000	Sept-06	Nov-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: more than 75% completed
101. Palau	UNEP	18-Jun-03	9-Dec-05	420,000	13-Dec-05	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 75% completed
102. Papua New Guinea	UNDP	27-Feb-02	17-Jul-06	420,000	Feb-07	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories : 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
103. Paraguay	UNDP	10-Apr-02	8-Dec-05	420,000	10-Mar-06	Jan-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed

104.Peru	UNDP	21-Aug-01	20-Jul-05	1,849,350 Includes PDF	July-06	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other information: completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
105.Philippines	UNDP	19-May-00	18-Apr-06	420,000	2-Aug-06	Jan-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
106.Rwanda	UNEP	6-Sep-05	22-Sep-06	420,000	16-Oct-06	Feb-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: more than 50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other Information: Not yet initiated
107.Saint Kitts and Nevis	UNDP	30-Nov-01	25-Oct-06	420,000	May-07	Aug-11	☒ Project in early stages of implementation ☒ . IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
108.Saint Lucia	UNDP	30-Nov-01	9-Jun-06	420,000	14-Jun-06	Jul-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed

							☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated ☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: More than 25% completed ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
109.Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNDP	21-Nov-00	7-Jun-06	420,000	27-Jun-06	Oct-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ GHG Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: More than 25% completed ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
110.Samoa	UNDP	30-Oct-99	2 1-Jul-05	420,000	27-Oct-05	May-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Completed
111.São Tome and Principe	UNDP	19-May-05	24-Sept-07	420,000	Dec-07	Oct-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: not yet initiated
112.Saudi Arabia	UNDP	29-Nov-05	30-May-07	420,000	Dec-07	Oct-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information:50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
113.Senegal	UNEP	1-Dec-97	8-Jun.-06	420,000	20-Jun-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75%

							completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Other Information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
114.Serbia	UNDP	Initial Communication under preparation	21- Mar-07	385,000	4-Apr-07	Sep-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated ☒ V&A analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Not yet initiated ☒ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
115.Seychelles	UNDP	15-Nov-00	9-Jun-06	420,000	16-Jun-06	Mar-10	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other Information: more than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
116.Sierra Leone	UNDP	8-Jan-07	21-Apr-08	420,000	Oct-08	Mar-10	☒ Project in early stages of implementation.
117.Solomon Islands	UNDP	29-Sep-04	30-Jan-07	420,000	16-Aug-07	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☒ V&A analysis: Less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed

118. South Africa	UNEP	11-Dec-03	18-Oct-07	420,000	09-Nov-07	Mar-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: More than 50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Less than 25% completed ☒ Other Information: Less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed
119. Sri Lanka	UNDP	6-Nov-00	30-May-07	420,000	Jul-07	May-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: more than 75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
120. Sudan	UNDP	7-Jun-03	10-May-07	420,000	16-Sep-07	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet ☒ National Circumstances: not yet initiated ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
121. Syrian Arab Republic	UNDP	INC under preparation	20-July-2006	420,000	Jan-07	Feb-10	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: Completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not initiated yet ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
122. Swaziland	UNDP	21-May-02	29 March 2007	470,000 Includes TNA	May-07	Oct-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Less than 25% completed

123.Suriname	UNDP	26- Mar06	27 January 2009	420,000	Jan-09	Dec-11	Project in initial stage of implementation.
124.Tajikistan	UNDP	31-Dec-08	26-May-05	420,000	7-Jul-05	Completed	☒ SNC Submitted to COP, 31 December 2008
125.Thailand	UNDP	13-Nov-00	31-May-06	420,000	Dec-06	Jan-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed
126.The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	UNDP	15-Jan-09	4-Feb-05	420,000	16-Feb-05	Completed	☒ SNC submitted to COP, 15 January 2009
127.Tanzania United Republic of	UNEP	4-Jul-03	21-Jul-06	420,000	15-Aug-06	Jan-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
128.Togo	UNDP	20-Dec-01	8-Sep-06	420,000	Apr-07	Nov-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: not yet initiated. ☒ National Circumstances: completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
129.Tonga	UNDP	2 1-Jul-05	17-Jan-07	405,000 Did not request self-assessment funds	Jan-07	Mar-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed. ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75%

							completed ☒ Other information: 25-50% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
130. Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	30-Nov-01	6-Jun-06	420,000	May-07	Sep-09	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed ☒ IA unable to obtain updated status of EA
131. Tunisia	UNDP	27-Oct-01	8-Jun-05	405,000 Did not request self-assessment funds	25-Aug-05	Nov-09	☒ GHG Inventories: Completed ☒ V&A analysis: More than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: Completed ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed
132. Turkmenistan	UNEP	8-Nov-06	8-Jun-06	420,000	9-Jun-06	Dec-09	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: completed ☒ Other Information: More than 75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: More than 75% completed
133. Tuvalu	UNDP	30-Oct-99	17-Jan-07	420,000	May-07	Dec-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 25-50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☒ Other information: Less than 25% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Less than 25% completed

134. Uganda	UNEP	26-Oct-02	28-Aug.-08	420,000	10-Sept-08	Aug-11	☒ Inception workshop held ☒ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☒ V&A Analysis: less than 25% completed
135. Uruguay	UNDP	11- May-04	5-May-05	405,000 Did not request self-assessment funds	30-Aug-05	Jul-10	☒ GHG Inventories: More than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ National Circumstances: More than 75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
136. Uzbekistan	UNEP	3-Dec-08	10-Feb-05	420,000	21-Feb-05	Completed	☒ SNC Submitted to COP, 3 December 2008
137. Vanuatu	UNDP	30-Oct-99	22-Dec-05	420,000	24-Jul-06	Jun-10	☒ GHG Inventories: more than 75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: more than 75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: 50-75% completed. ☒ National Circumstances: more than 75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% completed
138. Venezuela	UNDP	13-Oct-05	Under preparation				
139. Vietnam	UNEP	2-Dec-03	7-Jun-06	420,000	19-Jun-06	Oct-10	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75 % completed ☒ Mitigation analysis: 25% completed. ☒ National Circumstances: Completed ☒ Other Information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
140. Yemen	UNDP	29-Oct-01	8-Nov-06	470,000 Includes TNA	Sep-07	Apr-10	☒ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☒ V&A analysis: 50-75% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: more than 75%

							completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☒ Other information: 50-75% completed ☒ Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% completed
141.Zambia	UNDP	18-Aug-04	2-Feb-07	470,000 Includes TNA	17-Aug-07	Apr-10	☒ GHG Inventories: less than 25% completed ☒ V&A analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ Mitigation Analysis: less than 25% completed ☒ National Circumstances: less than 25% completed ☒ Other information: Not yet initiated ☒ Constraints & Gaps: less than 25% completed
142.Zimbabwe	UNEP	25-May-98	24-Apr-06	420,000	13-Jun-06	Aug-10	☒ GHG Inventories: completed ☒ V&A: More than 50% completed ☒ National Circumstances: 50% completed

Annex 4

**Status Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), as prepared by the Trustee for the LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting
June 24, 2009**



Global Environment Facility

GEF/LDCF.SCCF.6/Inf.2

May 26, 2009

LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting
June 24, 2009

STATUS REPORT ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF) AND THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

(Prepared by Trustee)

**STATUS REPORT ON THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND AND
THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND**

1. **The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)** was established in November 2004 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by resources from the GEF Trust Fund and by bilateral and multilateral funding. The GEF administers the Fund and the World Bank acts as its trustee. **The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF)** was established in November 2002 to address the needs of least developed countries whose economic and geophysical characteristics make them especially vulnerable to the impact of global warming and climate change. The GEF administers both the SCCF and LDCF and the World Bank acts as trustee for both funds.

SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND (SCCF)

Status of Pledges and Contributions

2. As of May 7, 2009, 13 contributing participants (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) have pledged contributions to the SCCF. The total amount pledged to date is USD eq. 121.0 million. Annex 1 shows details of the status of pledges, commitments¹⁰ and payments made to the SCCF since its inception.

3. The following key financial events impacted the SCCF between October 2, 2008 and May 7, 2009:

- a. Administration Agreements Signed: Four contributing participants signed administration agreements formalizing pledges to the SCCF made at the November 2008 Council meeting: Finland (EUR 400,000), Germany (EUR 10.0 million), Ireland (EUR 525,000) and Switzerland (CHF 500,000). As of the date of this report, there are no outstanding pledges to the SCCF.
- b. Payments Received against Signed Administration Agreements: The Trustee received payments from Finland (EUR 400,000), Germany (EUR 3.4 million), Ireland (EUR 525,000) and Switzerland (CHF 500,000). Full details of the status of contributions by program under the SCCF can be found in Annex 2.

¹⁰ Represents the amounts for which contributing participants have signed trust fund administration agreements.

Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

4. As of May 7, 2009, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to USD 79.2 million, of which USD 71.2 million is for projects and project preparation activities, USD 6.7 million is for fees, and USD 1.3 million is for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the SCCF.

5. Funding approved by the Council and CEO is committed by the Trustee and transferred following established procedures for all financial transactions as agreed between the Trustee and the Agencies. Out of total funding approvals of USD 79.2 million, the Trustee has committed USD 46.9 million, of which USD 41.3 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, USD 4.3 million to fees, and USD 1.3 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses. As a result, USD 32.3 million remains to be committed by the Trustee to Agencies.

6. The Trustee transfers funds to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet the projected disbursement requirements of the Agencies. As of May 7, 2009, out of total cumulative commitments of USD 46.9 million, the Trustee has transferred USD 20.0 million. As a result, USD 26.9 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Annex 3.

Schedule of Funds Available

7. Current assets comprising cash and investments held in trust total USD eq. 91.2 million (for both the Adaptation program and Transfer of Technology program). Of this amount, USD 60.6 million is set aside to cover Council approved funding pending transfer to Agencies. Consequently, net funds available for approval by the Council or the CEO amount to USD eq. 30.6 million. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of May 7, 2009 can be found in Annex 4, which shows the funding status by program.

Investment Income

8. The SCCF had investment returns of around 0.7% from January through March 2009. This comprised returns of 0.76% in USD (USD 677,000 on an average balance of USD 89.4 million), 0.05% in EUR (EUR 1,500 on an average balance of EUR 2.8 million) and a negligible amount in CHF investment earnings.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND (LDCF)

Status of Pledges and Contributions

9. As of May 7, 2009, 19 contributing participants (Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom) have pledged contributions to the LDCF. The total amount pledged to date is USD eq. 176.5 million. Annex 5 shows the details of the status of pledges, commitments and payments made to the LDCF since inception.

10. The following key financial events impacted the LDCF between October 2, 2008 and May 7, 2009:

- a. Administration Agreements Signed: Five contributing participants signed initial or additional administration agreements formalizing their pledges to the LDCF: Finland (EUR 800,000), Ireland (USD 2.0 million), Spain (EUR 187,270), Switzerland (CHF 1.0 million) and United Kingdom (GBP 5.0 million). As of the date of this report, there are no outstanding pledges to the SCCF.

- b. Payments Received against Signed Administration Agreements: The Trustee received payments from Finland (EUR 800,000), Ireland (USD 2.0 million), Spain (EUR 187,270) and Switzerland (CHF 1.0 million).

Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

11. As of May 7, 2009, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to USD 97.6 million, of which USD 87.4 million is for projects and project preparation activities, USD 7.5 million is for fees, and USD 2.7 million is for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the LDCF.

12. Funding approved by the Council and the CEO is committed by the Trustee and transferred following established procedures for all financial transactions as agreed between the Trustee and the Agencies. The Trustee has committed a total approved amount of USD 31.4 million, of which USD 26.4 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, USD 2.6 million to fees, and USD 2.4 million¹¹ to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.

13. Cash transfers are made to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet their projected disbursement requirements. As of May 7, 2009, out of total cumulative commitments of USD 31.4 million, the Trustee has transferred USD 14.7 million. As a result, USD 16.7 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Annex 6.

Schedule of Funds Available

14. Current assets held in trust total USD eq. 128.4 million, comprising cash and investments. Of this amount, USD 82.9 million is set aside to cover funding approved by Council and the CEO pending transfer to Agencies. Consequently, net funds available for approval by the Council or the CEO amounts to USD eq. 45.6 million. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of May 7, 2009, can be found in Annex 7.

¹¹ Includes \$700,000 for expenses used for the Adaptation Fund Trust Fund which will be reimbursed to the LDCF.

Investment Income

15. The LDCF shares the same investment management as the SCCF. Its overall investment return of 0.7% for January through March 2009 comprised a 0.76% return for USD (EUR 887,000 on an average balance of USD117 million), 0.1% in EUR (EUR 491 on an average balance of EUR 494,000) and a negligible amount in CHF investment earnings.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SCCF AND THE LDCF

Financial Procedures Agreements (FPAs) between the Trustee and the Agencies

16. The FPAs for the SCCF and LDCF are expected to follow closely the FPAs for the GEF Trust Fund. The Trustee and Agencies are still negotiating the FPAs for the GEF Trust Fund. Once the FPAs for the GEF Trust Fund have been finalized, the Trustee anticipates that the SCCF and LDCF FPAs can be finalized reasonably quickly.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Reconciliation of Data between Trustee, Agencies, and GEF Secretariat

17. Beginning in FY10, the Trustee will begin the process of reconciling, with the Agencies and the Secretariat, the business and financial data maintained by the Trustee. It is expected that this exercise, which ensures the quality and correctness of fund financial data, will take about four months to complete.

Electronic Reporting between Agencies and the Trustee

18. The Trustee, in consultation and agreement with the Agencies, intends to move to electronic reporting, where applicable, between the financial systems of the Trustee and those of the Agencies. This secure method of sharing financial and business data will reduce the need to perform an annual reconciliation between the Trustee and the Agencies.

19. The Trustee had hoped to begin the consultations with Agencies during FY09 but has experienced a delay in the start of the project because of a delay in obtaining the necessary licensing for the software. The Trustee has now submitted the purchase order for the license and expects to receive both the license and the software by the end of June 2009. Once the license is obtained, the Trustee may commence the consultations and design work with the Agencies.

World Bank Client Connections Website

20. As part of the drive to make information readily available to donors, Agencies, the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, the Trustee is building a platform on the World Bank's Client Connection network. This is a secure website that offers the Trustee's clients quicker access to information in real time. There are several windows for accessing data. The open platform will provide access to information such as the status of replenishments, Instruments of Commitments, the daily Funding Status of the SCCF and the LDCF, a breakdown of Council approvals and the associated Trustee commitments. In addition, official documents will also be available, such as the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility and the annual, audited Financial Statements of the SCCF.

21. Each donor will have its own restricted access window restricted with respect to the SCCF and the LDCF, for each Agency and for the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office. This will provide access to detailed information, including the donor's contribution payments, note encashment history, and projected encashment schedules where applicable. In addition, invoices for installment payments and note encashment requests will be available online. The

restricted window for Agencies will provide detailed information on Trustee commitments and cash transfers to Agencies. Letters of Commitment and notifications of cash transfers will be posted online as well.

22. The Trustee's platform for the LDCF and the SCCF will be developed during FY10, in consultation with the Agencies, the Secretariat, and the Evaluation Office. Access is expected to be established by December 2011.

Special Climate Change Fund
Status of Pledges and Contributions
as of May 7, 2009

1	Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized a/			Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10	Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid	
							8	9	10	11
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Contribution	USD Eq.	Amount	USD Eq. b/	Total Contribution	Amount Paid in Currency	USD Eq.	Amount Due in Currency	USD Eq. b/
Canada	CAD	13,500,000	12,894,703	0	0	13,500,000	13,500,000	12,894,703	0	0
Denmark	DKK	50,000,000	9,041,885	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	9,041,885	0	0
Finland	USD	367,592	367,592	0	0	367,592	367,592	367,592	0	0
Finland	EUR	2,570,000	3,599,193	0	0	2,570,000	2,570,000	3,599,193	0	0
Germany	EUR	20,000,000	27,148,042	0	0	20,000,000	8,400,000	11,610,940	11,600,000 c/	15,537,102
Ireland	USD	2,125,000	2,125,000	0	0	2,125,000	2,125,000	2,125,000	0	0
Italy	USD	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000 d/	5,000,000
Netherlands	EUR	2,400,000	3,128,880	0	0	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,128,880	0	0
Norway	NOK	91,000,000	16,439,893	0	0	91,000,000	91,000,000	16,439,893	0	0
Portugal	EUR	1,070,000	1,299,099	0	0	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,299,099	0	0
Spain	EUR	5,000,000	6,861,900	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,861,900	0	0
Sweden	SEK	40,000,000	6,120,153	0	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	6,120,153	0	0
Switzerland	CHF	3,700,000	3,039,873	0	0	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,039,873	0	0
Switzerland	USD	400,000	400,000	0	0	400,000	400,000	400,000	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP	10,000,000	18,603,167	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	18,603,167	0	0
			121,069,380		0			100,532,279		20,537,102

a/ Pledged contributions are made towards the Program for Adaptation and for the Transfer of Technology.

b/ Valued at exchange rates available on May 7, 2009.

c/ This amount is payable in installments: EUR 2.0m in 07/2009 & 07/2010, EUR 3.0m in 07/2011 & 07/2012 and EUR 1.6m in 07/2013.

d/ This amount was due in February 2008.

**Special Climate Change Fund
Status of Contributions by Program
as of May 7, 2009**

		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Amount	Amount Paid in Currency	USD Eq. a/	Amount Due in Currency	USD Eq. b/
<u>I. Program for Adaptation</u>						
Canada	CAD	11,000,000	11,000,000	10,342,172	-	-
Denmark	DKK	40,000,000	40,000,000	7,233,508	-	-
Finland	EUR	2,220,000	2,220,000	3,177,828	-	-
Finland	USD	367,592	367,592	367,592	-	-
Germany	EUR	20,000,000	8,400,000	11,610,940	11,600,000 c/	15,537,102
Ireland	USD	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	-	-
Italy	USD	5,000,000	-	-	5,000,000 d/	5,000,000
Netherlands	EUR	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,128,880	-	-
Norway	NOK	74,500,000	74,500,000	13,438,355	-	-
Portugal	EUR	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,299,099	-	-
Spain	EUR	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,562,900	-	-
Sweden	SEK	37,000,000	37,000,000	5,690,107	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	2,350,000	2,350,000	1,951,361	-	-
Switzerland	USD	400,000	400,000	400,000	-	-
United Kingdom	GBP	10,000,000	10,000,000	18,603,167	-	-
				84,080,910		20,537,102
<u>II. Program for Transfer of Technology</u>						
Canada	CAD	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,552,531	-	-
Denmark	DKK	10,000,000	10,000,000	1,808,377	-	-
Finland	EUR	350,000	350,000	421,365	-	-
Ireland	USD	850,000	850,000	850,000	-	-
Italy	USD	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
Norway	NOK	16,500,000	16,500,000	3,001,539	-	-
Spain	EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,299,000	-	-
Sweden	SEK	3,000,000	3,000,000	430,046	-	-
Switzerland	CHF	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,088,512	-	-
				16,451,369		-
Total for SCCF				100,532,279		20,537,102

a/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions; and (2) the May 7, 2009 value of unencashed promissory notes.

b/ Valued at exchange rates available on May 7, 2009

c/ This amount is payable in installments: EUR 2.0m in 07/2009 & 07/2010, EUR 3.0m in 07/2011 & 07/2012 and EUR 1.6m in 07/2013

d/ This amount was payable in February 2008.

Special Climate Change Fund
Summary of Funding Approvals by Council and
Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers to Agencies
as of May 7, 2009
(in USD)

		Cumulative Net Amounts		
		Trustee		
Entity	Council Funding Approvals	Commitments	Cash Transfers to Agencies	Amount Due
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
<u>Projects</u>				
ADB	50,000	50,000	0	50,000
IBRD	32,653,000	18,269,000	10,579,000	7,690,000
IFAD	1,625,000	125,000	0	125,000
UNDP	27,641,594	21,772,503	3,319,503	18,453,000
UNEP	<u>9,206,818</u>	<u>1,025,000</u>	<u>1,025,000</u>	0
<i>Sub-total</i>	71,176,412	41,241,503	14,923,503	26,318,000
<u>Fees</u>				
ADB	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
IBRD	3,094,500	2,088,800	1,537,200	551,600
IFAD	162,500	12,500	0	12,500
UNDP	2,512,420	2,112,420	2,093,420	19,000
UNEP	<u>918,182</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Sub-total</i>	6,692,602	4,318,720	3,730,620	588,100
<u>Corporate Budget</u> a/				
Secretariat	697,638	697,638	697,638	0
Trustee	<u>626,500</u>	<u>626,500</u>	<u>626,500</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Sub-total</i>	1,324,138	1,324,138	1,324,138	0
Total for SCCF	79,193,152	46,884,361	19,978,261	26,906,100

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the SCCF and Corporate Activities.

**Special Climate Change Fund
Schedule of Funds Available
Updated as of May 7, 2009
(in USD)**

		<u>USD eq.</u>
<u>Program for Adaptation</u>		
<u>1. Funds held in Trust</u>		73,284,276
Cash and investments	73,284,276	
Promissory notes	-	
<u>2. Restricted Funds</u>		-
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	-	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		73,284,276
<u>4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		51,629,891
Amounts Trustee Committed	27,731,100	
Amount Council Approved not yet CEO Endorsed	23,898,791	
Amounts pending approval by Council	-	
5. Funds Available for Council or CEO Approval (5 = 3 - 4)		21,654,385
<u>Program for Transfer of Technology</u>		
<u>6. Funds held in Trust</u>		17,972,997
Cash and investments	17,972,997	
Promissory notes	-	
<u>7. Restricted Funds</u>		-
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	-	
8. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (8 = 6 - 7)		17,972,997
9. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		9,000,000
Amounts Trustee Committed	-	
Amount Council Approved not yet CEO Endorsed	9,000,000	
Amounts pending approval by Council	-	
10. Funds Available for Council or CEO Approval (10 = 8 - 9)		8,972,997
Total SCCF Funds Available for Council or CEO Approval (5 + 10)		30,627,382

Annex 5

Least Developed Countries Fund
Status of Pledges and Contributions
as of May 7, 2009

Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized				Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
1	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10	Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid	
							8	9	10	11
Contributing Participant	Currency	Amount	USD Eq. a/	Amount	USD Eq. b/	Total Contributions	Amount Paid in Currency	USD Eq. c/	Amount Due in Currency	USD Eq. b/
Australia	AUD	7,500,000	6,600,750	0	0	7,500,000	7,500,000	6,600,750	0	0
Austria	EUR	400,000	580,400	0	0	400,000	400,000	580,400	0	0
Canada	CAD	10,000,000	6,518,366	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	6,518,366	0	0
Denmark	DKK	90,400,000	15,967,606	0	0	90,400,000	90,400,000	15,967,606		
Finland	EUR	5,300,000	7,188,830	0	0	5,300,000	5,300,000	7,188,830	0	0
France	EUR	10,850,000	14,812,157	0	0	10,850,000	5,850,000	8,115,130	5,000,000 d/	6,697,027
Germany	EUR	40,000,000	54,248,256	0	0	40,000,000	20,000,000	27,460,150	20,000,000 e/	26,788,106
Ireland	EUR	1,384,869	1,749,794	0	0	1,384,869	1,384,869	1,749,794	0	0
Ireland	USD	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0
Italy	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0
Japan	USD	250,000	250,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	0
Luxembourg	USD	4,120,000	4,120,000	0	0	4,120,000	4,120,000	4,120,000	0	0
Luxembourg	EUR	1,000,000	1,582,900	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,582,900	0	0
Netherlands	EUR	10,200,000	14,242,578	0	0	10,200,000	10,200,000	14,242,578	0	0
Netherlands	USD	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0
New Zealand	NZD	5,400,000	3,868,560	0	0	5,400,000	5,400,000	3,868,560	0	0
Norway	USD	2,001,658	2,001,658	0	0	2,001,658	2,001,658	2,001,658	0	0
Norway	NOK	28,000,000	4,673,748	0	0	28,000,000	28,000,000	4,673,748	0	0
Portugal	EUR	50,000	64,065	0	0	50,000	50,000	64,065	0	0
Spain	EUR	971,170	1,232,521	0	0	971,170	971,170	1,232,521	0	0
Sweden	SEK	7,000,000	886,747	0	0	7,000,000	7,000,000	886,747	0	0
Switzerland	CHF	3,800,000	3,272,821	0	0	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,272,821	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP	12,000,000	21,513,483	0	0	12,000,000	7,000,000	13,971,777 f/	5,000,000	7,541,706
			176,475,239			0			135,448,400	41,026,838

a/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) the May 7, 2009 value of unencashed promissory notes and amounts due.

b/ Valued at exchange rates available on May 7, 2009.

c/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) the May 7, 2009 value of unencashed promissory notes, if any.

d/ This amount is payable in two installments of EUR 2.5 million each in June 2009 and June 2010.

e/ This amount is payable in four equal installments of EUR 5.0 million each in July 2009, July 2010, July 2011 and July 2012.

f/ This contribution has been paid by way of a promissory note which will be encashed in 2009.

Least Developed Countries Fund
Summary of Funding Approvals by Council and
Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers to Agencies
as of May 7, 2009
(in USD)

Cumulative Net Amounts				
Entity	Council Funding Approvals	Trustee		
		Commitments	Cash Transfers to Agencies	Amount Due
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
<u>Projects</u>				
AfDB	274,475	274,475	274,475.00	0
IBRD	3,127,272	550,000	400,000	150,000
IFAD	6,244,800	100,000	0	100,000
UNDP	67,635,714	22,415,714	7,520,664	14,895,050
UNEP	<u>10,144,555</u>	<u>3,079,555</u>	<u>3,049,555</u>	<u>30,000</u>
<i>Sub-total</i>	87,426,816	26,419,744	11,244,694	15,175,050
<u>Fees</u>				
IBRD	301,727	44,000	44,000	0
IFAD	624,480	10,000	0	10,000
UNDP	5,578,995	2,196,995	720,990	1,476,005
UNEP	<u>954,701</u>	<u>333,701</u>	<u>323,201</u>	<u>10,500</u>
<i>Sub-total</i>	7,459,903	2,584,696	1,088,191	1,496,505
<u>Corporate Budget and Workshop a/</u>				
Secretariat	2,085,799 b/	1,772,192	1,772,192	0
Trustee	<u>638,600</u>	<u>638,600</u>	<u>638,600</u>	<u>0</u>
<i>Sub-total</i>	<u>2,724,399</u>	<u>2,410,792</u>	<u>2,410,792</u>	<u>0</u>
Total for LDCF	97,611,118	31,415,232	14,743,677	16,671,555

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the LDCF and Corporate Activities.

b/ Includes \$700,000 approved by Council to cover the expenses of the Adaptation Fund Board, which will be reimbursed to the LDCF.

Least Developed Countries Fund
Schedule of Funds Available
Updated as of May 7, 2009
(in USD)

		<u>USD eq.</u>
<u>1. Funds held in Trust</u>		128,439,476
Cash and investments	117,881,088	
Promissory notes	10,558,388	
<u>2. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		128,439,476
4. <u>Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		82,853,834
Amount Trustee Committed	16,671,555	
Amount Council Approved not yet CEO Endorsed	66,182,279	
Amount pending Council Approval	0	
5. Funds Available for Council or CEO Approval (5 = 3 - 4)		45,585,642
