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

Note by the secretariat

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by 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 will be made available to the COP through the secretariat.

2. In response to that provision, the GEF secretariat has submitted the attached report (see the annex) dated 18 August 2014; 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 related 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.

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Annex

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Twentieth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

August 18, 2014

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGT	Automated Guideway Transit
AMR	Annual Monitoring Review
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASTUD	Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCD	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CEIT	Countries with Economy in Transition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CI	Conservation International
CNFO	Caribbean Network of Fisher-folk Organizations
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO_2 eq	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DHRS	Dutyion Root Hydration System
EA	Enabling Activity
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
EIB	European Investment Bank
EnMS	Energy Management System
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCO	Energy Service Company
ESO	Energy Systems Optimization
EST	Environmentally Sound Technology
ETC	Early Transition Country
EV	Electric Vehicle
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBUR	First Biennial Update Report
FCV	Fuel Cell Vehicle
FNC	Fourth National Communication
FSP	Full-sized Project
FY	Fiscal Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	Global Climate Model
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSP	Global Support Program
GWP	Global-warming Potential

HCFC	Hydro-chlorofluorocarbon
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INC	Initial National Communication
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
kt	kilotonne (10^3 tonnes)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCT	Low-carbon Technology
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MFA	Multi-focal Area
MFP	Multi-functional Platform
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
MSP	Medium-sized Project
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
Mt	Megatonne (10^6 tonnes)
MTF	Multi Trust Fund
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Communication
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NCSP	National Communications Support Program
NDE	Nationally Designated Entity
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIMS	National Inventory Management System
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NIS	National Inventory System
NMT	Non-motorized Transport
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
OFP	Operational Focal Point
OPS	Overall Performance Study
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PV	Photo-voltaic
RBM	Results-Based Management

REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus[1]
RET	Renewable Energy Technology
SBES	Sustainable Biomass Energy System
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBUR	Second Biennial Update Report
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCF-A	Special Climate Change Fund Adaptation Program
SCCF-B	Special Climate Change Fund Program for Technology Transfer
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-scale Enterprise
SNC	Second National Communication
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
SSL	Solid State Lighting
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TAP	Technology Action Plan
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TER	Terminal Evaluation Report
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TNC	Third National Communication
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WWF-US	World Wildlife Fund

[1] The term REDD+ includes carbon benefits not only from reducing deforestation and degradation, but also from the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Executive Summary

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the UNFCCC, or the Convention), provides financing to country-driven climate change mitigation (CCM) and climate change adaptation (CCA) projects. This document reports on GEF's activities in fiscal year (FY) 2014, i.e., from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, relating to its response to Conference of the Parties (COP) guidance, the results of its support for CCM and CCA, and its initiatives.

GEF's Response to COP Guidance

2. The GEF reports on an annual basis on its response to the guidance received from the COP. During the reporting period, the GEF received four decisions from the 19th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) and three conclusions from the 39th and 40th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). In its response to this guidance, the GEF continues to place strong emphasis on transparency across the areas of project review, finance, technology transfer, national communications (NCs) and biennial update reports (BURs), and capacity building for CCM and CCA.

3. In the field of CCM, the GEF has supported activities based on the Cancun Agreements of COP 16. It continues to provide support for a range of technical and policy-related capacity-building activities that contribute to the implementation of REDD+ related decisions, including, but not limited to, identifying the drivers of deforestation or degradation, implementation of activities to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by such drivers, and use of appropriate methodologies to estimate related GHG emissions and removals. The GEF has engaged with the UNFCCC and other partners on various knowledge platforms to develop the understanding of the REDD+ implementation and its broader adoption. For BURs and NCs, the GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) endorsed a Global Support Program for the Preparation of NCs and BURs for non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC ($6.5 million[2]) that supports countries in strengthening their technical and institutional capacities to ensure effective preparations of BURs along with NCs.

4. In response to the guidance in decision 1/CP.19 on the provision of support to countries to prepare their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), the GEF, in June 2014, approved projects to provide such support to seven countries. The Global Support Program for non-Annex I Parties also includes a component to support capacity building and information sharing for INDC preparations. Regarding the provision of information on financial, technology, and capacity-building support available and/or provided for the preparation and/or implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), the GEF Secretariat has held several consultations with the UNFCCC Secretariat about the ways in which it can provide such information in line with development of the NAMA Registry prototype.

5. As the entity entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the GEF finances CCA in vulnerable developing countries in accordance with COP guidance. In response to decision 12/CP.18, the GEF, through the LDCF, has provided $2.2 million towards the global project 'Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)' and, as at the end of the reporting period, it had received a global proposal, as well as proposals for national projects, to expand and deepen its support towards the preparation of the NAP process in LDCs.

6. In addition to the support provided to LDCs through the LDCF, and in response to decisions 9/CP.18 and 6/CP.19, the GEF, through the SCCF, approved on March 21, 2014, $5.09 million towards the global project 'Assisting Non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)'. The full-sized project (FSP) is expected to enter implementation in 2014. The GEF continues to work with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee (AC) and other relevant bodies to enhance the effectiveness of the support provided through the LDCF and the SCCF to developing country Parties towards the preparation of their NAP processes.

7. The GEF, with the means at its disposal and in line with its procedures, is ready to continue to support the operationalization and activities of the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) in response to decision 2/CP.17. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat consulted with the CTCN on numerous occasions. They are listed in Annex 8. As a result, the GEFCEO endorsed in June 2014 a $2 million project proposal entitled 'Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)' to be implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development

[2] All dollar amounts are in United States dollars.

Organization (UNIDO), on behalf of the CTCN consortium. The GEF continues to support pilots and innovative projects for technology transfer and financing, including four Regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing Centers, national-level initiatives, a new project supporting technology needs assessments (TNAs) in 27 low- and medium-income countries, and others. In addition to the 27-country project, the GEF's support for the TNAs within the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program in FY 2014 includes the approvals of seven national projects.

8. Annex 9 contains a table with the status of BUR approvals by the GEF Secretariat as at April 30, 2014. The GEF will submit an addendum to this report, with updates on the status, including the approximate dates of submission of NCs and BURs to the UNFCCC.

9. To help build local capacity, the GEF, along with its agencies, continues to provide significant support to countries, including countries with economy in transition (CEIT). The GEF submitted a report to the UNFCCC on capacity-building activities financed during the period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013, in response to decision 2/CP.7. The GEF provided $295.5 million to support capacity building during that period, covering 10 of the 15 categories of capacity building as defined by the UNFCCC.

The Role of GEF Support in Achieving Climate Benefits

10. The GEF has an established record of striving to implement COP guidance to achieve global environmental benefits including CCM, and local benefits through CCA. It does so by supporting innovative and technically sound projects and programs implemented by GEF implementing agencies (IAs) and other country partners. Together, the GEF family has achieved significant gains in CCM and CCA. These are discussed below.

11. In the field of CCM, the GEF has, since its inception in 1991, funded 738[3] projects with direct impact on GHG emission reductions. This amounted to $4.5 billion in GEF funding in 167 developing countries and CEIT, attracting co-financing of more than $29 billion. These 738 projects with direct GHG emission reduction impact were financed from the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF).[4] During the reporting period, the GEF allocated $393.05 million to 142 projects in the CCM Focal Area. These leveraged an additional $2.57 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 6.5 (co-financing). Of the 142 CCM projects, 103 will have direct impact on GHG emission reductions and are expected to mitigate 510 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2 eq) over their lifetime.

12. Through CCM projects, the GEF and its partners have supported GEF recipient countries in key mitigation sectors. These include energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport and urban systems, and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), in addition to the small grants program for CCM. These projects and initiatives include:

- **In energy efficiency**, the GEF used the following approaches: (i) policy and regulatory frameworks: energy efficiency and conservation policies, energy tariff regulations, demand-side and supply-side measures; (ii) standards and labeling: building codes, minimum energy performance standards and energy labels for appliances and equipment, and efficient lighting; (iii) market-based approaches: establishment and operation of energy service companies (ESCOs); (iv) financial instruments: investment grants, partial loan guarantees, risk-sharing facilities and loan loss reserve funds, special purpose and revolving funds, equity funds; and (v) technology demonstration and diffusion: demonstration, deployment, and transfer of energy-efficient technologies.

- **In renewable energy**, the GEF and its partners have supported stand-alone renewable projects that facilitate the transfer of various renewable energy technologies, including small hydro, waste-to-energy generation, wind power, solar photovoltaics, and bio-mass-to-energy.

- **In sustainable transport and urban systems**, the GEF and its partners have supported 17 projects that included components on sustainable transport and urban systems. Six out of the 17 projects focus on integrated low-carbon urban systems at a city level beyond transport. These projects contribute to design and planning of integrated urban systems, city-wide energy efficiency improvement and green tourism. All involve local governments and administrations as potential stakeholders and project partners. Furthermore, the GEF and its partners have supported international aviation and maritime projects, in responding to the increase of GHG emissions in the aviation and maritime sector.

- **In LULUCF**, the GEF and its partners have supported 20 projects and one program that explicitly

[3] There are 49 enabling activity projects that are not included in the 738 project total.

[4] Except one project that was financed by the SCCF.

contain the CCM LULUCF objective and funding. The GEF funds are used to support land and forest management practices targeted at reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation; fire prevention in forest and peatlands to conserve carbon stocks; climate smart agriculture investments; and development and implementation of carbon monitoring systems. The funding through the program also supported policy formulation, and institutional and technical capacity building to address the drivers of land-use changes that cause GHG emissions.

- **In small grants program for CCM**, the GEF and its partners funded 399 projects. A majority (67 percent) of the projects were developed by civil society organization (CSOs), while the remaining 33 percent were developed by community-based organization (CBOs). These projects, which belonged to four categories: renewable energy; energy efficiency; sustainable transport; and carbon storage, have great impacts in local community and the poor in social and economic development, poverty reduction, and GHG emission mitigation.

13. The GEF and its partners also support countries with adaptation to climate change. GEF support for CCA, through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), provides critical local benefits in least developed and other developing countries in terms of **reducing vulnerability** to climate change and **building adaptive capacity**. In addition to reducing vulnerability to climate change, some LDCF and SCCF projects mitigate climate change as well, through **forest, land use and biodiversity-based interventions**. In addition, some LDCF and SCCF projects mitigate climate change as well, through forest, land use and biodiversity-based interventions.

14. Beneficiaries from GEF adaptation projects include **small and marginal farmers, fishing communities, communities** located in at-risk locations such as hillslopes, arid lands, or degraded coastal areas; and vulnerable groups, such as women and youth, indigenous peoples, and the elderly and disabled. LDCF and SCCF projects support a broad mix of locally-relevant, science-based measures to provide adaptation benefits. Such measures include **small infrastructure investments, ecosystems-based adaptation (EBA) measures, early-warning systems, and capacity, technological and policy measures**

15. In the field of CCA, the GEF has funded projects through the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), the LDCF and the SCCF. Currently, only the LDCF and the SCCF are operational. Since inception, the GEF, through the LDCF, has approved $836.2 million in funding for 146 projects and programs, as well as enabling activities (EAs). It has financed the preparation of 51 National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs), of which 50 have been completed, and 48 countries have had at least one NAPA implementation project approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO. In FY 2014, $230.84 million was approved for 33 projects and programs. As at June 30, 2014, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to $906.64 million.

16. Through the SCCF Adaptation Program (SCCF-A), the GEF has provided $240.99 million for adaptation projects to date, totaling 57 projects approved for funding that have mobilized a total of $1.73 billion in co-financing. In the reporting period, SCCF-A grants amounting to $39.04 million were approved for seven stand-alone projects. As at June 30, 2014, $344.1 million have been pledged to the SCCF-A.

17. The transfer of low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies has been a key cross-cutting theme for the GEF since its establishment, and it continues to support technology transfer activities. Under its Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer, the GEF continues to support piloting and innovative projects for technology transfer and financing, including four Regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing Centers with $51.8 million in funding from the GEFTF and the SCCF combined. Of the 14 technology transfer pilot projects within the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer, eleven have been endorsed, while three have been cancelled upon countries' or agencies' request. During the reporting period, for CCM, 102 projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with $342.5 million of GEF funding. The GEF Council approved seven national projects focusing on the preparation of NCs and BURs that include activities to develop or update existing TNAs in these countries.

18. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 354 EA projects with $366.7 million total in funding. It continues to provide full-cost funding for NCs and BURs. All requests to support NCs have been met by the GEF. During the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 39 EA projects, amounting to $25.1 million. In addition, the LDCF financed one new NAPA in the amount of $0.2 million.

19. The GEF's FY 2013 Annual Monitoring Review (AMR) exercise, covering the period from July 1, 2012 to June 30, 2013, was undertaken in FY 2014. For CCM, 207 projects, including 162 FSPs and 45 Medium-sized Project (MSPs), were rated on their performance towards meeting the projects' overall global environment/development objective and implementation progress. One hundred and seventy-four (84 percent) of the 207 projects were rated

'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher on the basis of their likelihood of achieving project development objectives, and one hundred and sixty-one (78 percent) of the 207 projects were ranked 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher on the basis of progress towards implementation. Both ratings met the target set by the GEF Council of at least 75 percent of projects having a rating 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher. The FY 2013 AMR of the LDCF and the SCCF provided performance ratings for 39 active projects under the LDCF and 20 projects under SCCF. All 39 LDCF projects that had begun implementation on or before June 30, 2012 and that were under implementation during part of FY 2013, were rated 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher in terms of their progress towards achieving adaptation objectives. Under the SCCF, 19 projects were rated 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher in terms of progress towards achieving adaptation objectives.

GEF's Initiatives during the Reporting Period

20. Negotiations for the sixth GEF replenishment (GEF-6: July 1, 2014-June 30, 2018) were concluded on April 24, 2014, with $4.43 billion in funding from 31 donor countries, including 7 developing country donors, over the next four years, to support developing countries in preventing environmental degradation. The funding envelope for the Climate Change Focal Area for GEF-6 is $1.26 billion. Starting July 1, 2014, the GEF will be implementing its GEF-6 Strategy to serve developing countries and CEIT.

21. The GEF has developed a long-term strategy, the'GEF2020', that seeks to build on past experience and draw on new approaches and opportunities to transformatively address major global environmental challenges. The final Strategy was presented at the May 2014 GEF Council Meeting and very much welcomed by the GEF Council. This Strategy is expected to reinforce the GEF's efforts towards effective, innovative engagement on climate change with the UNFCCC.

22. As a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, and other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), and with its understanding of environmental issues and linkages among them, the GEF has an ability to direct funds strategically to optimally leverage various environmental co-benefits and synergies. During the GEF-5 period (July 1, 2010-June 30, 2014), a number of projects and programs seeking to achieve multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs) have been supported by combining resources from several focal areas to achieve greater impact. The GEF-6 Strategy proposes three pillars for CCM and a series of Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) to deliver integrated programs that address significant, cross-cutting challenges facing the global environmental commons. The three CCM pillars are as follows: (i) to promote innovation, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies; (ii) to demonstrate mitigation options with systemic impacts; and (iii) to foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies.

23. A new 'Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF/SCCF (2014-2018)' was endorsed by the LDCF/SCCF Council on May 27, 2014. In accordance with the guidance provided by the COP, the Strategy introduces two pillars that will guide programming under the LDCF and the SCCF towards their goals and objectives, namely: (i) integrating CCA into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner as a means to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs; and (ii) expanding synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas. The new Strategy also seeks to enhance gender equality and mainstreaming across the GEF adaptation portfolio, and explore options for greater private sector engagement in adaptation.

24. Under its Private Sector Engagement Strategy, the GEF has worked with multilateral development banks (MDBs) to develop public-private partnership (PPP) programs that invest in private sector partners for activities that will generate GEBs. During the GEF-5 period, the GEF Council approved four regional PPP programs to access the GEF-5 private sector set-aside. In the reporting period, the GEF Council approved an additional PPP program.

Introduction

25. Each year, the GEF, an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, reports to the COP. The GEF's report to COP 20 covers CCM, CCA, and capacity-building activities in FY 2014, from July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014. This report consists of three parts: (i) GEF's response to COP 19 decisions as well as conclusions of SBI 39 and SBI 40; (ii) the role of GEF support in achieving climate benefits; and (iii) GEF's initiatives during the reporting period.

GEF's Response to COP Decisions and SBI Conclusions

26. The role and scope of COP processes have expanded significantly over the past years, with a corresponding increase in the number of matters relating to climate financing. The COP decisions to the GEF at each session reflect key matters of relevance arising from climate negotiations. To serve the Parties, the GEF incorporates the COP decisions, SBI conclusions and mandates into its operational strategies, adapts its policies and procedures, and approves specific projects and programs.

27. COP 19, SBI 39 and SBI 40 provided four decisions and three conclusions to the GEF, addressing the following main topics: (i) supporting the preparation for INDCs; (ii) clarifying the concept of co-financing and its application in projects and programs; (iii) further specifying steps taken regarding the NAP process; (iv) providing information on the modalities established in response to the memorandum of understanding between the COP and the GEF Council on reconsideration of funding decisions; (v) giving due consideration during the GEF-6 period to funding for small island developing States (SIDS) and LDCs; and (vi) supporting the implementation of country-driven projects identified in the TNAs prepared by developing countries and CEIT. Part I of this report responds to the COP decisions and SBI conclusions on each of the above topics with details on concrete actions undertaken by the GEF.

The Role of GEF Support in Achieving Climate Benefits

28. Part II of this report describes GEF's activities and support for achievements in CCM, CCA, technology transfer, EAs and capacity building, and results-based management (RBM) since 1991, with a focus on FY 2014.

29. In accordance with the GEF Instrument, the GEF provides new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs needed to achieve agreed GEBs, or the additional costs of measures to achieve CCA benefits.

30. For CCM, this report presents GEF grants in projects and programs to assist recipient countries in achieving their goals in country policy development, regulatory framework enhancement, financial instrument strengthening, capacity building, and GEBs generation. For example, it presents co-financing mobilized by the GEF projects, engagement of the private sector, and tonnes of CO_2 eq mitigated, etc. These activities were funded by the GEFTF.

31. For CCA, this report presents achievements corresponding to the strategic objectives of: (i) reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change; (ii) increasing adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change; and (iii) promoting the transfer and adoption of climate adaptation technologies. These adaptation projects and activities were financed from the LDCF and the SCCF.

GEF's Initiatives

32. The GEF's reports to the COP present ongoing innovative approaches and initiatives. The COP 17 report included a section providing insights into GEF programming in Africa; the COP 18 report featured synergies across GEF focal areas and trust funds; and the COP 19 report showcased the start of the GEF2020 Strategy exercise. Part III of this report presents the results of the GEF2020 Strategy exercise. It also introduces initiatives planned in GEF-6, synergies across GEF focal areas and trust funds, and private sector engagement.

33. This report includes 11 annexes: (i) country allocations under the GEF-6 System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR); (ii) a list of FY 2014 projects and programs under the GEFTF; (iii) a list of FY 2014 projects and programs under the LDCF and the SCCF; (iv) summaries of FY 2014 projects and programs under the GEFTF; (v) summaries of FY 2014 projects and programs under the LDCF and the SCCF; (vi) technology transfer support in line with the Long-term Program on Technology Transfer; (vii) implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer; (viii) GEF Secretariat consultations with the CTCN; (ix) status of resources approved by the GEF Secretariat for the preparation of BURs; (x) GEF adaptation projects under the SPA; and (xi) the status report on the LDCF and the SCCF for FY 2014.

Part I: GEF's Response to COP Guidance

1. Introduction

34. The GEF is an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. Since the start of the Convention, guidance to the GEF has been provided within the context of the overall guidance to the financial mechanism. COP 19 provided specific guidance to the GEF through 19 decision paragraphs under four agenda items. The GEF continues to be responsive to COP guidance by incorporating it into its CCM and CCA strategies, in approving CCM and CCA projects and programs, and by adapting its policies and procedures.

35. The GEF has also increased its efforts at the country level to promote consultations among the GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC national focal points (NFPs). Many of the focal point representatives are GEF Council members and national climate change decision-makers. Furthermore, the GEF has communicated with UNFCCC NFPs through six Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECWs)[5] that covered 73 countries during FY 2014.

Enhancing Communication with the UNFCCC Secretariat and Other Bodies and Organizations

36. The GEF has enhanced its communication with the UNFCCC Secretariat in its effort to be responsive to COP guidance. The GEF continues to closely follow the UNFCCC process and to emphasize enhanced collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat. Examples include the following:

(a) The GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC Secretariat engaged in bilateral meetings during the GEF Council meetings and the Fifth GEF Assembly in Cancun, Mexico in May, 2014. They will also engage in a teleconference retreat that is scheduled for September 2014.

(b) The GEF continues to report regularly to the COP as well as the SBI. During the reporting period, the GEF delivered written submissions responding to the UNFCCC Secretariat's requests, in addition to its annual report to the COP;

(c) The GEF Secretariat has continued to collaborate with the UNFCCC Secretariat on the finance portal,[6] presenting information on funding flows via the GEF, in order to assist the intergovernmental process.

37. Additionally, the GEF also participated in the following events organized by, or with, the UNFCCC Secretariat:

(a) The second workshop on results-based finance for the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, on 21 - 22 August 2013 in Bonn, Germany;

(b) COP 19 in Warsaw, Poland, on November 11-22, 2013. Highlights of the GEF's activities during this COP included: participation of the GEF CEO in the High-Level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance; reporting on GEF activities as requested by the COP; monitoring negotiations and helping shape GEF guidance; GEF-6 Strategy refinement; and participation in a side event, held on the margins of the COP, of the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex 1 to the Convention;

(c) The eleventh meeting of the CGE, held on January 27-28, 2014 in Bonn;

(d) SBI 40 on June 4-15, 2014 in Bonn;

(e) The fourth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) on March 10-14, 2014, in Bonn;

(f) The fifth, sixth and seventh meetings of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) held on August 27-30, 2013, March 4-5, and June 16-18, 2014, respectively, in Bonn;

(g) The Second Forum of the SCF on Mobilizing Adaptation Finance, held on June 21-22, 2014, in Montego Bay, Jamaica;

(h) The second and third meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board, held in Bonn on September 9-11, 2013 and in Copenhagen, Denmark on March 19-21, 2014, respectively (as an observer organization);

[5] In the reporting period, the GEF held the six ECWs in: Dominican Republic (July 2013), Zambia (July 2013), Bosnia and Herzegovina (September 2013), Samoa (October 2013), Nigeria (October 2013), and Morocco (December 2013).

[6] The finance portal is available on the UNFCCC website: http://unfccc.int/pls/apex/f?p=116:1:257226337886478

(i) Panel discussion with representatives from governments, international organizations and the private sector on issues surrounding the implementation of the results of TNAs during the Workshop on Technology Needs Assessments, organized by the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) on September 6, 2013;

(j) Workshop on Technologies for Adaptation, organized by the TEC, in collaboration with the AC, on March 4, 2014;

(k) Second and third informal coordination meetings on the GEF-supported Regional Technology Transfer and Financing Centers on November 4, 2013 in Washington DC, and May 27, 2014 in Cancun, organized by the GEF Secretariat at the margins of the 45th and 46th GEF Council meetings. Meeting participants included the representatives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), African Development Bank (AfDB), the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board, and the Director of the CTCN;

(l) Regional training workshops on NAPs for Asian and African LDCs, held on February 17–20, 2014, in Pattaya, Thailand and April 14–24, 2014, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, respectively;

(m) The fifth meeting of the AC on March 5–7, 2014 in Bonn; and

(n) The joint meeting of the AC and the Nairobi Work Program, on April 1–4, 2014, in Bonn on available tools for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices for adaptation, needs of local and indigenous communities, and the application of gender-sensitive approaches and tools for adaptation.

2. COP 19 Decisions and SBI 39 and SBI 40 Conclusions[7]

38. COP 19 provided guidance to the GEF in its decisions, including specific guidance to the GEF on the LDCF and SCCF. The SBI 39 and SBI 40 conclusions also contain matters of relevance for the GEF. The following sections describe the GEF's response to this decisions and conclusions.

COP 19 agenda item 11 (e): Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

The report of COP 19 can be found at: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a01.pdf and http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02.pdf.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19

Paragraph 3: The COP requests the GEF to clarify the concept of co-financing and its application in the projects and programs of the GEF.

GEF response

39. In response to this policy recommendation, the GEF Secretariat has, in consultation with the GEF Agencies, developed a proposal for a new co-financing policy, which was approved by the GEF Council at its meeting on May 25–26 2014. The GEF Secretariat's new policy, adopts a clearer definition of co-financing for GEF Trust Fund projects, and includes clearer requirements for GEF-financed projects during different stages in the GEF project cycle. The document also describes the GEF's approach to mobilizing co-financing during GEF-6. This document (*GEF Policy FI/PL/01*) can be found at the following link: http://www.thegef.org/gef/policy/co-financing.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19

Paragraph 4: Also requests the GEF to further specify the steps that it has undertaken in response to the request contained in decision 9/CP.18, paragraph 1(c).

Decision 9/CP.18, paragraph (c): Through the SCCF, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for interested developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties, as it requested the GEF, through the LDCF, to consider how to enable activities for the preparation of the national adaptation plan process for the least developed country Parties in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 22.)
(http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a01.pdf#page=33)

[7] SBI 38 conclusions did not address the GEF.

GEF response

40. On March 21, 2014, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved an SCCF grant amounting to $4.93 million towards the FSP 'Global: Assisting Non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)' (GEF ID: 5683).

41. The program seeks to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to allow non-LDC developing countries to integrate CCA into their medium- and long-term development planning processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner. The project has three main components, aiming to: (i) enhance the capacities of non-LDC Parties to advance medium- and long-term adaptation planning in the context of their development policies, strategies, plans and budgets; (ii) develop and disseminate tools and approaches to support the NAP process; and (iii) promote the exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation.

42. Consistent with the decision taken by the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 14th meeting in June 2013, the GEF Secretariat also invited developing countries to put forward proposals under the SCCF for MSPs, FSPs and programmatic approaches that would contribute towards the preparation of their NAP processes, consistent with the objectives, principles and scope of the process, as defined in decision 5/CP.17 and specified in document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.14/06, 'Operationalizing Support to the Preparation of the NAP Process in Response to Guidance from the UNFCCC COP'.

43. The GEF, through its existing portfolio of SCCF projects and programs, is already providing significant support towards the objectives of the NAP process, and future support will build on the progress made to date. GEF support, through the SCCF, towards the preparation of the NAP process in non-LDC developing countries is further elaborated in the GEF's submission to the SBI of March 26, 2014, which is available on the UNFCCC website.[8]

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 5: Further requests the GEF to include, in its report to COP 20 (December 2014), information on the modalities that it has established in response to paragraph 5 of the memorandum of understanding between the COP and the Council of the GEF.

GEF response

44. As indicated in paragraph 5 of the memorandum of understanding between the COP and the GEF Council, the GEF Council approves the GEF work program consisting of project proposals, taking into consideration comments from GEF Council members, relevant Convention secretariats, Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), representatives from civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders. Project proposals need to be endorsed by a country's GEF operational focal point (OFP) before they are submitted to the GEF Secretariat; projects often emerge from a country planning exercise, involving stakeholders, to identify priorities for GEF programming. Project proposals submitted to the GEF Secretariat are also shared with the appropriate Convention secretariats for comments to be transmitted to the GEF Secretariat; Convention secretariats are also invited to participate in the GEF Operations Committee meetings that finalize work programs prior to submissions of GEF project proposals to the GEF Council. Collaborating with recipient countries, the GEF agencies respond to these comments and take actions during project preparation to improve project designs and other implementation arrangements. Furthermore, the GEF Secretariat works with the agencies to ensure that all proposed projects are in compliance with eligibility criteria, GEF policies, and focal area strategies. To date, the GEF Council has not been requested to provide clarification on a specific funding decision on the basis of compliance with the policies, program priorities and eligibility criteria established by the COP in the context of the Convention; or to reconsider such a decision. The GEF Council will provide further clarification on any funding decision in accordance with the memorandum of understanding with the COP, should the COP request it.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 8: Emphasizes the need for the GEF to consider lessons learned from past replenishment periods in its deliberations on the strategy for GEF-6 in order to continue to increase the effectiveness of its operations.

GEF response

45. GEF-6 was informed by an independent overall performance study (OPS5), which was undertaken by the

[8] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/igo/156.pdf

Independent Evaluation Office of the GEF. OPS5 provided a comprehensive evaluation that assessed the performance, institutional effectiveness, and impact of the GEF, and also identified potential improvements. To help inform the replenishment process, the first report of OPS5 was presented at the first replenishment meeting. The progress report was presented at the second replenishment meeting. The final OPS5 report was presented at the third replenishment meeting and circulated to facilitate the considerations of lessons learned in the Strategy deliberations during the replenishment process.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 9: Calls upon developed country Parties, and invites other Parties that make voluntary financial contributions to the GEF, to ensure a robust sixth replenishment in order to assist in providing adequate and predictable funding.

GEF response

46. At the November 2012 Council meeting, the GEF Council requested the Trustee of the GEF, in cooperation with the GEF CEO, to initiate discussions on GEF-6. The fourth and final meeting of the replenishment process was held in April 2014, at which donor pledges were finalized, with a total of $4.43 billion. The 'Summary of Negotiations' and the core replenishment documents (Programming document, Policy recommendations and draft Replenishment Resolution) were endorsed by the GEF Council in May 2014. The Council requested the GEF CEO to transmit the Summary of Negotiations and the core replenishment documents to the World Bank's Executive Directors for consideration and adoption of the Replenishment Resolution. The financing period under GEF-6 will begin when the World Bank Executive Directors adopt the GEF-6 Replenishment Resolution. This Resolution authorizes the World Bank to act as Trustee of the GEFTF. The Trustee will inform donors of the adoption of the Resolution, and donors will work to formalize their pledges to the replenishment. Once donors have obtained the appropriate parliamentary authorization and/or budgetary approval to participate in the replenishment, they will deposit an Instrument of Commitment with the Trustee. This will initiate the implementation of the new replenishment. GEF-6 is expected to fund four years of GEF operations and activities, beginning July 1, 2014 and ending June 30, 2018 (FY 2015-FY 2018).

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 10: Requests the GEF to give due consideration in its sixth replenishment period to funding for SIDS and LDCs in order to enable them to address their urgent needs and to comply with their obligations under the Convention.

GEF response

47. During GEF-6 negotiations, participants agreed on the need to provide more resources to LDCs and SIDS, in line with the recent guidance from the conventions. The mechanism that allocates resources to countries within the climate change, biodiversity and land degradation focal areas was reviewed, and modifications designed to enable the GEF to better effect global environmental impact and transformational change, were adopted by the GEF Council in May 2014. These modifications both directly and indirectly target the LDCs and the SIDS, with an aim to direct more resources to these groups of countries in order to address their known environmental vulnerabilities.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 11: Also requests the GEF to support, within its mandate, the implementation of country-driven projects identified in the technology needs assessments prepared by developing country Parties.

GEF response

48. When reviewing climate change project proposals, the GEF Secretariat systematically checks whether the project proposals are consistent with the results of the TNAs prepared by developing country Parties, if these exist. The GEF Secretariat encourages countries and agencies to develop project proposals that are consistent with existing TNAs, in a country-driven manner.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 12: Encourages the GEF to continue with its voluntary National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE), which has been proved to enhance coordination and coherence at the national level.

GEF response

49. The GEF Secretariat followed the Council's request on including proposals for continuation of NPFE support in GEF-6, to be implemented through the Secretariat. The Council also requested to use the balance of the GEF-5 NPFE support for programming exercises to enable countries - on a voluntary basis - to prepare for GEF-6. Therefore, after some consultations, the GEF Secretariat updated the NPFE guidelines to make this exercise available to countries. See https://www.thegef.org/gef/NPFE_template.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 14: Encourages the GEF to finalize the accreditation of new project agencies and assess the possibilities for further expanding the direct access modality.

GEF response

50. The Accreditation Pilot began in January 2012. The GEF Council, in June 2012, approved 11 applicant entities to progress to Stage II of the accreditation process. Since then, the independent GEF Accreditation Panel (the Panel) has been conducting Stage II reviews of these applicants in order to assess their level of compliance with the GEF's Fiduciary Standards as well as its Environmental and Social Safeguards, including Gender Mainstreaming. Thus far, four applicants, namely World Wildlife Fund, Inc. (WWF-US), Conservation International (CI), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Development Bank of Southern Africa have successfully completed their Stage II review process, receiving approval from the Panel for accreditation to become GEF project agencies. The process of Panel reviews of remaining applicants is continuing.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 15: Invites the GEF and all of its implementing agencies and recipient countries to continue to work together to improve institutional arrangements, giving special consideration to expediting the project cycle.

GEF response

51. The GEF Secretariat and GEF agencies continue to work on streamlining the project cycle. In addition to the eight measures currently under implementation, four working groups were formed to further explore measures that could expedite project processing. These four working groups are: (i) Further Simplification of Templates and MSP Process; (ii) Regional Projects; (iii) Co-financing; and (iv) Corporate Activities. The status of these working groups and their findings were included in a progress report on streamlining of the GEF project cycle submitted to the May 2014 Council Meeting.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 16: Encourages the GEF to continue to increase the overall transparency and openness of its operations.

GEF response

52. Transparency and openness of its operations are objectives that the GEF Council, Secretariat and agencies pursue continuously. Most recently, the Secretariat created a space on the GEF website to post all GEF policies and strategies, as opposed to previously having to search through all Council documents to locate a particular GEF policy. An effort is underway to upload policy and strategy documents to this space so that all GEF policies will become publicly accessible at one place (see http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies). The policies posted on the website also incorporate Council discussions and comments, and will thus provide an alternative to the Joint Summary of Chairs for Council decisions concerning a particular policy. This initiative is providing added transparency on GEF activities and operations.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 6/CP.19
Paragraph 17: Also encourages the GEF to strengthen its collaborative efforts with the SCF.

GEF response

53. The GEF continues to support and inform the work of the SCF through participation in SCF meetings and provision of information. The GEF also contributed information towards the Committee's biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, and engaged in consultations regarding the fifth review of the financial mechanism.

COP 19 agenda item 11 (g): Work programme on results-based finance to progress the full implementation of the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70

COP 19 guidance: Decision 9/CP.19
Paragraph 5: Encourages entities financing the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, through the wide variety of sources referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 65, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in a key role, to collectively channel adequate and predictable results-based finance in a fair and balanced manner, taking into account different policy approaches, while working with a view to increasing the number of countries that are in a position to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions.

Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 65: Agrees that results-based finance provided to developing country Parties that is new, additional and predictable may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources. (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4)

GEF response

54. The GEF, through its CCM programming under 'reducing emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)' and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)/Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus (REDD+) incentive program, has provided significant resources and will continue to support activities described under 1/CP.16, paragraph 70.[9]

COP 19 guidance: Decision 9/CP.19
Paragraph 6: Also encourages the entities referred to in paragraph 5 above, when providing results-based finance, to apply the methodological guidance consistent with decisions 4/CP.15, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, 12/CP.17 and 11/CP.19 to 15/CP.19 as well as this decision, in order to improve the effectiveness and coordination of results-based finance.

GEF response

55. The GEF continues to provide support for a range of technical and policy-related capacity-building activities that contribute to implementation of the decisions. This support includes, but is not limited to, identifying drivers of deforestation or degradation, implementation of activities to reduce emissions caused by such drivers, and use of appropriate methodologies to estimate related GHG emissions and removals.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 9/CP.19
Paragraph 8: Encourages entities financing the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, through the wide variety of sources referred to in decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 65, to continue to provide financial resources to alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests;

GEF response

56. The GEF is equipped with modalities to finance joint mitigation and adaptation approaches and encourages more countries to seek support for such approaches.

COP 19 agenda item 4: Further advancing the Durban Platform

COP 19 guidance: Decision 1/CP.19
Paragraph 2(d): To urge and request developed country Parties, the operating entities of the financial mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for the related activities referred to in paragraphs 2(b) and 2(c) above as early as possible in 2014.

Paragraph 2(b): To invite all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and to communicate them well in advance of COP 21 (by the first quarter of 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions.

Paragraph 2(c): To request the ADP to identify, by COP 20, the information that Parties will provide when putting forward their contributions, without prejudice to the legal nature of the contributions, referred to in paragraph 2(b) above.

[9] SFM is designed as an incentive for a project where two or more focal area objectives are addressed.

GEF response

57. The GEF has made available resources for countries to prepare their intended INDCs, and has participated in various meetings and workshops to encourage countries to utilize the available GEF resources for this purpose. A component has been added to the Global Support Program for NCs and BURs to provide technical assistance to countries to prepare their intended INDCs for the 2015 Agreement. In June 2014, the GEF approved projects for Azerbaijan, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, Thailand, Tunisia, Timor Leste and Yemen to prepare their intended INDCs.

SBI 39 agenda item 10: National adaptation plans

SBI 39 Conclusion
Document FCCC/SBI/2013/20

Paragraph 111: Also welcomes the establishment of the NAP global support programme for the LDCs for facilitating technical support to the LDC Parties, and invited developed country Parties, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to enhance support to the programme, and to other relevant programmes, to address the needs of all LDC Parties in initiating the NAP process.

SBI 40 agenda item 8: National adaptation plans

SBI 40 Conclusion
Document FCCC/SBI/2014/8

Paragraph 97: The SBI further took note of the activities carried out by the National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme for the LDCs, and invited developed country Parties, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to enhance support to the programme, and to other relevant programmes, to address the needs of all LDC Parties in initiating the NAP process.

COP 19 guidance: Decision 18/CP.19
Paragraph 4: The COP invites developed country Parties, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to continue to enhance financial and technical support to the national adaptation plan process for the LDC Parties, and other interested developing country Parties that are not LDCs.

Paragraph 5: The COP invites United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to consider establishing or enhancing support programmes for the national adaptation plan process within their mandates, as appropriate, which could facilitate the provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties that are not LDCs, and to submit to the secretariat, by 26 March 2014, information on how they have responded to this invitation.

GEF response

58. Please refer to the response to decision 6/CP.19 above, paragraphs 40 to 43.

59. GEF support, through the SCCF, towards the preparation of the NAP process in non-LDC Parties is further elaborated in the GEF's submission to the SBI of March 26, 2014, which is available on the UNFCCC website (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/smsn/igo/156.pdf).

60. With regard to addressing the needs of LDCs in initiating their NAP processes, the LDCF project 'Global: Assisting LDCs with Country-driven Processes to Advance NAPs' (GEF ID: 5320), is underway and is providing institutional and technical support to LDCs, as well as sharing information on tools, methods and other relevant resources that countries may draw on in advancing their NAP processes.

61. Through four regional training workshops carried out over the course of 2014, the project is providing representatives of all LDCs with an opportunity to learn about the NAP process and the associated technical guidelines developed by the LEG; relevant tools and methods; opportunities to access further financial and technical support; and to reflect on the progress they have made towards the objectives of the NAP process and their potential needs for further support. Progress made under the project is continuously updated on the project website (http://www.undp-alm.org/projects/naps-ldcs).

62. As in the case of the SCCF (see response to decision 6/CP.19 above), the GEF Secretariat has invited LDCs to put forward proposals under the LDCF for MSPs, FSPs and programmatic approaches that would contribute towards the preparation of their NAP processes. The GEF, through its existing portfolio of LDCF projects and programs, is already providing significant support towards the objectives of the NAP process, and future support will build on the progress made to date.

SBI 39 agenda item 4(c): National communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention - Provision of financial and technical support

SBI 39 conclusions
Document FCCC/SBI/2013/20

Paragraph 33: The SBI invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, including information on the dates of the approval of funding and the disbursement of funds. It also invited the GEF to continue providing information on the approximate date of completion of the draft NCs, and an approximate date of submission to the secretariat of the NCs, for consideration at SBI 41 (December 2014).

Paragraph 34: The SBI invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including information on the dates of the request for funding, approval of funding, disbursement of funds as well as an approximate date of submission to the secretariat of BURs, for consideration at SBI 40 (June 2014).

Paragraph 35: Encouraged the GEF implementing agencies to continue facilitating the preparation and submission of project proposals by non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs.

Paragraph 36: The SBI encouraged the GEF to make support available to non-Annex I Parties for preparing their subsequent BURs in a timely manner, taking fully into account decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a) and (e).

Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a) and (e):

41. Decides:

(a) That non-Annex I Parties, consistent with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit their first biennial update report by December 2014; the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion;

(e) That enhanced support for the preparation of biennial update reports should be ensured by developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II to the Convention by means of resources, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention, on the basis of agreed full-cost funding.

(http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=10)

GEF response

63. The GEF continues to provide resources to non-Annex I countries to prepare their NCs and BURs using the existing policy guidelines, taking fully into account decision 2/CP.17 paragraphs 41 (a) and (e). The status of BURs as at April 30, 2014 can be found in **Annex 9**. A further update on the status of BURs and NCs will be submitted to the UNFCCC.

SBI 39 Agenda item 13 (c): Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

SBI 39 conclusion
Document FCCC/SBI/2013/20

Paragraph 137: The SBI invited the GEF to continue to consult with the CTCN, through its Advisory Board and UNEP as the host of the Climate Technology Center, on the support that the GEF will provide for the work of the CTCN and to report on the concrete results of the consultations at SBI 40 (June 2014).

GEF response

64. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat consulted with the CTCN on numerous occasions and reported on the concrete results of the consultation at SBI 40 (see report on GEF consultation with the CTCN: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbi/eng/inf03.pdf). Details are available in Part II of this report. The GEF CEO approved in June 2014 a $2 million project proposal entitled 'Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)', to be implemented by the UNIDO on behalf of the CTCN consortium.

SBI 40 Agenda sub-item 11 (b): Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

SBI 40 conclusions
Document FCCC/SBI/2014/8

Paragraph 139. The SBI invited the GEF to continue to consult with the Advisory Board of the CTCN on the support that the GEF will provide for the implementation of the five-year programme of work of the CTCN and to report on its findings for consideration at SBI 41.

Paragraph 141. The SBI recalled its conclusions at SBI 39, namely the need for the GEF to align the further implementation of the element of the Poznan strategic programme on support for climate technology centres and a climate technology network with the operationalization and activities of the CTCN, taking into account decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 140, and to consult with the Advisory Board of the CTCN on this matter and report on its findings for consideration at SBI 41.

65. The GEF Secretariat will report to SBI 41 on these two items as requested by SBI 40 conclusions.

SBI 40 agenda item 4(b): Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention - Provision of financial and technical support

SBI 40 conclusions

Paragraph 1. The SBI invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including information on the dates of requests for funding, approval of funding and disbursement of funds, as well as the amount of funding disbursed to non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of BURs, and the amount of funding provided for the preparation of national communications during the same period, for consideration at SBI 41.

Paragraph 3. The SBI invited the GEF to provide, in its report to COP 20, detailed information on the funding available under its latest replenishment to non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of NCs and BURs, and the total amount of funding available in its climate change focal area.

Paragraph 5. The SBI, recalling decision 9/CP.18, reiterated its encouragement of the GEF to make support available to non-Annex I Parties for preparing their subsequent BURs in a timely manner, taking fully into account decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a) and (e).

GEF Response[10]

66. Detailed information on the funding available in GEF-6 in the Climate Change focal area is provided in Table 1 below. Information on the country allocations under the STAR is provided in Annex 1 of this report. During GEF-6, each country can access up to $500,000 and $352,000 for NCs and BURs, respectively. If additional resources are required for these activities, they can be obtained from the country STAR allocation.

Table 1:
Climate change resource allocations for GEF-6 (2014-2018 replenishment period)

Climate Change Focal Area	*$ millions*
STAR Set-aside	
Convention obligations (NCs and BURs)	130
Global and Regional Programs	109
Integrated Approach Programs	50
o Sustainable Cities – Harnessing Local Actions for Global Commons	40
o Fostering Sustainability and Resilience of Production Systems in Africa	10
Other Global and Regional Programs	59
Sustainable Forest Management	80
Sub-total	**319**
STAR Country Allocations	**941**
Total	**1,260**

[10] The GEF response pertains to paragraph 3. Response to paragraphs 1 and 5 will be provided in the addendum to the report.

Part II: The Role of GEF Support in Achieving Climate Benefits

1. Introduction

67. The GEF has an established record of striving to implement COP guidance to achieve global environmental benefits including CCM, and local benefits through CCA. It does so by supporting innovative and technically sound projects and programs implemented by GEF implementing agencies and other country partners. Together, the GEF family has achieves significant gains in CCM and CCA. These are discussed in Part II of this report, which contains sections on: CCM; CCA; technology transfer; EAs and capacity building; and RBM.

68. As an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF provides financing to country-driven CCM and CCA projects consistent with guidance from the COP on policies, program priorities, and eligibility criteria. Twelve agencies implement GEF financed projects.[11]

69. The GEF provides support for: (i) projects that address a particular priority need; and (ii) programs, which are a strategic combination of projects and activities with a common focus structured to build upon or complement one another to produce results that would not be possible through a project-by-project approach. Projects under parent programs are referred to as 'child' projects.

70. The GEF provides new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve agreed GEBs or the additional costs of measures to achieve adaptation benefits, in the case of the adaptation program. In addition to the GEF financing, co-financing is an essential part of GEF projects and programs. The types of co-financing include: grants, concessional or market-rate loans, credits, equity investments, and in-kind contributions. Co-financing is provided by the governments of the recipient countries, the private sector, GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, and CSOs.

71. Resources for the GEFTF are replenished every four years when countries that wish to contribute to the GEFTF pledge resources through the process of 'GEF replenishment'. The fifth replenishment of the GEFTF (GEF-5) covered GEF operations and activities for the four years from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2014. A results framework for each focal area, including climate change, complements each objective as elaborated in the GEF Strategy covering the GEF-5 period.

72. In GEF-5, three focal areas (CCM, biodiversity and land degradation) are covered under the STAR, a system that allocates resources to countries based on objective criteria in the focal areas. The benefits of STAR for countries are ownership of the resources, predictability of funding, and flexibility in programming. STAR is expected to enhance planning at the country level and to contribute to further enhancing the country-drivenness of GEF projects and programs.

73. In the field of CCA, the GEF currently finances adaptation through the LDCF and the SCCF,[12] both of which are replenished through contributions received on a rolling basis. LDCF resources are provided to LDCs under the principle of equitable access.[13] Although the SCCF has four financing windows, adaptation constitutes the priority area for both the LDCF and the SCCF.

2. Climate Change Mitigation

a. Overview of GEF Support for Mitigation

74. Since its establishment in 1991, the GEF has been funding projects on CCM in developing countries and CEIT all over the world. As at June 30, 2014, the GEF has funded 787 projects on CCM with more than $4.5 billion GEF funding in more than 167 countries[14] (see Table 2). Most of these were funded from the GEFTF, while one project also included funding from the LDCF for adaptation. The GEF funding leveraged over $29 billion from a variety of sources, including GEF agencies, national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and CSOs, with an average co-financing ratio of 1 to 6.5.

[11] These are ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IDB, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank, WWF-US, and CI.

[12] In response to UNFCCC guidance, the GEF was entrusted with the management of the two funds in 2001. The GEF also provides Secretariat services to the Adaptation Fund Board.

[13] Decisions 5/CP.7 and 7/CP.7.

[14] This includes individual projects in 147 countries and 9 additional countries participating in regional projects.

Table 2:
GEF projects on climate change mitigation by region (1991–2014)

	Projects		*GEF Amount* [a]		*Co-financing*		*Co-financing*
Region	*Number*	*Percent*	*$ millions*	*Percent*	*$ millions*	*Percent*	*ratio*
Africa	171	23.2%	740.3	17%	4,296.4	15%	1:5.8
Asia	244	33.1%	1,666.3	38%	14,633.4	50%	1:8.8
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	136	18.4%	688.7	16%	4,564.0	16%	1:6.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	142	19.2%	845.2	19%	4,435.3	15%	1:5.2
Global	41	5.6%	463.2	10%	715.6	2%	1:1.5
Regional [b]	4	0.5%	38.0	1%	396.8	1%	1:10.4
Total	**738**	**100%**	**4,441.7**	**100%**	**29,041.5**	**100%**	**1:6.5**

[a] These amounts include all focal area contributions to climate change, including agency fees. The total includes $680.9 million from other focal areas. Parent programs were not counted. Child projects under parent programs were counted. However, PPPs are not considered as programs for reporting purposes.

[b] The four regional projects comprise of 3 PPPs and one child project under the Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development (ASTUD) program. Two PPPs are in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, and one combines the Africa and Asia regions to include Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. These four regional projects are in more than one of the regions listed in the table.

75. These 787 projects consist of 738 projects, which have direct contribution to GHG emission reductions, and 49 EA projects that have indirect contribution to GHG emission reductions. The 738 projects were implemented in developing countries and CEIT throughout Asia (33.1 percent), Africa (23.2 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (19.2 percent), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (18.4 percent). In addition, there are 45 global and regional projects that account for 5.6 percent of the overall CCM portfolio. Eleven GEF agencies have participated in the implementation of these GEF CCM projects. The UNDP, the World Bank, UNEP, and UNIDO have the major shares of the portfolio in project development and implementation.

76. The projects shown in Table 2 address all CCM focal area objectives, as do the 49 EAs, NCs, and BURs. However, the 49 projects aimed at EAs, NCs, and BURs do not directly contribute to GHG emission reductions. When analyzing cost-effectiveness of GHG emission reductions, it is necessary to exclude these 49 projects and only examine those projects that have direct contribution to GHG emission reductions. If the 49 EAs, NCs, and BURs projects are excluded from the 787 CCM projects, a subtotal of 738 CCM projects are found to have direct impacts on GHG emission reductions.

77. As Table 3 shows, these 738 projects are in the areas of technology transfer, energy efficiency, renewable energy, transport, LULUCF, methane utilization, and fuel substitution. They also include projects with multiple CCM objectives that have direct impact on GHG emission reductions. The total share of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects combined is significant, accounting for approximately 58 percent in terms of total number of projects, and 50 percent in terms of total GEF funding. In urban transport, the total number of projects in GEF-4 and GEF-5 remained unchanged; however, GEF funding decreased by 15 percent. The number of CCM projects and GEF funding for LULUCF as single-sector CCM projects also decreased by 60 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

78. Since GEF-4, MFA projects have been prominent in the CCM portfolio. As shown in Table 3, the number of MFA projects and funding from other focal areas, including SFM/REDD+ Program, are significant, especially in GEF-5. In particular, LULUCF and SFM/REDD+ sectors account for 15 of 20 MFA projects. Synergies created through MFA projects are described in Part III, Section 3, of this report.

79. The GEF has supported technology transfer in CCM projects and programs. Overall, the GEF CCM portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer as outlined by the COP. In Table 3, 'Technology Transfer' is highlighted as the 'special initiative on technology transfer' up to GEF-4 and 'promoting innovative low-carbon technologies' in GEF-5. Table 3 shows that the technology transfer special initiative and projects that promote innovation have gained prominence in GEF-4 and GEF-5.

80. The number of projects addressing multiple mitigation objectives (e.g., energy efficiency and renewable energy) shows an increasing trend. Out of 71 such projects, the combination of energy efficiency and renewable energy accounts for 66 percent of the total GEF funding approved for these types of projects.

Table 3:
GEF projects on climate change mitigation by phase (excluding 49 EAs, NCs and BUR projects)

Phase		*Technology Transfer/ Innovative Low-carbon Technologies* [a]	*Energy Efficiency*	*Renewable Energy*	*Transport /Urban*	*LULUCF* [f] *(Excluding MFA)*	*LULUCF& SFM/REDD +* [g]	*Mixed* [b]	*Small Grants Program (SGP)* [c]	*Others* [d]	*Grand Total* [e]
	Number of Projects	2	7	12	2	2	-	0	-	5	30
GEF Pilot (1991-1994)	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	10.1	33.3	94.5	9.0	4.0	-	0.0	-	48.5	199.4
	Co-financing ($ millions)	0.1	341.2	1,848.0	2.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	145.9	2,337.2
	Number of Projects	2	16	16	0	0	-	2	-	2	38
GEF-1 (1994-1998)	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	8.2	133.7	150.8	0.0	0.0	-	12.3	-	14.3	319.2
	Co-financing ($ millions)	6.2	575.7	892.8	0.0	0.0	-	64.6	-	29.9	1,569.2
	Number of Projects	6	32	44	6	1	-	4	-	2	95
GEF-2 (1998-2002)	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	102.3	189.9	229.1	30.4	0.9	-	13.6	-	12.1	578.4
	Co-financing ($ millions)	204.4	1,321.6	1,120.0	28.3	1.0	-	151.5	-	20.1	2,846.9
	Number of Projects	4	29	53	13	0	-	13	-	1	113
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	64.6	228.2	273.1	88.9	0.0	-	73.9	-	3.7	732.5
	Co-financing ($ millions)	128.9	1,258.9	1,488.9	847.5	0.0	-	486.5	-	5.1	4,215.8
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	*Number of Projects*	10	83	50	20	25	-	17	3	-	208

Phase		*Technology Transfer/ Innovative Low-carbon Technologies* [a]	*Energy Efficiency*	*Renewable Energy*	*Transport /Urban*	*LULUCF* [f] *(Excluding MFA)*	*LULUCF& SFM/REDD +* [g]	*Mixed* [b]	*Small Grants Program (SGP)* [c]	*Others* [d]	*Grand Total* [e]
	GEF Amount ($ millions)	55.2	384.9	123.2	111.3	122.1	-	62.6	62.7	-	921.9
	Co-financing ($ millions)	174.6	2,894.9	961.5	1,571.4	774.0	-	419.9	43.0	-	6,839.3
	Number of Projects	6	2	0	1	0	2	1	6	-	18
GEF-5 FY 2011	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	191.0	32.8	0.0	20.0	0.0	9.4	8.0	27.9	-	289.0
	Co-financing ($ millions)	932.9	863.0	0.0	88.3	0.0	21.9	21.2	31.6	-	1,958.9
	Number of Projects	13	9	11	4	4	14	10	2	-	67
GEF-5 FY 2012	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	104.0	68.8	34.3	20.4	16.5	189.4	70.5	42.8	-	546.6
	Co-financing ($ millions)	534.2	1,286.0	164.9	365.1	45.6	843.6	651.8	41.0	-	3,932.1
	Number of Projects	12	6	19	5	2	13	8	1	-	66
GEF-5 FY 2013	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	50.6	30.6	84.6	29.0	11.0	167.5	39.4	74.1	-	486.7
	Co-financing ($ millions)	260.8	203.4	636.0	465.2	31.7	760.4	357.1	74.1	-	2,788.9
	Number of Projects	20	15	25	10	4	12	16	1	-	103
GEF-5 FY 2014	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	57.6	56.1	71.1	25.4	7.7	75.3	67.4	7.2	-	367.9
	Co-financing ($ millions)	304.8	424.7	502.4	612.7	18.2	270.5	412.8	7.3		2,553.3
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	*Number of Projects*	51	32	55	20	10	41	35	10	-	254
Sub-total	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	403.2	188.2	190.1	94.7	35.2	441.6	185.3	152.0	-	1,690.3

Phase		*Technology Transfer/ Innovative Low-carbon Technologies* [a]	*Energy Efficiency*	*Renewable Energy*	*Transport /Urban*	*LULUCF* [f] *(Excluding MFA)*	*LULUCF& SFM/REDD +* [g]	*Mixed* [b]	*Small Grants Program (SGP)* [c]	*Others* [d]	*Grand Total* [e]
	Co-financing ($ millions)	2,032.7	2,777.1	1,303.3	1,531.3	95.5	1,896.4	1,442.9	153.9	-	11,233.1
Total	*Number of Projects*	**75**	**199**	**230**	**61**	**38**	**41**	**71**	**13**	**10**	**738**
	GEF Amount ($ millions)	**643.6**	**1,158.2**	**1,060.7**	**334.4**	**162.2**	**441.6**	**347.6**	**214.7**	**78.6**	**4,441.7**
	Co-financing ($ millions)	**2,546.8**	**9,169.4**	**7,614.5**	**3,980.5**	**870.6**	**1,896.4**	**2,565.4**	**196.9**	**201.0**	**29,041.5**

[a] 'Technology Transfer' (TT) means special initiative on technology transfer up to GEF-4 and promoting innovative low-carbon technologies in GEF-5.

[b] Mixed projects are projects with multiple CCM objectives. Mixed projects with technology transfer components are categorized as 'TT'

[c] In addition to 12 GEF SGPs in the table, there were 11 SGP projects from GEF Pilot to GEF-3 that have CCM objectives. However, funding contributed from CCM was not recorded in these early periods. The total GEF amount for these projects is $261 million, and they have leveraged $204 million of co-financing.

[d] 'Others' include seven projects relating to methane and three projects relating to fuel substitution. These are no longer GEF climate change strategic objectives since GEF-4.

[e] Since publication of the GEF report to COP 17, four GEF-4 projects have been canceled. One project in FY 2011 was mistakenly counted in the GEF report to COP 17.

[f] Two additional LULUCF projects are counted under 'Mixed' category and one additional LULUCF project is counted under 'TT' category. These three projects, however, are counted as LULUCF projects in Table 7.

[g] These are all the projects that include SFM/REDD+ incentive. Only one project, GEF-ID 5752, does not include LULUCF as a focal area objective and was still counted in this category.

81. There is an increased use of programmatic approaches. They are expected to achieve greater transformative, synergistic impacts than individual projects. To date, the number of programs the GEF financed in CCM are: one in GEF-3, nine in GEF-4 and 12 in GEF-5. Since the programs are eventually implemented as multiple child projects, the numbers of funded programs are not included in Table 4 in order to avoid double-counting.

Table 4:

Breakdown of GEF funding for climate change mitigation projects

	Number of Projects			*GEF Amount ($ millions)*			
	CCM Stand-alone Projects	*MFA Projects*	*Total*	*Funding from CCM*	*Funding from Other Focal Areas* [a]	*Others* [b]	*Total*
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	183	25	208	712.3	105.7	103.9	921.9
GEF-5 FY 2011	8	10	18	139.4	129.0	20.7	289.0
GEF-5 FY 2012	40	27	67	306.6	182.1	57.9	546.6
GEF-5 FY 2013	53	23	76	338.3	174.8	19.8	532.9
GEF-5 FY 2014	85	18	103	264.9	60.8	42.2	367.9

[a] Includes funding from SFM/REDD+ Program and SGP.
[b] Includes LDCF/SCCF funding, PPGs and agency fees.

82. According to the GEF-5 focal area strategy, the overall goal of the GEF in CCM is to support developing countries and CEIT toward a low-carbon development path to slow growth in GHG emissions and contribute to the stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere. The key indicator for successful investments is tonnes of CO_2 eq avoided (both direct and indirect) over the investment or impact period of the projects.[15] To achieve this goal, six strategic objectives have been identified: innovative low-carbon technologies, energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport and urban systems, LULUCF, and EAs. The objectives and expected outcomes are shown in Table 5.

83. The first objective focuses on innovative technologies at the stage of market demonstration or commercialization where technology push is still critical. The second to fifth objectives focus on technologies that are commercially available in the country but face barriers and require market pull to achieve widespread adoption and diffusion. The last objective is devoted to supporting EAs and capacity building under the UNFCCC.

b. Achievements during the Reporting Period

84. During the reporting period, the GEF allocated $367.9 million from the GEFTF to 103[16] CCM stand-alone and MFA projects in the climate change focal area (excluding EAs). These 103 projects are expected to leverage approximately $2.55 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 6.9 (co-financing). Out of the 103 projects, 50 were MSPs and 53 FSPs. Furthermore, the GEF Council also approved one MFA regional PPP program in FY 2014. Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period.

[15] Based on the GEF RBM System, GEF agencies are required to monitor this indicator by using the tracking tools in implementing their projects.

[16] Enabling activities are counted separately from CCM stand-alone and MFA projects and programs. Also, 103 include one MTF project.

Table 5:
Climate change mitigation: GEF-5 Strategic objectives and results framework

Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) Strategic Objectives	*Expected Outcomes*
CCM-1: Innovative Low-Carbon Technologies: Promote the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies	**Outcome 1.1:** Technologies successfully demonstrated, deployed, and transferred **Outcome 1.2:** Enabling policy environment and mechanisms created for technology transfer
CCM-2: Energy Efficiency: Promote market transformation for energy efficiency in industry and the building sector	**Outcome 2.1:** Appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks adopted and enforced **Outcome 2.2:** Sustainable financing and delivery mechanisms established and operational
CCM-3: Renewable Energy: Promote investment in renewable energy technologies	**Outcome 3.1:** Favorable policy and regulatory environment created for renewable energy investments **Outcome 3.2:** Investment in renewable energy technologies increased
CCM-4: Transport/ Urban: Promote energy efficient, low-carbon transport and urban systems	**Outcome 4.1:** Sustainable transport and urban policy and regulatory frameworks adopted and implemented **Outcome 4.2**: Increased investment in less-GHG intensive transport and urban systems
CCM-5: LULUCF: Promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry	**Outcome 5.1:** Good management practices in LULUCF adopted both within the forest land and in the wider landscape **Outcome 5.2:** Restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and non-forest lands, including peatland
CCM-6: Enabling Activities: Support EAs and capacity building under the Convention	**Outcome 6.1:** Adequate resources allocated to support EAs under the Convention **Outcome 6.2:** Human and institutional capacity of recipient countries strengthened

85. These 103 projects from this reporting period are expected to avoid or sequester over 510 Mt CO_2 eq (both direct and indirect) in total over their lifetime, surpassing the overall GEF-5 target GHG emission reduction goal of 500 Mt CO_2 eq. Thus, a key indicator of success for GEF-5 is already expected to be surpassed with the FY 2014 investments made.

86. The 103 projects approved during the reporting period are distributed across countries in four different regions. Thirty-three are in Africa, 31 are in Asia and the Pacific, 19 are in Latin America and the Caribbean, 11 are in Europe and Central Asia, while seven are global projects and two are regional projects. Regional distribution of GEF investments ($367.9 million) is $112.5 million (31 percent) for Africa, $112.8 million (31 percent) for Asia and the Pacific, $61.1 million (17 percent) for Latin America and the Caribbean, $56.3 million (15 percent) for Europe and Central Asia, and $25.2 million (7 percent) for global and regional projects.

87. Of the 103 CCM projects, 15 projects focus on energy efficiency; 25 on renewable energy; ten on sustainable transport and urban systems; four on LULUCF; twelve projects on LULUCF and SFM/REDD+; and 20 on technology transfer/innovative low-carbon technologies. In addition, there are 16 projects that are classified as mixed because they support multiple CCM objectives. Please refer to Table 3 for more details.

88. Of the 103 CCM projects, 18 projects are categorized as MFA projects, including other strategic objectives for other focal areas, such as biodiversity. In terms of the GEF financing during the reporting period, LULUCF and SFM/REDD+ is the largest sector in the CCM portfolio, amounting to $75.3 million. This is because twelve projects with 'LULUCF and SFM/REDD+' are categorized as MFA projects, which include GEF financing from other focal areas. Please refer to Table 6 for details.

Table 6:
CO_2 eq emission reductions, in FY 2014

Type of Projects	*Total Emission Reductions*	*Direct Emission Reductions*	*Indirect Emission Reductions*
Energy Efficiency	*29.4*	19.4	10.0
LULUCF	*166.4*	166.4	0.0
LULUCF and SFM/REDD+	*21.5*	12.5	9.0
Mixed	*152.9*	68.4	84.5
Renewable Energy	*126.9*	117.5	9.4
Technology Transfer/ Innovative Low-carbon Technologies	*14.2*	6.5	7.7
Transport /Urban	*0.5*	0.4	0.1
Total	***511.9***	***391.2***	***120.7***

89. The projects are distributed over eleven GEF agencies. The UNDP has the largest share in terms of number of projects. Out of the 103 approved projects, the UNDP implements 47 projects. This is followed by the UNIDO (25 projects), World Bank (6 projects), IDB (6 projects), FAO (5 projects), UNEP (5 projects), ADB (3 projects), EBRD and CI (2 projects each), and AfDB and IFAD (1 project each).

90. In addition to financing the implementation of projects, the GEF assists eligible countries at their request with the preparation of complex projects, through project preparation grants(PPGs). During the reporting period, the GEF provided a total of $8.03 million in PPGs from the GEFTF for the development of 79 difficult projects out of the 103 CCM projects. The MFA program approved during the reporting period is financed from the GEFTF and the LDCF, where the LDCF contributed $100,338 towards the PPG for the 'Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Côte Sud'.

c. GEF Support for Key Mitigation Sectors

91. The following sub-sections discuss CCM activities in key sectors supported by the GEF during the reporting period. Technology transfer is presented in Section 4, as it is a cross-cutting topic for mitigation and adaptation.

c.1. Energy Efficiency

92. Through its barrier-removal strategy, the GEF has invested in energy efficiency projects using the following approaches: (i) policy and regulatory frameworks: energy efficiency and conservation policies, energy tariff regulations, demand side and supply-side measures; (ii) standards and labeling: building codes, minimum energy performance standards and energy labels for appliances and equipment, and efficient lighting; (iii) market-based approaches: establishment and operation of energy service companies (ESCOs); (iv) financial instruments: investment grants, partial loan guarantees, risk-sharing facilities and loan loss reserve funds, special purpose and revolving funds, equity funds; (v) technology demonstration and diffusion: demonstration, deployment, and transfer of energy-efficient technologies.

93. During the reporting period, 15 stand-alone energy efficiency projects were approved with a total of $56.1 million of GEF grant funding. This GEF funding attracted co-financing of $424.7 million. In addition, nine multi-focal and mixed projects also included energy efficiency components. These 15 energy efficiency projects cover the full spectrum of GEF energy efficiency project approaches.

94. Out of the 15 stand-alone energy efficiency projects approved during the reporting period, four projects were in the Africa region, facilitating energy efficiency in buildings, in appliances and equipment, and in industrial applications through mainstreaming energy management systems (EnMS) and energy systems optimization (ESO). The projects are listed in Annex 2.

c.2. Renewable Energy

95. In the renewable energy area, the GEF supported 25 stand-alone renewable projects and 14 projects with renewable energy components in Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Botswana, Cambodia, Chile, China, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco,

Nigeria, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Turkey, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). These projects facilitate the transfer of various renewable energy technologies, including small hydro, waste-to-energy generation, wind power, solar photo-voltaic (PV), and biomass-to-energy. GEF grants to these stand-alone projects amounted to $71.1 million. This funding has been supplemented by $502.4 million in co-financing. Expected GHG emission reductions from these 25 projects reached 127 Mt of CO_2 eq. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, the GEF invests $3.6 million and leverage another $13.5 million to support the use of mini and micro hydro power-based mini-grids in the implementation of the rural electrification strategy of the Government. This reduces the use of diesel-based off-grid electricity generation and firewood, kerosene and vegetable oil for lighting, cooking or water-heating, and hence the associated GHG emissions and forest carbon depletion. The direct GHG emission savings expected from the project activities are estimated at 300 kt CO_2 eq over the 15-year lifetime of the technology.

c.3. Sustainable Transport and Urban Systems

96. During the reporting period, the GEF supported 17 projects (10 stand-alone and seven mixed) that include components on sustainable transport and urban systems. The GEF allocation to these projects amounted to $52.7 million. This funding was supplemented by $871.8 million in co-financing.

97. It is noteworthy that six out of the 17 projects focus on integrated low-carbon urban systems at a city level beyond transport. These projects contribute to design and planning of integrated urban systems, city-wide energy efficiency improvement and green tourism. All projects involve local governments and administrations as potential stakeholders and project partners. Furthermore, the GEF supported international aviation and maritime projects, in responding to the increase of GHG emissions in the aviation and maritime sectors.

c.4. LULUCF, and LULUCF and SFM/REDD+ Program

98. During the reporting period, the GEF supported 21 projects and one program that explicitly contain the CCM LULUCF objective and funding (see Table 7 and Annex 2). The GEF allocation to these projects amounts to $110.1 million. This funding was supplemented by $397.0 million in co-financing. During the reporting period, the GEF funds supported land and forest management practices targeted at reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and degradation; fire prevention in forest and peatlands to conserve carbon stocks; climate-smart agriculture investments; and development and implementation of carbon monitoring systems. The funding through the program also supported policy formulation, and institutional and technical capacity building to address the drivers of land-use changes that cause GHG emissions. All but four LULUCF-related projects and the program are categorized as MFA, and draw funds from the other GEF focal areas. Thirteen out of the 21 LULUCF-related projects accessed the SFM/REDD+ incentive to achieve multiple benefits from the forest systems included in the projects. LULUCF funding was also utilized for one GEF SGP project, and two projects that did not utilize the SFM/REDD+ incentives. During this reporting period, a programmatic approach on Climate Smart Agriculture in Latin America Region was drawing GEF funds from the PPP set-aside. Furthermore, the CCM focal area set-aside was used during this period to support a global project to improve forest coverage and carbon assessments using the most recent satellite technology.

99. The LULUCF program under the CCM focal area provides a suitable avenue through which projects can leverage funds from other relevant GEF focal areas as well as access SFM/REDD+ incentives to achieve multiple environmental benefits, including carbon benefits. The projects approved under this program are designed to address multiple conventions and geared towards generating carbon benefits from different ecosystems and production systems. Apart from policy support and financing management practices that favor GHG mitigation, the program also supports development of new or strengthening of existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems relating to LULUCF emissions. In doing so, the program complements and finances implementation of the national REDD+ strategies. These activities help build a foundation for results-based finance for GHG emissions from different land-use types.

Table 7:
GEF-5 funding for LULUCF-related projects in FY 2014

	LULUCF [b]	*LULUCF and SFM/REDD+* [c]	*Mixed* [d]	*Small Grants Program*	*Grand Total*
Number of Projects	7	9	4	1	21
GEF Funding ($ millions)					
CCM Funding	10.0	16.0	16.0	2.7	44.7
SFM/REDD+ Funding	0.0	12.6	1.9	0.0	14.5
Other Focal Area Funding	4.7	31.2	1.7	4.3	41.9
Others [a]	1.5	6.8	6.0	0.3	14.5
Total	16.2	66.7	25.5	7.2	115.7

[a] Includes LDCF/SCCF funding, PPGs and agency fees.

[b] These include all LULUCF stand-alone and MFA projects with CCM-5 component only.

[c] These include only those projects that have MFAs, with SFM/REDD+ objectives.

[d] These projects include LULUCF with other CCM focal area objectives.

d. Small Grants Program for Climate Change Mitigation

100. The GEF SGP, implemented by UNDP on behalf of the GEF partnership, was launched at the time of the Earth Summit in 1992. Through its decentralized governance mechanism, the GEF SGP channels its support through civil society action by providing grants of up to $50,000 directly to CSOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and indigenous peoples to undertake environmental projects.

101. Since 1992, the program has supported a cumulative total of more than 18,200 projects and strengthened more than 15,500 civil society groups in 128 countries, across all the GEF focal areas. In the CCM focal area, GEF SGP programming has supported more than 3,767 community-based CCM projects totaling $107 million, leveraging a further $69 million in cash co-financing, and $64 million in in-kind contributions.

102. During the reporting period, the GEF SGP funded 399 projects for CCM. With a total budget in grants of $14 million, the amount co-financed in cash and in-kind amounted to $11.8 million. A majority (67 percent) of the projects were developed by CSOs, while the remaining 33 percent were developed by CBOs. The projects belong to four categories: renewable energy; energy efficiency; sustainable transport; and carbon storage.

3. Climate Change Adaptation

a. Overview of GEF Support for Adaptation

103. As an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF has played a pioneering role in supporting CCA. The GEF Operational Strategy of 1995[17] notes that "the strategic thrust of GEF financed climate change activities is to support sustainable measures that minimize climate change damage by reducing the risk, or the adverse effects of climate change. The GEF will finance agreed and eligible enabling, mitigation, and adaptation activities in eligible recipient countries".

104. The GEF was entrusted with the management of two funds prioritizing CCA, the LDCF and the SCCF, both established in 2001 as an outcome of the Marrakesh Accords. The LDCF was established to support the special needs of LDCs, as enshrined in Article 4 of the UNFCCC and the LDC Work Program, with a priority to support the preparation and implementation of NAPAs. The SCCF was established to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the climate change focal area of

[17] GEF Council document GEF/C.6/3 (September 1995).

the GEFTF, and through bilateral and multilateral sources. While the SCCF has four financing windows,[18] adaptation was given top priority in accordance with COP guidance (decision 5/CP.9).

105. The SPA was launched in 2005 as a $50 million allocation within the GEFTF, with the objective of reducing vulnerability and increasing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change within the GEF focal areas.[19] Twenty-six innovative pilot projects were approved under SPA and initial lessons from the portfolio were captured in a 2010 evaluation.[20] As SPA resources have been fully allocated, the GEF now finances adaptation solely through the LDCF and SCCF.

106. All of the GEF's CCA projects and programs adhere to the guiding principles of country-drivenness, replicability, sustainability, and stakeholder participation, and strive to improve gender equality. These guiding principles are elaborated in relevant GEF policies, as well as in the programming principles and strategies that guide adaptation finance under the SPA, LDCF and SCCF. Projects and programs supported through these mechanisms are designed based on the information and guidance provided in NCs and NAPAs, as well as other relevant assessments and action plans.

107. Recently, following COP guidance to the GEF, through the LDCF and the SCCF, to support the preparation of the NAP process (decisions 12/CP.18, paragraphs 1 and 4), the GEF finances, through the SCCF, a global FSP to assist eligible non-LDCs in advancing the preparation of their NAP processes. Through the LDCF, the GEF supports a global MSP to advance the preparation of NAP processes in LDCs. Through four regional training workshops carried out over the course of 2014, the project is providing representatives of all LDCs with an opportunity to learn about the NAP process and the associated technical guidelines developed by the LEG; relevant tools and methods; opportunities to access further financial and technical support; and to reflect on the progress they have made towards the objectives of the NAP process and their potential needs for further support. The GEF Secretariat has invited both LDCs and eligible non-LDCs to put forward proposals under the LDCF and the SCCF for MSPs, FSPs and programmatic approaches that would contribute towards further enhancing country-driven NAP processes.

108. The 'GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Strategic Climate Change Fund' for the period 2014-2018 was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 16th Meeting on May 27, 2014. In accordance with guidance provided by the COP, the Strategy introduces two pillars that will guide programming under the LDCF and the SCCF towards their goal and objectives, namely: (i) integrating CCA into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner as a means to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs; and (ii) expanding synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas. The new Strategy also seeks to enhance gender equality and mainstreaming across the GEF adaptation portfolio, and explore options for greater private sector engagement in CCA.

109. The GEF applies a RBM framework for CCA projects and programs financed under the LDCF and SCCF. Both funds share the strategic goal of supporting developing countries to become climate resilient by integrating adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs and projects. Three strategic objectives guide efforts to achieve this goal, as specified in the new Strategy. These are (see Table 8): (i) to reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems; (ii) strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective adaptation; and (iii) integrate CCA into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

[18] In accordance with COP guidance, the SCCF finances activities relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the GEF in the following areas: (a) adaptation to climate change; (b) technology transfer; (c) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and (d) economic diversification. COP 9 decided that adaptation activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change shall have top priority for funding and that technology transfer and its associated capacity-building activities shall also be essential areas for funding.

[19] GEF Council document GEF/C.27/Inf.10 (October 2005).

[20] GEF Council document GEF/ME/C.39/4 (October 2010).

Table 8:
Climate change adaptation: Strategic objectives and expected outcomes

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Objective	*Expected Outcomes*
CCA-1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	**Outcome 1.1:** Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced **Outcome 1.2:** Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified **Outcome 1.3:** Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up
CCA-2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	**Outcome 2.1:** Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation **Outcome 2.2:** Improved scientific and technical knowledge base for the identification, prioritization and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures **Outcome 2.3:** Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local levels **Outcome 2.4**: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures
CCA-3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	**Outcome 3.1:** Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened **Outcome 3.2:** Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures **Outcome 3.3:** Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened

b. Least Developed Countries Fund

Achievements since Inception

110. The LDCF was designed to address the special needs of LDCs under the UNFCCC, with the priority of supporting the preparation and implementation of NAPAs. From its inception to June 30, 2014, $836.2 million has been approved for projects, programs, and EAs to meet this mandate (see Figure 1). This includes financing the preparation of 51 NAPAs, of which 50 are completed, and the approval[21] of 146 NAPA implementation projects and programs[22], submitted by 48 countries[23]. LDCF support for approved adaptation projects and programs currently totals $823.95 million and it mobilized $3.79 billion in co-financing (see Table 9). As at June 30, 2014, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to $906.64 million, of which $872.63 million have been received (see Annex 11).

[21] Approval is granted by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO.
[22] In case of any child projects, only the parent program is counted.
[23] Support to the preparation of NAPAs is classified as an EA. For purposes of this Section, EAs are not shown in the summaries of projects and programs in Annex 5.

Figure 1: Cumulative funding approvals under the LDCF as at June 30, 2014
($ million)

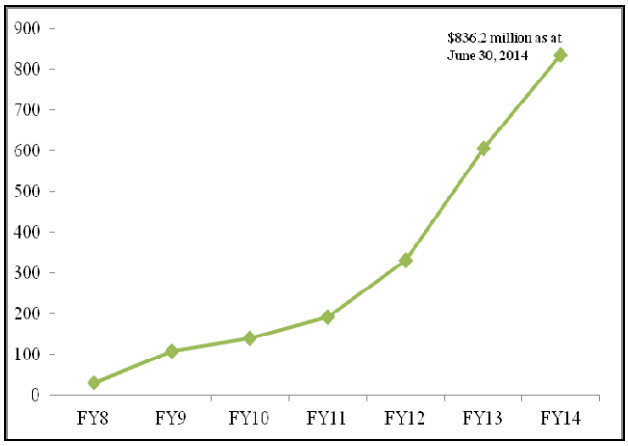

Table 9:
Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the LDCF to date

Region	*Number of Projects*	*LDCF Financing ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
Africa	94	515.13	2272.4
Asia	40	220.27	842.98
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	16.48	55.42
Global and Regional	8	72.06	620.01
Grand Total	**146**	**823.95**	**3790.81**

Includes all MSPs and FSPs approved under the LDCF.

111. Through the LDCF, the GEF and its partners have supported the world's most vulnerable countries in identifying their urgent and immediate adaptation needs, and carrying out tangible measures to address these needs. There is evidence of increase in speed of resource access as well as of scaling-up. Projects have also grown in size, with the last ten approvals under the LDCF averaging $6.56 million, compared with $3.28 million for the first ten.

LDCF Achievements during the Reporting Period

112. During the reporting period, one additional NAPA was completed (Equatorial Guinea), bringing the total of completed NAPAs to 50. To date, the following countries have completed their NAPAs: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zambia.

113. As at June 30, 2014, each LDC could access up to $30 million from the LDCF in accordance with the principle of equitable access. The maximum amount that each country could access was raised from $20 million in December 2013 in response to the significant, additional contributions received between June and December 2013.

114. The LDCF portfolio has achieved considerable growth during the reporting period. Between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, LDCF resources amounting to $230.84 million were approved for 33 stand-alone projects, including one multi-trust fund (MTF) project in Haiti, and one programmatic approach in the Pacific. Twenty-one projects were in Africa, nine in Asia, one in Latin America and the Caribbean (Haiti), and two were global and

regional (Table 10). These projects will mobilize approximately $858.12 million in co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, and others.

115. In May 2013, the GEF CEO approved a MSP entitled 'Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)', aiming to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to allow LDCs to integrate CCA into their medium- and long-term development planning processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner. The MSP, known as the 'NAP Global Support Program for LDCs', allows all LDCs to benefit from training, tools and information to launch their NAP processes, while providing more in-depth support towards needs assessments and capacity building in a smaller number of countries. At the end of the reporting period, the GEF was preparing to approve a FSP that would expand on the activities launched through the MSP, including by providing direct support to a larger number of LDCs.

Table 10:
Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the LDCF (FY 2014)

Region	*Number of Projects*	*LDCF Financing ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
Africa	21	153.01	654.17
Asia	9	54.74	122.14
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	3.52	10.92
Global and Regional	2	19.56	70.89
Grand Total	**33**	**230.84**	**858.12**

Includes all MSPs and FSPs approved under the LDCF.

c. Special Climate Change Fund

Achievements since Inception

116. The SCCF was established under the UNFCCC in 2001 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded under the Climate Change focal area of the GEFTF, and through other bilateral and multilateral sources. While the SCCF has four financing windows, adaptation was given top priority in accordance with UNFCCC guidance (decision 5/CP.9). As at June 30, 2014, the GEF, through the SCCF-A (adaptation window), has provided $240.99 million for adaptation projects. Fifty-seven projects were approved for funding, mobilizing $1.73 billion in co-financing, as can be seen in Table 11. The SCCF-B (technology-transfer window), has provided $55.48 million for 10 projects that support technology transfer, mobilizing $282.98 million in co-financing, as shown in Table 12.

117. By the end of the reporting period, seven SCCF projects were completed and 34 endorsed by the GEF CEO, currently in various stages of implementation. The SCCF remains the only multilateral source of adaptation finance open to all developing country Parties to the UNFCCC. As at June 30, 2014, $344.1 million have been pledged to the SCCF, of which $323.75 million were received. The demand for SCCF resources continues to be far higher than the supply.

Table 11:
Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the SCCF-A to date

Region	*Number of Projects*	*SCCF-A Financing ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
Africa	15	53.09	368.30
Asia	11	47.24	723.80
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	6	24.73	118.80
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	39.40	141.94
Global and Regional	15	76.53	381.34
Grand Total	**57**	**240.99**	**1734.18**

Includes all MSPs and FSPs approved under the SCCF-A.

Table 12:
Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the SCCF-B to date

Region	*Number of Projects*	*SCCF Financing ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
Africa	1	4.55	145.00
Asia	2	6.09	20.17
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1	5.64	12.54
Latin America and the Caribbean	1	5.48	3.00
Global and Regional	6	33.72	102.28
Grand Total	**10***	**55.48**	**282.98**

*SCCF project in Belize, 'Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation', is split between SCCF-A and -B, and already counted in Table 11.

118. Like the LDCF, the SCCF-A has benefited from user-friendly guidelines for accessing resources, as well as a coherent RBM framework. The portfolio of projects and programs financed under SCCF-A represents a multitude of adaptation approaches in diverse regional settings, as reflected in projects approved in the reporting period.

SCCF Achievements during the Reporting Period

119. During the reporting period, SCCF-A grants amounting to $39.04 million were approved for seven stand-alone projects. These projects will mobilize approximately $223.15 million in co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, CSOs, and the private sector. The regional distribution of adaptation projects under the SCCF-A during the reporting period can be seen in Table 13. A list and summaries of the projects and programs approved in FY 2014 are presented in Annex 3 and **Annex 5**, respectively.

120. This reporting period has seen the inclusion of innovative projects with transformative potential in the SCCF portfolio. An example is the 'Belize: Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation' project, which seeks to establish a mechanism for adaptation planning at the ministry level to build capacity for resilient, long-term energy planning; demonstrate adaptation investments and technologies in the energy sector; and support capacity-building activities. Another example is the 'Pakistan: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development' project in the leather tanning district of Pakistan. This project, implemented by the UNIDO, provides adaptation benefits to vulnerable farming communities as well as tanners through water conservation and flood-resilience technologies. It also yields public health benefits and consolidates the currently scattered tanneries into a new leather industrial zone that can be managed more effectively.

Table 13:
Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the SCCF-A (FY 2014)

Region	*Number of Projects*	*SCCF-A Financing ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
Africa	1	7.2	24
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	8.87	8.09
Global and Regional	4	22.97	191.06
Grand Total	**7**	**44.4**	**223.15**

121. On March 21, 2014, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved an SCCF grant amounting to $5.09 million towards the FSP 'Global: Assisting non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)'. The project seeks to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to allow

non-LDC developing countries to integrate CCA into their medium- and long-term development planning processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner. The project has three main components, aiming to: (i) enhance the capacities of non-LDC Parties to advance medium- and long-term adaptation planning in the context of their development policies, strategies, plans and budgets; (ii) develop and disseminate tools and approaches to support the NAP process; and (iii) promote the exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation.

4. Technology Transfer

122. The transfer of low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies has been a key cross-cutting theme for the GEF since the establishment of its funds. The GEF-5 CCM strategy promotes technology transfer at various stages of the technology development cycle, from demonstration of innovative emerging low-carbon technologies to diffusion of commercially proven environmentally sound technologies and practices. Similarly, the RBM framework for the SCCF and the LDCF has included the transfer and adoption of adaptation technology as one of three overarching objectives of the funds. The entire GEF climate change portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and by the technology transfer framework adopted by COP 7.[24] For CCA, the transfer and adoption of technologies has been a strategic objective of the LDCF and the SCCF.

123. In November 2008, the GEF Council and the LDCF/SCCF Council approved the Strategic Program on Technology Transfer, which included a funding window of $50 million, with $35 million from the GEFTF and $15 million from the SCCF-B. This program included three funding windows to support technology transfer under the Poznan Strategic Program, namely: (1) TNAs; (2) piloting priority technology projects linked to TNAs; and (3) dissemination of GEF experience and successfully demonstrated ESTs.

124. In December 2008, COP 14 welcomed the GEF's Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (renaming it the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer) as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in the transfer of ESTs to developing countries. In response to decision 2/CP.14, the GEF submitted a Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer to COP 16. The submission included the following elements to further scale up investment in ESTs in developing countries in accordance with the GEF climate change strategy, and to enhance technology transfer activities under the Convention:

    (a) Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network;

    (b) Piloting Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments;

    (c) PPP for Technology Transfer;

    (d) TNAs; and,

    (e) GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer.

125. Three of these elements (piloting projects, TNAs, and the last one on outreach) are a direct continuation and scaling-up of the initial Poznan Strategic Program. The other two elements (support for Climate Technology Centers and Networks and PPP) are new, underlining the continuous effort by the GEF to find innovative ways to support the increase in technology transfer and to respond to COP guidance.

126. The following sub-sections describe progress made in each of the five elements of the Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer. Projects supported under the five windows during the reporting period are summarized in **Annex 6**.

a. Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network

127. This sub-section reports on GEF support to activities initiated prior to the operationalization of the UNFCCC CTCN and on activities for which the GEF Secretariat encouraged agencies and countries to link their projects to the CTCN activities.

128. The GEF is supporting four regional projects, listed in Table 14. All projects receive funding from the GEFTF for mitigation as well as from the SCCF-B in support of adaptation. They are expected to generate lessons learned to help inform the ongoing process to operationalize the Technology Mechanism, in particular the CTCN, in

[24] Decision 4/CP.7.

conjunction with other efforts underway to facilitate coordination and cooperation. Approved by the GEF Council in May 2011 and June 2012, in line with the Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer, the projects have been described in detail in Table 14 and summarized below:

(a) The project 'Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center', endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012, is under implementation with the ADB and UNEP. Its second Steering Committee meeting took place in November 2013 in Warsaw.

(b) The project 'Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center' by the EBRD, targeting early transition countries (ETCs), endorsed by the GEF CEO in July 2013, is under implementation.

(c) The project 'Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network' by the AfDB, endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014, started implementation.

(d) The GEF is awaiting the submission of GEF CEO endorsement request for the remaining regional project: 'Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean' by the IDB.

129. At the national level, the GEF is supporting the following initiatives aiming at developing climate technology transfer and financing mechanisms:

(a) The 'Sustainable Energy Technology Development' project in Mexico by the World Bank supports the development of new and innovative clean energy technologies (energy efficiency, renewable energy) through the linking of the public, academic and productive sectors in Mexico. The project is to be coordinated with the IDB project 'Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean' and with the CTCN to make use of potential complementarity and avoid redundancy and duplication of efforts. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014.

(b) The 'Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment' project in India by the World Bank supports identification and deployment of low carbon technologies in India that can address technology gaps to mitigate climate change and improve the economy's energy efficiency. The Facility is expected to become part of the CTCN network and to be a connecting node with other climate technology centers in developing countries. The project is expected to be endorsed by the GEF CEO in July 2014.

Table 14:
GEF regional projects for climate technology transfer and financing centers

Title	*Region*	*Agency*	*GEF financing ($ millions)*		*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Status*
			GEFTF	*SCCF*		
Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	Asia and Pacific	ADB/ UNEP	10.0	2.0	74.7	Under implementation
Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	Africa	AfDB	10.0	5.8	89.0	Under implementation
Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center	Europe and Central Asia	EBRD	10.0	2.0	77.0	Under implementation
Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean	IDB	10.0	2.0	63.4	Council approved [a]

[a] This project is expected to be endorsed by the GEF CEO in July 2014.

130. Furthermore, the following national or global CCM initiatives with potential links to the CTCN reported progress during the reporting period:

(a) The project 'Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of

Vulnerable Developing Countries' by UNEP started implementation. The project aims at reducing risks from increased desertification, floods and erosion, and sea-level rise to target communities in identified project sites in Mauritania, Nepal and Seychelles, respectively. The information gathered by the project is expected to be referenced as part of the knowledge management system of the CTCN.

(b) The 'Global Cleantech Program for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)' by the UNIDO has been under implementation since November 2013. Currently, the program includes MSPs approved in six countries (Armenia, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa and Turkey) with an objective to support policy and regulatory frameworks for innovation and the organization of clean tech competition and acceleration programs. It is foreseen that the entrepreneurs supported under the project may become possible candidates to partner with the CTCN.

(c) The 'Local Development and Promotion of LED Technologies for Advanced General Lighting' by the UNIDO was approved by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and is undergoing the preparation of a detailed project proposal. The project aims to support quality improvement of LED manufacturing to meet international quality standards, and increase the use of LEDs.

(d) Descriptions of the GEF- and SCCF-funded regional and national projects supporting Climate Technology Centers and Networks for Climate Technology Transfer and Financing are presented in **Annex 6**.

131. In addition to the piloting and innovative projects listed in this sub-section or explained in previous GEF reports on the Poznan Program and its Long-Term Implementation, the GEF, with the means at its disposal and in line with GEF procedures, is ready to continue to support the operationalization and activities of the CTCN in response to decision 2/CP.17. Details on the results of GEF consultations and collaboration with the CTCN are presented in paragraphs 149 to 153 of this report.

b. Piloting Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments

b.1. Technology Transfer Pilot Projects within the Poznan Strategic Program

132. Guided by COP decision 2/CP.14, the call for proposals for technology transfer pilot projects under window two of the Poznan Strategic Program issued in March 2009 led to the selection of 14 proposals. Only one proposal for adaptation was received following the call for proposals. This proposal was funded, along with three other proposals that included adaptation elements. Total GEFTF and SCCF-B funding for the 14 pilot projects amounted initially to $58 million, and total co-financing for these projects initially came to more than $195 million.

133. As at June 2014, GEF agencies charged with implementing these 14 pilot projects have reported progress in their preparation and implementation:

(a) Eleven projects have been endorsed by the GEF CEO and are progressing in their implementation. These are in: Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Thailand. The funding from the GEFTF and SCCF-B for these projects amounts to $49.4 million and $2.4 million, respectively, and the total co-financing amounts to $223.2 million and $5.7 million, respectively.

(b) Three projects were cancelled upon request from the GEF agencies and/or the concerned national government, one in July 2011, one in February 2012 and one in June 2012.

134. The technologies targeted by these projects address both mitigation and adaptation, and are diverse and innovative. They include technologies on renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind), energy efficiency (insulation materials, efficient and hydro-chlorofluorocarbon- or HCFC-free appliances), transport ('green' trucks), and composting. Adaptation-related technologies included membrane drip irrigation, and flood- and drought-resistant crops.

135. In response to SBI 36 conclusions, the GEF requested GEF agencies to provide updates to further elaborate on the experiences gained and lessons learned in carrying out the Poznan pilot projects and progress made by the agencies in the delivery of technology transfer. The compiled updates are presented in **Annex 7**.

b.2. Technology Transfer Projects within the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program

136. Most of the GEF-5 climate change portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer for CCM. In GEF-5 (FY 2011, FY 2012 and FY 2013), the GEF has supported 265 projects with technology transfer objectives with $1.66 billion of GEF funding and $11.7 billion of co-financing. Among these projects, 65 projects deal with the promotion and transfer of innovative LCTs, while the remaining 200 are aimed at market transformation for specific technologies. Eight of these projects incorporated both CCM and CCA objectives (with additional funding from the SCCF), and 81 combined CCM objectives with the objectives of other focal areas. In addition, the GEF, through the LDCF and SCCF-A, supports various adaptation projects, some of which contribute significantly towards the demonstration, deployment and diffusion of climate-resilient technologies.

137. During the reporting period, 106 CCM projects with technology transfer-relevant objectives, including seven EAs, were approved with $348.3 million of GEF funding and $2 billion of co-financing. These include eight projects supporting TNAs, 28 projects aimed at promoting and transferring innovative LCTs, and 78 addressed toward market transformation in targeted sectors. Out of 106 projects, 19 projects had multiple focal area objectives. For the LDCF and the SCCF, 24 projects with technology transfer objectives were approved during the reporting period with $156.5 million of GEF funding and $0.5 billion of co-financing.

138. Among these projects, three innovative projects financed through SCCF-B promote the transfer of adaptation technology. For example:

(a) The project 'Bosnia and Herzegovina: Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin' introduces technologies to manage flood risks, and integrates climate change information in key sector plans and policies.

(b) In Pakistan, the project 'Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development' introduces water conservation and effluent treatment technologies to address human health risks and agricultural and water pollution.

c. Public-Private Partnerships for Technology Transfer

139. Public-Private Partnership programs can be a strong tool for promoting technology transfer by supporting businesses in developing countries that are trying to commercialize or scale up ESTs. In GEF-5, four PPP programs were approved by the GEF Council, using $65 million of GEF grant resources to leverage over $700 million of public and private sector investment for clean energy and biodiversity protection. One additional PPP program was submitted for approval to the GEF Council in May 2014. This project targets investments in SMEs to foster climate smart agriculture, providing CCM and land degradation benefits.

d. Technology Needs Assessments

d.1. Technology Needs Assessment Support within the Poznan Strategic Program

140. The TNA project concept, under the Poznan Strategic Program, was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in April 2009 and endorsed by the GEF CEO in September 2009. Project implementation by UNEP started in October 2009 and was completed in April 2013. Total SCCF-B funding for this project was $9 million.

141. The TNA project aimed to provide targeted financial and technical support to assist 36 developing countries in developing and/or updating their TNAs within the framework of Article 4.5 of the UNFCCC and to support them in preparing Technology Action Plans (TAPs). The project sought to use methodologies in the updated TNA Handbook and to provide feedback to fine-tune the methodologies through an iterative process.

142. Key areas of progress that have been achieved during the reporting period include the following:

(a) Thirty-six countries are participating in the TNA project. They include:

Africa (11): Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia;

Asia and Europe (15): Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nepal, Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam; and,

Latin America and the Caribbean (10): Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru.

(b) With regard to progress in TNA preparations, out of the 36 participating countries, 33 finalized and submitted their TNA reports. Thirty countries finalized and submitted their TAP reports.

(c) A new user-friendly TNA website has been developed with updated information from the countries (technology factsheets, completed TNAs and TAP reports). The project experience gained at this stage was presented in the GEF report to COP 19.

143. The project team, in collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat, is planning to organize a TNA dissemination workshop. Representatives from countries that successfully carried out TNAs in the past would be invited to showcase their practices. Representatives from all countries participating in the new TNA phase would be invited to participate and learn from the experience shared by other countries.

d.2. Technology Needs Assessment Support within the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program

144. Progress achieved under the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer, particularly in the development of pilot projects and TNAs, has highlighted the need to go beyond current practices to catalyze investments in technology transfer. The GEF Council approved in April 2013 a project by UNEP supporting additional TNAs and TAPs focusing on 27 low- and medium-income countries: Armenia, Belize, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Panama, Philippines, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, and Uzbekistan.

145. This project takes into consideration the lessons learned from the previous Poznan Strategic Program-supported TNA project. In particular, it seeks the involvement of the funding community at an early stage in the technology action planning process in order to increase the prospects of funding project proposals emanating from TAPs and TNAs. It also seeks close coordination with the CTCN and the Regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing Centers projects funded by the GEF in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, as mentioned in paragraph 128, which are expected to become operational prior to, or during the project implementation. The project is undergoing full project proposal finalization.

146. In addition, during FY 2014, the GEF Council approved eight national projects incorporating TNA support activities in projects otherwise focused on the preparation of NCs and BURs:

(a) Two projects, namely a project in Kuwait by UNEP and a project in Tunisia by the UNDP, include the preparation of a TNA and a TAP;

(b) Three projects, namely a project in Bosnia and Herzegovina by the UNDP, a project in Côte d'Ivoire by UNEP, and another in Nicaragua by the UNDP include the preparation of a TNA. The project in Nicaragua is focusing on two sectors only;

(c) Three projects in Jamaica, Namibia and Togo by the UNDP include the updating of existing TNAs.

Under the GEF-6 Strategy, support for TNAs will be made eligible through the CCM focal area set-aside for SIDS and LDCs. Support to other countries' TNAs may be possible using GEF-6 national allocations.

e. GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer

147. The GEF Secretariat organized the second and third informal coordination meetings on the GEF-supported Regional Technology Transfer and Financing Centers on November 4, 2013 (in Washington, DC), and May 27 (in Cancun) at the margins of the 45th and 46th GEF Council meetings. Participants included representatives of the ADB, UNEP, IDB, EBRD, AfDB, the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board, and the Director of the CTCN.

148. The GEF also participated in key international discussions supporting the development of technology transfer initiatives and raised awareness of the Long-Term Program during the reporting period. Examples include:

(a) A side-event at the margins of COP 19 in Warsaw on 'Fostering new financial partnerships: Promoting technology transfer and deployment in developing countries', chaired by the CTCN and organized by UNEP as part of the Caring for Climate Business Forum, on November 19, 2013;

(b) The second and third meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board, held in Bonn on September 9-11, 2013, and in Copenhagen, on March 19-21, 2014, respectively (as an observer);

(c) A panel discussion with representatives from governments, international organizations and the private sector on issues surrounding the implementation of the results of TNAs during the 'Workshop on Technology Needs Assessments' organized by the TEC on September 6, 2013;

(d) 'Workshop on Technologies for Adaptation', organized by the TEC, in collaboration with the AC, on March 4, 2014;

(e) The side-event 'What are the technology needs of developing countries? An update on technology needs assessments', organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat, on June 6, 2014;

(f) The ADP Technical Expert Meetings, organized by the UNFCCC Secretariat under the guidance of the ADP Co-Chairs, on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency on March 10-12, 2014, on Urban Environment on June 10, 2014 and on Land Use on June 11, 2014, in Bonn;

(g) The GEF Secretariat advocates for climate technology transfer and financing through its participation in international initiatives and conferences. Recent examples include the inclusion of the GEF CEO as a member of the Advisory Board of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative (SE4All), GEF participation in Delhi Sustainable Development Summit in February 2014, and in the World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in January 2014.

(h) The GEF website has been updated periodically with specific information on technology transfer.

f. GEF Consultations with the Climate Technology Center and Network

149. During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat consulted with the CTCN on numerous occasions (see a detailed list in Annex 8). The results of these consultations concern: (i) GEF financial support; (ii) modalities of experience sharing; and (iii) modalities for enabling financing institutions to respond to requests addressed to the CTCN.

150. Regarding GEF financial support to CTCN:

(a) The GEF, with the means at its disposal and in line with its procedures, is ready to support the operationalization and activities of the CTCN in response to decision 2/CP.17. The GEF Secretariat highlighted its ability to fund projects that combine technical assistance, policy support, capacity building and investment that could be used to enable the CTCN: (i) to respond to the requests from countries involving concrete implementation and investments, and (ii) to develop responses that can go beyond pure technical assistance to have direct impact on the ground. As highlighted during the two teleconference discussions of January 14 and February 19, 2014 (see Annex 8), proposals submitted to the GEF for financing need to: (i) be in line with GEF procedures (and, in particular, achieve concrete and estimated climate change benefits), and (ii) target countries or objectives where GEF had available funding. It was agreed that UNEP and UNIDO would develop a concept in line with those requirements.

(b) On February 15, 2014, UNEP, as the Climate Technology Center host, shared with the GEF a document entitled 'Proposed areas for GEF support to the CTCN', which was approved by the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board and the CTCN Director. The GEF Secretariat indicated that, although several activities identified in UNEP's proposal were typically part of many GEF projects (e.g., support to improve policies and regulations, support for designing de-risking mechanisms), the proposal focused only on up-stream technical assistance activities and would need to be associated with concrete implementation and investment activities to structure a project that would be eligible for GEF financing. The GEF Secretariat proposed to help the CTCN consortium partners identify combinations of up-stream and down-stream activities that, bundled into a project or a program, would comply with both the CTCN and GEF requirements. In terms of funding, the GEF suggested that UNEP and UNIDO consider targeting the allocations CCM remaining under GEF-5 at that time, i.e., $2 million under the global/regional climate technology transfer set-aside and $150 million remaining climate change allocations for various countries.

(c) Since then, the CTCN consortium partners informed the GEF about their intention to work on a proposal for a $2 million global MSP. This was confirmed by the CTCN Advisory Board in March 2014, which also decided that the CTCN will not pursue GEF-5 financing from the uncommitted country allocations. The GEF Secretariat assisted UNEP and UNIDO to design a proposal that complies with both the CTCN and GEF requirements.

(d) The concept project proposal was approved by the GEF CEO in June 2014. This project is expected to serve as a pilot to highlight possible options for future CTCN-related outputs to be further developed as GEF-6 projects with concrete mitigation benefits, using GEF country allocations, in a country-driven manner. The project is also expected to help the CTCN design and test a framework through which it will work with financing institutions to help developing countries design requests that would fit the requirement of financing institutions and that would therefore be conducive to financial support and concrete implementation.

(e) The GEF Secretariat will further report to SBI 41 on its latest consultations with the CTCN, as requested by SBI 40 conclusions on agenda item 11(b): Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.

151. Regarding the sharing of experience and lessons learned on climate technology transfer and financing, the ADB, EBRD, AfDB, IDB, UNEP, the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board and the Director of the CTCN agreed, during the coordination meetings organized by the GEF in June and November 2013 and May 2014, that modalities needed to be put in place to enable GEF agencies engaged in climate technology transfer and financing projects to share their experience and lessons learned with the CTCN Advisory Board and the TEC. The matter was again raised by the GEF Secretariat during the third CTCN Advisory Board meeting. The GEF Secretariat is ready to further discuss with the CTCN Advisory Board opportunities for such exchange of experience in the near future.

152. Regarding the participation of financing institutions in the CTCN, the GEF has made the following suggestions to the CTCN Advisory Board:

(a) To develop modalities to enable financing institutions such as the development banks to respond to requests sent to the CTCN by Nationally Designated Entities (NDEs). Regional development banks have expressed their willingness to consider responding, when possible, to requests addressed to the CTCN, provided that these requests correspond to their financing criteria. The current CTCN member selection criteria and work plan do not appear to be adapted to institutions focused on financing projects and activities;

(b) To include in the CTCN work plan activities aimed at: (i) helping countries identify appropriate support/financing institution for the climate technology activities they have prioritized; and (ii) supporting application to access financial support from these institutions;

(c) To share with financing institutions the results of CTCN request responses to enable them to take these results into account, especially when follow-up implementation projects may be possible.

153. As part of its project review and approval process, the GEF seeks to identify projects that could provide practical experience or play a useful part in the CTCN. The GEF-supported climate technology transfer and financing regional and national projects mentioned in paragraphs 127 to 131 are good examples of such potential for collaboration between the GEF and the CTCN. The GEF-supported TNA projects are also designed to seek close coordination with the CTCN and the Regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing Centers projects funded by the GEF in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. The result of the TNA processes supported by the GEF, and in particular the TAPs and project ideas, may, for instance, be used to guide the supporting activities envisaged by the CTCN.

5. Enabling Activities and Capacity Building

a. Overview of GEF Support for Enabling Activities

154. The GEF has supported various types of EAs, including NCs, BURs, and NAPAs. They fulfill essential communication requirements to the UNFCCC, and provide information to enable policy and decision-making.

155. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 354 EAs with $366.7 million from the GEFTF and the LDCF. Of this amount, 262 EAs have been supported with $329.8 million in funding (see Table 15 and Table 16) from the GEFTF, in support of NCs and BURs.

156. During the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 10 EAs, in the amount of $46.1 million. In particular, the GEF has financed umbrella projects that cover many countries and play a significant role in providing support for NCs. Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period.

Table 15:
GEF Trust Fund EA projects by region (1991–2014)

Region	*Number of Projects*	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
Africa	96	34.9	19.5
Asia	66	67.8	60.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	40	12.5	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	79	59.9	61.6
Global	22	180.3	30.2
Total	303	355.4	174.4

Table 16:
GEF Trust Fund EA projects by phase

Phase	*Number of Projects*	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
GEF Pilot (1991–1994)	8	34.1	9.4
GEF-1 (1994–1998)	93	40.7	7.3
GEF-2 (1998–2002)	101	31.8	4.1
GEF-3 (2002–2006)	36	83.0	14.0
GEF-4 (2006–2010)	8	56.1	30.2
GEF-5 FY 2011	0	0.0	0.0
GEF-5 FY 2012	6	38.0	52.3
GEF-5 FY 2013	12	46.5	34.4
GEF-5 FY 2014	39	25.1	22.6
Total	**303**	**355.4**	**174.4**

157. As at April 30, 2014, a total of 32 BURs have been approved for GEF funding. Annex 9 provides a list of all the BURs that were requested for GEF funding. An updated list of approved BURs will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

158. The LDCF has supported the preparation of 51 NAPAs since its inception, in the total amount of $11.3 million (Table 17). During FY 2014, the GEF has financed an additional NAPA (for South Sudan).

Table 17:
LDCF EA projects by phase

Phase	*Number of Projects*	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	44	9.7	0.7
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	4	0.9	0.1
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	3	0.7	0.5
Total	**51**	**11.3**	**1.3**

b. National Communications

159. The GEF continues to provide full-cost funding for NCs, and all requests to support NCs have been met by the GEF. The GEF has set-aside resources, separate from the STAR allocations, so that each country can access up to $500,000 for NCs. There are currently four options for countries to access GEF resources for NCs. In the first option, Parties can work with a GEF agency of their choice. In the second option, Parties can be part of an UNEP umbrella project for NCs. In the third option, Parties can access resources up to $500,000 via direct access from the GEF Secretariat (not from the country's STAR allocation). Fourthly, those Parties that wish to do FSPs and require additional resources, can use their STAR allocation. In GEF-6, the GEF will continue to provide resources for NCs and BURs.

160. In this reporting period, 14 Parties submitted their NCs to the UNFCCC. The GEF, through its agencies, continues to provide assistance to Parties in formulating project proposals identified in their NCs in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, paragraph 2. GEF agencies work with Parties in order to identify and formulate project proposals. This active collaboration aims to secure that proposals will be country-driven and consistent with the priorities or programs of the countries, as these are identified in their NCs and other national strategy papers. GEF agencies support countries during the formulation and development of proposals through the implementation of capacity-building activities, as described in detail in the next sub-section, and also through bilateral communications.

161. In order to submit any project proposal for approval, GEF agencies need to ensure the proposal's consistency with country's national priorities. A country confirms its endorsement of a proposal by providing a letter signed by the GEF OFP. Following the proposal submission, the GEF Secretariat, as a prerequisite for approval, 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 national priorities, including those identified in NCs.

b.1. National Communications Support Program

162. The National Communications Support Program (NCSP) was closed on 15 December 2013 after all the activities were completed. In order to avoid a support gap to countries, the UNDP and UNEP have been working together since the second half of 2013 to secure another phase of GEF support to provide technical assistance in the preparation of NCs and BURs through a new Global Support Program (GSP). In early 2014, as a result of the COP 19 decision, which requested developed country Parties, the operating entities of the financial mechanism, and any other organizations to provide support for intended INDCs, the GEF Secretariat consulted with the UNDP and UNEP to add another component to the GSP to provide such support. As a result, the allocated budget for the GSP increased from $6,500,000 to $7,150,000. The GSP is expected to initiate its activities in the last quarter of 2014.

c. Capacity Building

163. Capacity building is a key theme of GEF projects, and is embedded in the design of both CCM and CCA projects. In particular, capacity building for EAs and fulfillment of Convention obligations is identified as a distinct objective in a large number of projects.

164. During the reporting period, the GEFTF, LDCF and SCCF portfolios supported and endorsed 98 (74 mitigation and 24 adaptation) stand-alone and multi-focal area (MFA) projects with various capacity-building components as defined by the UNFCCC, in the form of technical assistance and investments. The total GEF funding towards supporting these capacity-building activities for this reporting period amounts to approximately $286 million.

165. These projects cut across six UNFCCC-defined priority areas for capacity building. The majority of CCM projects address institutional capacity building, development of national reports such as NCs, BURs and other EAs, enhancement or creation of enabling conditions in the countries for market development through legal and regulatory frameworks, and technology transfer, among other. In the field of CCA, projects cut across eight priority areas for capacity building, including institutional development, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, development of national climate change programs, implementation of adaptation measures, research and systematic observation through climate information systems, and public awareness/education program.

c.1. GEF-5 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development

166. The Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (CCCD) strategy approved for GEF-5 aims at supporting countries to strengthen their underlying capacities to meet agreed Rio conventions objectives, through creating synergies among the full set of GEF and MEA interventions, creating economies of scale to institutionalize critical individual, organizational, and systemic (i.e., policy, legislative and awareness) capacities to catalyze action to protect the global environment.

167. The five objectives of the CCCD strategy are:

(a) Enhancing the capacities of stakeholders to engage throughout a consultative process (implemented through the Country Support Program);

(b) Generating, accessing, and using information and knowledge;

(c) Strengthening capacities to develop policy and legislative frameworks;

(d) Strengthening capacities to implement and manage global convention guidelines; and

(e) Enhancing capacities to monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends.

168. During the reporting period, 17 new projects were approved under the CCCD strategy, amounting to $18.6 million, as shown in Table 18. These projects expect to leverage $28.5 million in co-financing (both in cash and in-kind). This totals to $43.7 million in GEF financing for CCCD projects for GEF-5, which translates into a 99.3 percent utilization of the total allocation for the cycle ending on June 30, 2014. Co-financing for these projects was calculated to $70.4 million, a ratio of 1:1.6 with respect to the GEF financing.

169. Most of the approved projects will be executed by government agencies in charge of environmental management in the recipient countries and one of the projects will be executed by a civil society consortium. All projects consider a collaborative approach across different government sectors and civil society and favor an adaptive management approach to capacity development.

170. These projects are all MFA as they cut across the climate change, biodiversity and land degradation focal areas of the GEF. They are aimed at strengthening the underlying capacities needed to implement, in a synergistic manner, commitments of recipient countries under the CBD, UNFCCC and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Table 18:
Cross-cutting capacity development projects in FY 2014

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*
5302	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNEP	Capacity Development for the Integration of Global Environmental Commitments into National Policies and Development Decision Making	1.62
5326	Pakistan	UNDP	Generating GEBs from Improved Decision Making Systems and Local Planning in Pakistan	1.12
5467	Georgia	UNDP	Harmonization of Information Management for Improved Knowledge and Monitoring of the Global Environment in Georgia	1.37
5470	Uruguay	UNDP	Improved Convention Coordination for Sustainable Growth in Uruguay (ECCOSUR)	2.14
5471	Paraguay	UNDP	Capacity Development for Improved Environmental Management and Governance	0.99
5488	South Sudan	UNDP	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management in South Sudan	0.22
5557	Haiti	UNEP	Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti	1.49
5570	Jordan	UNDP	Mainstreaming Rio Convention Provisions into National Sectoral Policies	1.15
5579	Palau	UNDP	Mainstreaming Global Environmental Priorities into National Policies and Programs	0.64
5595	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	UNEP	Monitoring and Assessment of MEA Implementation and Environmental Trends in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.48
5612	Iraq	UNEP	NCSA for Global Environment Management – Iraq	0.22
5638	Albania	UNDP	Establishing Albania's Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System Aligned with the Global Environmental Reporting	1.10
5655	Vanuatu	UNDP	Mainstreaming Global Environmental Priorities into National Policies and Programs	0.64
5715	Kyrgyzstan	UNDP	Strengthening of Institutional and Legal Capacities to Enable	1.10

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*
			Improvement of the National Monitoring System and Management of Environmental Information	
5716	Armenia	UNDP	Generate GEBs through Environmental Education and Raising Awareness of Stakeholders	0.88
5847	Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	Capacity Development for Improved Management of MEAs for GEBs	1.38
5848	Indonesia	UNDP	Capacity Development for implementing Rio Conventions through Enhancing Incentive Mechanism for Sustainable Watershed/Land Management	1.08
			Total	**18.59**

171. The NCSA and CCCD work represents a valuable resource whereby countries identified and assessed their priority capacities (individual, organizational, and systemic) to address climate change concerns, and take practical measures to address capacity gaps and shortcomings. Specifically, the NCSA and CCCD work relates directly to the following priority areas according to the UNFCCC capacity-building framework:

(a) Institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or NFPs;

(b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment;

(c) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;

(d) Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures;

(e) Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;

(f) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;

(g) Education, training and public awareness.

172. The GEF is committed to continuing to provide support for countries to build their capacities to meet the challenges of climate change.

6. Results-Based Management

173. The GEF's RBM system aims to improve management effectiveness and accountability by defining expected results and targets, monitoring progress toward results, integrating lessons learned into management decisions, and reporting on performance. The GEF has strengthened its RBM system and engaged with GEF agencies to improve its AMR process.

174. Under the RBM system, GEF agencies are responsible for monitoring the progress of individual projects against a set of portfolio-specific results indicators, which align with GEF focal area indicators, and as appropriate, results indicators that are aggregated for each focal area portfolio. Each GEF agency submits mid-term review reports (MTRs), terminal evaluation reports (TERs) and individual annual project implementation reports (PIRs) on all active projects in their respective portfolios. An AMR is written by the GEF Secretariat, on the basis of the agency-submitted reports in two separate volumes: Part I and Part II. It should be noted that the AMR covers project information for the preceding FY. Thus, while this COP 20 report covers GEF project information in FY 2014, the AMR covers that in FY 2013. The AMR includes performance ratings by focal area, agency, and region, based on agency PIRs. During FY 2014, Parts I and II of the AMR 2013 were submitted to the GEF Council.

175. The AMR 2013 Part I[25] includes performance ratings of GEF's projects that have started implementation on or before June 30, 2013 and were under implementation for at least a part of FY 2013. For CCM, 207 projects were

[25] GEF Council document GEF/C.45/05 (October 9, 2013) http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.45.05%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Review%20FY%2013%20-%20Part%20I%20October%209%202013%20Final.pdf

rated on their performance towards meeting the project overall global environment/development objective and implementation progress. Eighty-six percent of the projects were rated 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher on the likelihood of achieving project development objectives. For progress towards implementation, 78 percent were ranked 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher. Both ratings met the target set by the GEF Council of at least 75 percent 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher ratings.[26]

176. The AMR 2013 Part II[27] includes the review and analysis results for GEF projects that reached the mid-term stage and terminal evaluation stage. In the CCM focal area, 34 projects reached the mid-term stage and 14 projects reached the terminal evaluation stage, totaling 48 projects reviewed. For these projects, 24 MTRs (71 percent) and 12 TERs (86 percent) were submitted. In addition, the World Bank submitted 10 PIRs in lieu of the MTRs.[28] The analysis, therefore, is mainly based on 24 MTRs, 12 TERs, and 10 PIRs.[29] GEF-4 projects accounted for 52 percent of the portfolio, followed by GEF-3 projects with a 40 percent share and GEF-2 projects accounted for 8 percent of the portfolio. In terms of GEF strategic objectives, most projects addressed energy efficiency, followed by renewable energy. The AMR did not contain any LULUCF and NC projects.

177. Table 19 describes the distribution of the CCM portfolio by GEF strategic objectives across the GEF phases.

Table 19:
Number of projects by strategic objective and phase

Strategic Objectives	*GEF-2*	*GEF-3*	*GEF-4*	*Total (Share)*
Energy Efficiency	1	7	15	23 (48%)
Renewable Energy	1	8	5	14 (29%)
Transport		2	4	6 (13%)
Rural Electrification	2	2		4 (8/%)
Technology Transfer			1	1 (2%)
Total	**4 (8%)**	**19 (40%)**	**25 (52%)**	**48 (100%)**

a. Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions

178. Of the 48 projects reviewed, 40 projects (83 percent) provided evidence of GHG emission reductions, 13 of which reached the terminal evaluation stage and 27 of which reached the mid-term stage. The 13 terminal evaluation projects estimated reductions of approximately 72.27 Mt of CO_2 eq, including 15.25 Mt of direct emission reductions and 54.25 Mt of indirect emission reductions from 10 projects that are listed in Table 20. Three terminal evaluation projects reported direct emission reductions of 0.77 Mt of CO_2 eq and one project reported two Mt of CO_2 eq indirect emission reductions, but they did not have emission targets at the GEF CEO endorsement stage. Thus, Table 20 shows the emission reduction amounts of the three projects.

179. For the 27 projects that reached the mid-term stage, 16 reported a total of 145.5 Mt of CO_2 eq emission reductions, including direct emission reductions of 12.5 Mt from 16 projects and indirect emission reductions of 133 Mt from eight projects (Table 21). These 27 projects targeted GHG emission reductions of 209.2 Mt of CO_2 eq at the GEF CEO endorsement stage. It should be indicated that many projects had GHG emission reduction targets at the GEF CEO endorsement stage and will likely achieve their targets at the terminal evaluation stage. However, they did not report GHG emission reduction figures at the mid-term stage, because project equipment and machineries for GHG emission reductions have not been installed yet.

[26] The GEF ratings use a 6-point scale: Highly Satisfactory, Satisfactory, Moderately Satisfactory, Moderately Unsatisfactory, Unsatisfactory, and Highly Unsatisfactory.

[27] GEF Council document GEF/C.46/04 (May 1, 2014) http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.46.04%20Annual%20Monitoring%20Review%20(AMR)%20FY13%20-%20Part%20II_May%201%202014.pdf

[28] The World Bank does not provide any MTRs in the AMR exercise.

[29] The UNDP submitted two TERs in Spanish – for GEF project IDs 2826 and 3479 – which were not included in the review.

Table 20:
Climate change mitigation impacts at project termination

	GEF-2	*GEF-3*	*GEF-4*	*Total*
Number of projects with emission reduction targets at the GEF CEO endorsement	2	5	3	10
Emission reduction targets at GEF CEO endorsement (Mt ofCO2 eq)	0.25	16.97	1.71	18.93
Reported direct emission reductions at the terminal evaluation stage (Mt of CO2 eq)	1.69	12.13	1.43	15.25
Reported indirect emission reductions at the terminal evaluation stage (Mt of CO2 eq)		18.43	35.82	54.25
Reported direct and indirect total (Mt of CO2 eq)	1.69	30.56	37.25	69.50

Table 21:
Climate change mitigation impacts at mid-term

	GEF-2	*GEF-3*	*GEF-4*	*Total*
Number of projects with emission reduction targets at the GEF CEO endorsement	0	8	19	27
Emission reduction targets at the GEF CEO endorsement (Mt of CO2 eq)		167.3	103.9	209.2
Number of projects reporting direct emission reductions at the mid-term stage	1	7	8	16
Reported direct emission reductions at the mid-term stage (Mt of CO2 eq)	0.8	9.1	2.6	12.5
Number of projects reporting indirect emission reductions at the mid-term stage	1	5	2	8
Reported indirect emission reductions at the mid-term stage (Mt of CO2 eq)	0.2	59.9	72.9	133
Reported direct and indirect total at the mid-term stage (Mt of CO2 eq)	1.0	69.1	75.5	145.5

b. Energy Savings and Renewable Energy Generated

180. The energy efficiency project cohort reported progress on energy conservation, both at the mid-term and terminal evaluation stages, although only 12 out of 23 energy efficiency projects provided energy saving figures. The biggest energy conservation was achieved in building energy efficiency. Eight projects were in this area, and six of them reported to conserve 59,610 GJ of energy. In industrial energy efficiency, four projects reported energy conservation of 12,954 GJ. In particular, the 'Technological Upgrade for Sustainable Development of Steel Re-rolling Sector in India' project reached a lifetime energy conservation of 7,775 GJ, or approximately 185 tonnes of oil equivalent. Energy conservation in transportation also showed promising results at the mid-term stage. Two transport projects at the mid-term stage reported 5,274 GJ of energy conservation, with the potential of reaching higher energy conservation by completion. If the indirect energy conserved by switching to biking or walking were to be considered, the cumulative energy conservation would likely be larger. Table 22 describes energy conservation from the three types of investment projects.

181. In terms of renewable energy, four projects at the terminal evaluation stage reported energy generation at 5,694,888 MWh in total, surpassing their GEF CEO endorsement targets of 4,014,760 MWh (Table 23). The largest source of renewable energy generated was solar, followed by wind, and small hydro power plants. Additionally, three projects at the mid-term stage also reported renewable energy generation of 348,140 MWh. In general, equipment installation for renewable energy projects tends to be incomplete at mid-term. Therefore, their generation capacity may be limited at the mid-term stage. Overall, the renewable energy generation from the seven reported projects reached 6,043,028 MWh.

Table 22:
Contributions to energy conservation

	Building	*Industry*	*Transport*	*Total*
Number of projects reporting energy conservation at the terminal evaluation stage	2	1		3
Energy saved at the terminal evaluation stage (GJ)	71	7,775		7,846
Number of projects reporting energy saving at the mid-term stage	6	3	2	11
Energy saved at the mid-term stage (GJ)	59,539	5,178	5,274	69,991
Total energy saved (GJ)	**59,610**	**12,954**	**5,274**	**77,838**

Table 23:
Contributions to renewable energy generation

	Wind	*Hydro*	*Solar*	*Biomass*	*Total*
Number of projects reporting renewable energy generation at the terminal evaluation stage	1	2	1		4
Renewable energy generated at the terminal evaluation stage (MWh)	1,392,100	932,788	3,370,000		5,694,888
Number of projects reporting renewable energy generation at the mid-term review stage		1	1	1	3
Renewable energy generated at the mid-term review stage (MWh)		57,000	285,140	6,000	348,140
Total RE generated (MWh)	1,392,100	989,788	3,655,140	6,000	6,043,028

c. Climate Change Adaptation

182. For CCA, the AMR 2013, Part II analyzed 15 projects under the SPA in FY 2013 (see the list in Annex 10). Of 15 projects, two were completed and one reached mid-term in FY 2013. The two completed projects have experienced partial progress towards achieving CCA objectives, receiving 'Satisfactory' ratings. Table 24 shows the regional distribution of SPA projects. The total committed costs to these 15 projects reached $106.4 million. Fourteen of the 15 rated projects (93.3 percent) received a development objective rating of 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher.

Table 24:
Regional distribution of GEF adaptation projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

Region	*Number of Projects*	*SCCF-A Financing ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*
Africa	3	22.1	128.6
Asia	5	32.8	285.9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	2	3	2.9
Global and Regional	5	48.5	139.8
Grand Total	**15**	**106.4**	**557.2**

183. SPA projects have demonstrated CCA measures aimed at enhancing the resilience of agricultural production systems, coastal zones, transboundary water resources, as well as marine and mountain ecosystems. They have also contributed to strengthening institutional and technical capacities at various levels to collect, analyze, communicate and apply climate and hazard information for climate-resilient planning and decision-making.

184. The FY 2013 AMR for the LDCF and the SCCF provides performance ratings for 39 active projects under the

LDCF and 20 active projects under the SCCF (Table 25). Thirty-six of the projects under the LDCF were rated 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher in terms of their implementation progress, representing 92 percent of all projects starting implementation on or before June 30, 2013. All 39 projects under the LDCF were rated 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher in terms of their progress towards achieving adaptation objectives. Under the SCCF, 18 active projects, or 90 percent, were rated as 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher in terms of their implementation progress. Nineteen active SCCF projects, or 95 percent, received 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher rating in terms of progress towards achieving adaptation objectives.[30]

Table 25:
LDCF/SCCF projects under implementation in FY 2013

	Number of rated projects	*Total funding commitment towards active projects a ($ millions)*	*Percentage of rated projects that have received a Development Objective rating of moderately satisfactory or higher (percent)*	*Value of active projects that have received a Development Objective rating of moderately satisfactory or higher ($ millions)*
LDCF	39	134.98	100	134.98
SCCF	20	94.29	95	91.20

[a] Funding commitment is the sum of the total grants, PPGs and agency fees.

185. Results from PIRs show that the 59 LDCF and SCCF projects are integrating CCA measures in both policy and tangible physical development activities.

LDCF

186. As at June 30, 2013, the 39 projects contained in the active portfolio already reached 238,631 direct beneficiaries and trained 28,672 people in various aspects of CCA (see Table 26). Through these 39 projects, 125,521 ha of land had also been brought under more climate-resilient management. Moreover, 16 national policies, plans or frameworks in six LDCs have been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 13 projects have enhanced climate information services in 12 LDCs.

Table 26:
Cumulative, portfolio-level results under the LDCF as at June 30, 2013

Indicator	*Value*	*Number of projects in sample*[31]
Number of direct beneficiaries	238,631	19
Number of persons trained	28,672	30
Number of national and sub-national agencies/ institutions strengthened	61	7
Number of national policies/plans/frameworks strengthened/ developed	16	6
Number of sub-national plans/frameworks strengthened/developed	65	4
Number of hectares under more climate-resilient management[32]	125,521	16
Number of projects/programs establishing/strengthening early-warning systems	4	
Number of projects/programs establishing/strengthening climate information services	13	

SCCF

187. As at June 30, 2013, the 24 projects considered already reached more than 1 million direct beneficiaries and trained 1,444 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 24 projects, 212,802 hectares of land have also been brought under more climate-resilient management. Moreover, 23 national policies, plans or

[30] LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/05 (May 2014).

[31] Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of 39 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio. The sample size is determined by: (i) the specific indicators used in the individual projects for which reports were received; and (ii) the progress made under those projects.

[32] Given the important share of projects that target agriculture and food systems as a priority sector, this figure includes, to a large degree, production systems, but it also encompasses other vulnerable land, such as catchments and coastal zones.

frameworks in 18 countries have been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while six projects had enhanced climate information services in 14 countries (see Table 27).

Table 27:
Cumulative, portfolio-level results under the SCCF as at June 30, 2013

Indicator	*Value*	*Number of projects in sample*[33]
Number of direct beneficiaries	1,013,417	8
Number of people trained	1,444	8
Number of national and sub-national agencies/institutions strengthened	172	4
Number of national policies/plans/frameworks strengthened/developed	23	4
Number of sub-national plans/frameworks strengthened/ developed	6	2
Number of hectares under more climate-resilient management[34]	212,802	3
Number of early-warning systems established/ strengthened	8	2
Number of climate information systems established/ strengthened	14	6

7. Climate Change Impact Evaluation

188. In the CCM focal area, the GEF seeks to support efforts to change markets to reduce GHG emissions of developing countries and CEIT. The GEF Independent Evaluation Office completed the 'Climate Change Mitigation Impact Evaluation: GEF Support to Market Change in China, India, Mexico and Russian Federation' in October 2013.[35] The evaluation measures the impact of 18 completed and evaluated GEF CCM projects in these four large emerging markets, and identifies the GEF contributions to GHG emission reductions, the progress made in changing markets and the factors affecting these processes. The findings of this evaluation provide a basis to further assess the impacts of GEF support to CCM at a global scale. The Office is ready to provide any additional information to the COP, as needed.

189. The evaluation concluded the following:

(a) Sixteen of the 18 projects assessed have resulted in significant direct GHG emission reductions of around six Mt of CO_2 eq per year. Indirect GHG emission reductions, achieved through causal links from the projects to other activities, are estimated to be 10 times higher than the direct emission reductions, but this could not be verified.
(b) Projects demonstrating high progress towards impact are those that have adopted comprehensive approaches to address market barriers and specifically targeted supportive policy frameworks.
(c) Expert and stakeholder opinions on counterfactuals indicate that GEF support initiated processes towards impact in eight projects, and that in seven projects, GEF support accelerated existing processes, whereas in two projects, GEF support ensured that existing processes were improved to reach international standards.
(d) The methodology to measure GHG emissions and to calculate emission reductions at project completion is not robust and contains uncertainties.

190. The evaluation recommended that: (i) the current focus on interventions that tackle barriers to broader adoption in a comprehensive way should be continued and, where necessary, further strengthened in GEF-6; and (ii) the measurement of GHG emission reductions, both direct and indirect, needs to be further improved. The STAP should be requested to formulate a targeted research project to ensure that, over time, assessments of direct and

[33] Any given indicator for actual, portfolio-level results is only applicable to a limited sample of 24 projects considered here. The sample size is determined by: (i) the specific indicators used in the individual projects for which reports were received; and (ii) the progress made under those projects.
[34] Given the important share of projects that target agriculture and food systems as a priority sector, this figure includes to a large degree production systems, but it also encompasses other vulnerable land, such as catchments and coastal zones.
[35] Available at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/Impact%20Evaluation%3A%20GEF%20Support%20to%20Climate%20Change%20Mitigation

indirect GHG emission reductions can be verified.

191. On CCA, the Independent Evaluation Office, as part of OPS5, undertook an update[36] of the Joint LDCF evaluation undertaken with DANIDA[37]in 2009. Quality-at-entry reviews of the 138 projects approved to implement NAPAs were performed to assess the extent to which they respond to key topics identified by NAPAs. NAPAs were assessed to determine key adaptation priorities as well as ranking of priorities. The primary adaptation priority/sector of each LDCF project was determined based on information from project documents as well as LDCF primary sector listings. The assessment of the degree of alignment to NAPA priorities was based on the degree to which the project responded to the highest-ranked priorities; the highest degree of alignment being that of addressing the highest-ranked priority identified in the NAPA. The evaluation also reviewed the overall relevance of the projects at the design stage within the broader context of the NAPAs and LDCF criteria and priorities. This included the alignment with other national priorities, as well as the degree of partnerships with key stakeholders, risk assessments (presence of risk assessment and mitigation strategy), and degree of gender-based inclusion in adaptation activities at project design.

192. The LDCF evaluation concluded the following:

(a) A large majority of the projects is aligned with their NAPA. Fifty-eight percent of projects in the portfolio show very high alignment with the NAPA, i.e., they address the highest priority identified in the relevant NAPA.

(b) Agriculture is the key adaptation issue in NAPAs. Agriculture emerged as the key priority in the NAPAs submitted to the UNFCCC. Agriculture is listed as a key adaptation need in 96 percent of the NAPAs analyzed, followed by water resource management in 87 percent and natural resources management in 78 percent, respectively.

(c) All projects are found to be consistent with LDCF strategies, eligibility criteria, and priorities. The NAPA implementation projects are also well aligned with other national development priorities, such as NAPs, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), NCs to the UNFCCC, TNAs, National Implementation Plans (NIPs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and national planning frameworks.

(d) NAPA projects are mainstreaming gender into adaptation initiatives. Overall, a high percentage of projects (82 percent) have a gender strategy. NAPA implementation projects and are now increasingly using gender-disaggregated indicators to measure progress, following the introduction of a RBM tracking tool that mandated the use of gender-disaggregated indicators to measure progress on mainstreaming gender into adaptation measures by the LDCF in 2010.

(e) A large majority of NAPA implementation projects had wide stakeholder involvement and are assessing risks. Ninety-six percent of NAPA implementation projects included stakeholder involvement at project design, particularly with CBOs (80 percent of the projects were planning at design to work with CBOs). Projects are assessing risks and 95 percent of the projects included a mitigation strategy.

[36] Available at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.16.ME_.02,%20Annual%20Evaluation%20Report%20for%20the%20LDCF-SCCF,%205-5-2014_0.pdf

[37] Danish International Development Agency.

Part III: GEF's Initiatives

193. In addition to the activities explained above, other initiatives are currently underway to support GEF's work to deliver GEBs and adaptation benefits in the fields of climate change, chemicals and waste, as well as natural resource management, including the innovative GEF-6 IAPs. The following sections discuss additional initiatives that were underway during the reporting period.

1. GEF-6 Replenishment

194. Resources for the GEFTF are replenished every four years when countries that wish to contribute to the Fund pledge resources through a process called 'GEF Replenishment'.

195. During the negotiating sessions that constitute the replenishment process, participants discuss and come to agreement on a set of GEF policy reforms to be undertaken, a document to guide programming of resources (the programming document), and a level of resources that the GEF will aim to provide to recipient countries during the replenishment period. As part of the replenishment process, replenishment participants review the OPS of the GEF, which is an evaluation of the GEF undertaken by the independent GEF Evaluation Office. All GEF replenishments have been informed by performance studies.

196. Negotiations for the sixth replenishment period of the GEF (GEF-6) started with the first meeting in Paris, France, on April 3-4, 2013. The second replenishment meeting for GEF-6 took place on September 10-12, 2013, in New Delhi, India. It was followed by a third meeting on December 10-12, 2013 in Paris and a fourth meeting on April 16-17, 2014 in Geneva, Switzerland. The GEF donor countries, which included 7 developing country donors, pledged a total of $4.43 billion towards programming in GEF-6. The Fifth Assembly of the GEF took place in Mexico on May 25-30, 2014.

197. One of the key initiatives in GEF-6 replenishment is IAPs. Through these, the GEF seeks to address the drivers of environmental degradation more holistically, through programs focusing on complex, cross-cutting areas. The three IAPs are in the areas of: sustainable cities - harnessing local action for global commons, sustainability and resilience for food security in sub-Saharan Africa, and taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains.

a. Fifth Overall Performance Study

198. The First Report of the Fifth Overall Performance Study (OPS5) was discussed at the first replenishment meeting. The main purpose of that report was to assess the extent to which the GEF has been achieving its objectives and to identify potential improvements. The second and final report of OPS5 was presented at the third replenishment meeting. OPS5 informed GEF-6 and became a working document of the Fifth Assembly of the GEF.

199. Replenishments of the GEF are informed by periodic assessment of, and reflection on, GEF achievements and results through independent OPSs. Guided by the request of the November 2011 GEF Council, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office[38] conducted the OPS5. The main purpose of OPS5 was to assess the extent to which the GEF is achieving its objectives, as laid down in the GEF Instrument and reviewed by the GEF Assembly, as developed and adopted by the GEF Council in operations, policies and programs for GEF-financed activities, and to identify potential improvements. OPS5 informed GEF-6 and reporting consisted of a first report provided to the first replenishment meeting, a progress report to the second meeting and a final report to the third meeting. The final report was a working document of the Fifth Assembly of the GEF.

200. The evaluation approach of OPS5 is theory-based, follows a mixed-methods approach, and is focused on using the appropriate methods and tools for the key questions identified. Much of the work for OPS5 was based on the generic theory of change developed for the GEF. The first report was based on a meta-evaluation of the evaluation reports, studies, and reviews of the Independent Evaluation Office since OPS4. The work for the final report was carried out through sub-studies undertaken with appropriate and relevant mixed methods. The performance team in the Office provided support to all sub-studies by ensuring they used the same cohorts of completed and CEO-endorsed projects, as well as other portfolio data. The thematic team provided deeper analysis of focal area strategies, and the country portfolio team made country-level evidence available, where

[38] In November 2013, the Council approved the change of the name of the GEF Evaluation Office to the GEF Independent Evaluation Office. The Office thus confirms the structural and functional independence in a visible way and follows a practice that many evaluation units in the MDBs and some in the United Nations have followed.

relevant. The impact team developed specific tools and methods, such as the generic theory of change. It also introduced new methods, such as qualitative comparative analysis and social network analysis software.

201. The OPS5 approach document was developed in coordination with GEF stakeholders and can be downloaded from the OPS5 website (http://www.thegef.org/gef/OPS5). The final report was based on the evaluative findings of 21 technical documents published on the OPS5 website, as well as analytical work on specific topics. OPS5 thus built on 33 evaluations and studies undertaken by the Office since OPS4, and 21 OPS5 sub-studies, as well as reviews of terminal evaluations of 491 completed projects. The full GEF portfolio of 3,566 projects from the pilot phase until September 30, 2013, was included in the analysis, with specific attention directed at the 969 projects approved since OPS4. OPS5 incorporated country-level evidence from 54 countries, and evidence from visits to 118 FSPs and MSPs, as well as to 92 projects of the GEF SGP.

202. OPS5 reached three main conclusions and made three recommendations. OPS5 concluded that global environmental trends continue to decline. The replenishment may show no increase in purchasing power, while the GEF has accepted more obligations. Meeting increased obligations with the same replenishment amount will spread funds thinner and reduce the speed with which impact is achieved. OPS5 recommended that resource mobilization and strategic choices in the GEF need to reflect the urgency of global environmental problems. The report contained specific recommendations on how resource mobilization can be strengthened and funds be made more quickly available for action on the ground.

203. The second conclusion was that the business model of the GEF is no longer appropriate and leads to growing inefficiencies. The success of the GEF in initiating and supporting progress toward impact should not be underestimated, but it was often achieved after overcoming severe administrative barriers on the way. This led to the recommendation that the business model of the GEF needs major overhaul in the GEF-6 period. OPS5 had specific recommendations on reorienting the GEF decision points, reducing the RBM burden and co-financing requirements, and lowering costs.

204. Thirdly, OPS5 concluded that the intervention logic of the GEF is catalytic and successful in achieving impact over time. The problems of the GEF business model should not overshadow the considerable achievements of the GEF's intervention logic, or theory of change. Although the GEF could be characterized as a slow-delivery mechanism that burdens its projects with often unnecessary requirements, the resulting projects continue to deliver excellent outcomes above international benchmarks (more than 80 percent having outcomes that are rated as 'Moderately Satisfactory' or higher) and show solid evidence of progress towards impact, even though this could be accelerated. The third recommendation of OPS5 was that, in order to maximize results, the intervention model of the GEF needs to be applied where it is most needed and supported by a better business model. The report contained specific recommendations that point in the direction of promoting better strategic choices and faster action toward longer-term impact.

2. GEF2020 Strategy

205. At its May 2014 meeting, the GEF Council welcomed the GEF's Long-term Strategy (GEF2020). The Strategy was prepared on the basis of inputs from all corners of the GEF partnership; written comments were received from a large number of Council members, STAP, the CSO network, agencies, and others. The Council requested the GEF Secretariat to arrange for discussions of the Strategy on an annual basis.

206. GEF2020 notes that environmental trends are deteriorating across a number of domains, including climate change, as atmospheric GHG concentrations continue to rise, and with it, the risks of adverse impacts from climate change are increasing. It refers to findings of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) that, without additional efforts to reduce GHG emissions beyond those in place today, emissions growth is expected to continue, driven by growth in global population and economic activities, and that projected increase in atmospheric GHG concentration will cause global mean surface temperature to rise by 3.7 to 4.8 °C by 2100, relative to the pre-industrial level. GEF2020 emphasizes that action over coming years is critical to turn these trends around.

207. The GEF occupies a unique space in the global financing architecture by delivering GEBs across multiple domains. The GEF helps to ensure the sustainable use of ecosystems and resources, upon which all life depends. As reflected in the GEF Instrument, the premise is that the environment is essential for sustainable development. The GEF2020 vision for the GEF is to be a champion of the global environment, building on its role as financial mechanism of several MEAs, supporting transformational change and achieving GEBs at scale. To achieve this vision, the GEF will: (i) address drivers of environmental degradation. The GEF will proactively seek out

interventions that focus on the underlying drivers of global environmental degradation, and support coalitions that bring together partnerships of committed stakeholders around solutions to complex environmental challenges; (ii) support innovative and scalable activities. The GEF will support innovative ways of doing business that are complementary to other institution's activities and focus on activities that are scalable across multiple countries, regions and sectors through policy, market or behavioral transformations; and (iii) deliver the highest impacts cost-effectively. The GEF will keep a clear focus on maximizing the GEBs it generates from its funding by pursuing cost-effective solutions to major environmental challenges through its partner agencies.

208. GEF2020 observes that the landscape of climate finance is rapidly evolving and that the financial needs to transform markets towards low-carbon development remain significant. This underscores the importance for the GEF to ensure maximum complementarity of its operations with other players and instruments in the climate finance space. GEF2020 notes that GEF's climate portfolio has helped lay the foundation for catalyzing substantial funding from the private sector, national governments and partner agencies that otherwise might not have occurred. Leveraging capital sources towards green investments will require that the GEF's limited resources are used catalytically to provide other investors with the right signals and incentives to achieve global environmental results effectively and efficiently. GEF2020 also emphasizes the importance of strong adaptation efforts. The GEF will remain at the forefront of international effort to strengthen countries' resilience to climate change. Principally through the LDCF and the SCCF, the GEF's Adaptation Program has already supported a pioneering, global portfolio of adaptation projects in 124 countries worth more than $1.18 billion. The GEF will continue to focus its adaptation funding on reducing the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change; strengthening institutional and technical capacities for effective CCA; and integrating CCA in relevant policies, plans and associated processes. Through its support for NAPs, the GEF will support countries to incorporate adaptation measures into broader development efforts, to identify their medium-to-long term adaptation needs, based on enhanced scientific and technical knowledge, and to strengthen coordination at the country level.

3. Synergies across GEF Focal Areas and Trust Funds

209. The GEF is the financial mechanism for the CBD, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), in addition to serving as an operating entity of the financial mechanism to the UNFCCC. It is a financial mechanism for the UNCCD and Minamata Convention on Mercury. The biodiversity, chemical, climate change, and land degradation issues that these conventions strive to address are interconnected. As an entity set up to finance these conventions, and its institutional understanding of the environmental issues and linkages among them, the GEF is well-positioned to leverage the synergies across its focal areas and funds.

210. To date, a number of projects and programs seeking to achieve multiple GEBs, or a combination of GEBs and adaptation benefits, have been supported by combining resources from several GEF focal areas and sources of funding. These projects aim to achieve objectives of the focal areas that they draw funds from, while responding to complex local, national or regional issues that relate to a number of conventions. During the reporting period, the GEF has supported 18 projects that addressed climate change in combination with other focal areas.

211. The potential role of forests in CCM and CCA, coupled with the growing understanding of the wide range of products, services and benefits deriving from forests at the local, national and global levels, has been explored further. For instance, in Haiti, the project 'Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Côte Sud' is a MFA and MTF project to promote increased resilience to climate change and decreased disaster risk through an ecosystem management approach targeting protected areas and fragile ecosystems in the Southwestern Peninsula of Haiti.

212. During the reporting period, one project approved under the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) focal area will indirectly accrue GEBs for CCM. The project seeks to destroy banks of ODS which will prevent the emission of 9 Mt CO_2 eq over the life of the project.

213. The GEF-6 Strategy proposes a series of IAPs that will address significant but discrete challenges facing the global environmental commons. As described in paragraph 197, the IAP initiatives will address drivers of global environmental degradation in an integrated manner. These programs will make use of the rationale that has been rapidly expanding in the programming of resources throughout GEF-5, particularly to promote the sustained flow of multiple GEBs, while ensuring that progress in a particular dimension of the global commons is aligned and coordinated with other GEF objectives.

214. GEF-6 will offer continued and enhanced support to integrated programming that generates both mitigation and adaptation benefits, in addition to potentially contributing to other GEF focal areas' strategic objectives. Further

support will be extended to programming in forest ecosystem management to achieve multiple GEBs, including those relating to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, CCM and CCA, and combating land degradation.

215. In GEF-6, there are a number of opportunities to develop programs that address both CCM and chemicals. In building/lighting efficiency projects, for example, projects that seek to improve the efficiency of existing buildings/facilities will also be able to address the safe handling of mercury containing fluorescent light bulbs that would be replaced by more efficient lighting, and additionally, for new buildings, the use of building materials that do not contain POPs and mercury can be incorporated into the project design.

216. The work on mercury in the GEF will seek to reduce the emissions of mercury in a number of sectors, including the industrial sector which includes coal-fired power plants. This will provide an opportunity, when addressing mercury emissions in this sector, to also improve the efficiency of the facilities. Increasingly, there are projects that address the environmental performance of industrial sites through reducing emissions of POPs, improving the energy efficiency and water management. These types of projects will be encouraged in GEF-6.

217. Supporting food security under CCA will continue to feature prominently under the LDCF and SCCF during GEF-6. Agriculture and food security present several opportunities for synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas, including land degradation, biodiversity, CCM, international waters and POPs. In addition, during GEF-6, opportunities to further capture the synergies between CCA and the GEF's international waters focal area will be explored.

4. Private Sector Engagement

218. The GEF has engaged with the private sector since its inception, based on the underlying idea that, in order to have long-term and substantive impact on the global environment, private enterprises – the dominant driver of economic activity – need to be encouraged to pursue commercially viable activities that also generate GEBs. For GEF-5, the Parties to the replenishment agreed to a private sector set-aside of $80 million.

219. The GEF-5 Revised Strategy for Enhancing Engagement with the Private Sector for using the set-aside was approved at the November 2011 Council meeting. The Strategy emphasizes partnerships with the MDBs to focus on the expanded use of non-grant instruments, such as loans and equity investments, and also includes components to support technology transfer and innovation among SMEs.

220. Under the approved Strategy, the GEF has worked with MDBs to develop PPP programs that will make investments in private sector partners for activities that will generate GEBs. In prior periods, the GEF Council approved four regional PPP programs accessing the GEF-5 private sector set-aside. In the reporting period, the GEF Council has approved an additional PPP program: the IDB Climate Smart Agriculture Fund for the Americas. A summary of the program can be found in Annex 4.

221. The GEF-5 portfolio of PPPs includes concessional loans, equity investments, and structured financing. In each case, the value of the GEF contribution is to catalyze or 'crowd-in' additional private sector investment that otherwise would not invest in CCM.

222. Lessons learned and experiences from the GEF-4 and GEF-5 private sector activities were included in the GEF-6 Strategy development, resulting in the inclusion of private sector engagement as one of the top priorities.

Annex 1: GEF-6 STAR Allocations

Table A1.1 below provides the indicative STAR allocations for all countries that receive an individual allocation in GEF-6.[39]

Table A1.1:
GEF-6 STAR Country Allocations
($ millions)

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*
Afghanistan	3.00	3.91	4.39	11.30	no
Albania	2.00	1.50	0.63	4.13	yes
Algeria	6.51	4.09	1.90	12.50	no
Angola	4.04	6.60	3.04	13.69	no
Antigua and Barbuda	2.00	1.50	0.81	4.31	yes
Argentina	14.62	14.76	4.77	34.15	no
Armenia	2.00	1.50	4.40	7.90	no
Azerbaijan	4.84	1.50	3.22	9.56	no
Bahamas	2.00	4.18	1.36	7.54	no
Bangladesh	7.29	2.00	1.05	10.35	no
Barbados	2.00	1.50	0.64	4.14	yes
Belarus	8.55	1.50	0.50	10.55	no
Belize	2.00	2.86	0.88	5.74	yes
Benin	3.00	2.00	5.08	10.08	no
Bhutan	3.00	2.02	1.12	6.14	yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4.97	12.27	3.14	20.38	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.00	1.50	0.73	4.23	yes
Botswana	2.21	2.02	4.68	8.91	no
Brazil	46.74	70.07	7.06	123.87	no
Burkina Faso	3.15	2.00	6.19	11.33	no
Burundi	3.00	2.00	1.28	6.28	yes
Cambodia	3.00	4.29	1.31	8.59	no
Cameroon	2.69	12.08	1.87	16.64	no
Cape Verde	2.00	3.41	1.25	6.66	yes
Central African Republic	3.00	2.28	2.27	7.55	no
Chad	3.00	2.38	3.21	8.59	no
Chile	6.42	18.06	1.85	26.32	no
China	126.00	58.55	9.95	194.50	no
Colombia	10.38	39.33	2.42	52.12	no
Comoros	3.00	2.62	1.00	6.62	yes
Congo	2.10	3.94	1.18	7.22	no
Cook Islands	2.00	2.17	0.50	4.67	yes

[39] The figures presented here are rounded to two decimal places. In the GEF Project Management Information System (PMIS), these figures are presented as their actual indicative amounts.

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*
Costa Rica	2.64	11.60	0.67	14.91	no
Côte d'Ivoire	2.00	4.19	3.54	9.73	no
Cuba	3.11	11.92	1.10	16.12	no
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9.58	16.38	1.00	26.96	no
Djibouti	3.00	2.00	2.83	7.83	no
Dominica	2.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	yes
Dominican Republic	2.31	6.54	0.80	9.65	no
Ecuador	3.19	25.90	3.38	32.48	no
Egypt	10.07	4.45	1.43	15.96	no
El Salvador	2.00	1.51	0.56	4.07	yes
Equatorial Guinea	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Eritrea	3.00	2.00	3.60	8.60	no
Ethiopia	7.41	10.56	5.27	23.23	no
Fiji	2.00	4.94	0.65	7.59	no
Gabon	2.00	3.81	0.97	6.78	yes
Gambia	3.00	2.00	5.18	10.18	no
Georgia	2.00	1.50	2.14	5.64	yes
Ghana	2.41	3.19	4.32	9.92	no
Grenada	2.00	1.50	0.98	4.48	yes
Guatemala	2.00	7.01	0.77	9.78	no
Guinea	3.00	3.10	1.85	7.95	no
Guinea-Bissau	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Guyana	2.00	3.06	1.03	6.09	yes
Haiti	3.00	4.97	1.00	8.97	no
Honduras	2.00	8.13	0.82	10.95	no
India	87.88	36.87	5.83	130.58	no
Indonesia	21.91	57.84	4.16	83.92	no
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9.76	4.79	2.66	17.21	no
Iraq	2.50	1.50	3.55	7.55	no
Jamaica	2.00	4.79	1.99	8.78	no
Jordan	2.00	1.50	3.70	7.20	no
Kazakhstan	11.81	5.04	5.13	21.99	no
Kenya	4.04	10.28	4.63	18.95	no
Kiribati	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Kyrgyzstan	2.00	1.56	3.04	6.60	yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3.07	6.87	1.63	11.58	no
Lebanon	2.00	1.50	2.76	6.26	yes
Lesotho	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Liberia	3.00	3.43	1.00	7.43	no
Libya	2.00	1.50	0.91	4.41	yes
Madagascar	3.03	24.54	2.57	30.14	no
Malawi	3.00	5.32	1.44	9.76	no
Malaysia	11.04	14.92	1.31	27.27	no

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*
Maldives	3.00	2.66	1.00	6.66	yes
Mali	3.00	2.10	4.06	9.16	no
Marshall Islands	2.00	2.08	0.50	4.58	yes
Mauritania	3.00	2.00	2.55	7.55	no
Mauritius	5.11	5.41	0.91	11.42	no
Mexico	27.78	54.92	5.40	88.09	no
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2.00	3.82	0.93	6.75	yes
Mongolia	3.02	5.09	3.65	11.76	no
Montenegro	2.00	1.50	0.75	4.25	yes
Morocco	4.85	4.90	4.77	14.53	no
Mozambique	3.43	9.13	3.59	16.16	no
Myanmar	16.95	10.98	2.34	30.26	no
Namibia	2.00	6.59	5.65	14.24	no
Nauru	2.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	yes
Nepal	3.60	3.34	1.96	8.90	no
Nicaragua	2.00	4.47	0.85	7.32	no
Niger	3.00	2.00	4.60	9.60	no
Nigeria	13.02	6.80	3.53	23.35	no
Niue	2.00	1.50	1.30	4.80	yes
Pakistan	8.60	5.05	4.05	17.70	no
Palau	2.00	1.92	0.50	4.42	yes
Panama	2.00	11.70	0.50	14.20	no
Papua New Guinea	2.00	14.66	1.22	17.88	no
Paraguay	2.44	3.21	2.89	8.54	no
Peru	7.12	29.72	3.14	39.98	no
Philippines	7.47	30.55	1.36	39.38	no
Republic of Moldova	2.00	1.50	5.49	8.99	no
Russian Federation	60.57	25.43	8.19	94.19	no
Rwanda	3.00	2.00	1.24	6.24	yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.00	1.50	0.81	4.31	yes
Saint Lucia	2.00	1.98	1.02	5.00	yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.00	1.58	0.68	4.26	yes
Samoa	3.00	2.67	1.15	6.82	yes
Säo Tomé and Principe	3.00	3.78	3.55	10.33	no
Senegal	3.00	2.09	5.42	10.51	no
Serbia	3.46	1.50	0.77	5.73	yes
Seychelles	2.00	4.94	0.66	7.59	no
Sierra Leone	3.00	2.11	1.00	6.11	yes
Solomon Islands	3.00	4.52	1.00	8.52	no
South Africa	17.98	22.79	5.18	45.95	no
South Sudan	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Sri Lanka	2.00	7.12	1.92	11.04	no
Sudan	5.73	4.17	2.93	12.83	no

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*
Suriname	2.00	3.04	0.58	5.62	yes
Swaziland	2.00	1.50	2.91	6.41	yes
Syrian Arab Republic	2.34	1.50	2.94	6.78	yes
Tajikistan	2.00	1.50	2.78	6.28	yes
Thailand	14.89	10.26	2.69	27.83	no
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.00	1.50	2.61	6.11	yes
Timor-Leste	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Togo	3.00	2.00	2.21	7.21	no
Tonga	2.00	1.70	0.89	4.59	yes
Trinidad and Tobago	2.29	2.78	1.14	6.22	yes
Tunisia	2.67	1.50	5.04	9.21	no
Turkey	15.72	7.14	4.00	26.87	no
Turkmenistan	4.99	1.81	3.29	10.09	no
Tuvalu	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Uganda	3.77	4.01	2.22	10.00	no
Ukraine	14.74	1.50	3.07	19.32	no
United Republic of Tanzania	7.13	15.90	6.06	29.09	no
Uruguay	2.68	2.04	0.61	5.33	yes
Uzbekistan	11.46	1.78	5.12	18.37	no
Vanuatu	3.00	2.78	1.00	6.78	yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8.86	16.25	1.00	26.12	no
Viet Nam	11.36	13.17	1.52	26.05	no
Yemen	3.00	4.23	1.99	9.22	no
Zambia	3.64	4.72	3.15	11.50	no
Zimbabwe	2.09	2.70	4.22	9.00	no
Total	941.00	1051.00	346.00	2338.00	

Annex 2: List of FY 2014 Projects and Programs under the GEF Trust Fund

Annex 2 lists projects and programs on CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014).

1. List of FY 2014 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Table A2.1:
FY 2014 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

GEF_ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*Type a*	*GEF b ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
Climate Mitigation Stand-alone Projects							
4923	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	Promotion of Mini and Micro-hydro Power Plants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	RE	3.6	13.5	17.1
5072	Russian Federation	UNIDO	Transfer of ESTs for Industrial Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation	EE, LF	11.5	57.0	68.6
5086	Thailand	UNDP	Achieving Low-carbon Growth in Cities through Sustainable Urban Systems Management in Thailand	RE, TU	3.6	91.9	95.4
5154	Kenya	UNIDO	Sustainable Conversion of Waste into Clean Energy for GHG Emission Reduction	RE	2.3	9.6	11.9
5317	Madagascar	UNIDO	Increased Energy Access for Productive Use through Small Hydropower Development in Rural Areas	RE	3.2	14.1	17.4
5335	Chile	UNIDO	Promoting the Development of Bio-gas Energy amongst Select Small and Medium-sized Agro-Industries	RE	1.9	8.7	10.6
5339	Indonesia	UNDP	Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Energy Sector	EE, RE	9.0	48.4	57.3
5342	Albania	UNIDO	Biomass Energy for Productive Use for SMEs in the Olive Oil Sector	RE	1.1	4.5	5.6
5344	Cape Verde	UNDP	Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency in the Cape Verdean Built Environment and for	EE	2.2	6.7	8.9

GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type a	GEF b ($ millions)	Co-financing ($ millions)	Total ($ millions)
			Appliances				
5345	Nigeria	UNDP	Promoting Low-carbon Energy Solutions in Nigeria Energy/Power Supply	RE	5.0	167.0	172.0
5357	Ukraine	UNDP	Removing Barriers to Increasing Investment in Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	EE	6.1	22.0	28.1
5358	Morocco	UNDP	Mainstreaming Climate Change in the National Logistics Strategy and Roll-Out of Integrated Logistics Platforms	RE, TU	2.6	17.6	20.2
5360	China	UNDP	Promoting Energy Efficient Electric Motors in Chinese Industries	EE	4.0	17.7	21.7
5361	India	UNDP	Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State-level Climate Change Action Plans	EE, RE	4.3	25.0	29.3
5363	Philippines	UNDP	Development for Renewable Energy Applications Mainstreaming and Market Sustainability (DREAMS) Project	RE	5.8	24.8	30.6
5365	Viet Nam	UNDP	Energy Efficiency Improvement in Commercial and High-Rise Residential Buildings	EE	3.6	16.2	19.8
5366	Russian Federation	UNIDO	Low-Carbon Technology Transfer in the Russian Federation	TT	7.7	55.2	62.9
5373	China	UNDP	Greening the Logistics Industry in Zhejiang Province	EE, TU	3.3	12.1	15.4
5379	South Africa	UNIDO	Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement in South Africa through Mainstreaming the Introduction of Energy Management Systems and Energy Systems Optimization	EE	6.4	27.6	34.0
5412	China	UNIDO	ASTUD: Jiangxi Fuzhou Urban Integrated Infrastructure Improvement Project	TU	2.8	226.5	229.2
5421	Viet Nam	UNIDO	Promotion of Energy Efficient Industrial Boiler Adoption and Operating Practices	EE	2.0	9.7	11.7
5424	Cambodia	UNDP	Reduction of GHG Emissions through Promotion of Commercial Bio-gas Plants	RE	1.7	8.2	9.9
5446	Congo	UNDP	Small Hydro Power-based Mini-grids for Rural Electrification	RE	2.2	13.5	15.7

GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type a	GEF b ($ millions)	Co-financing ($ millions)	Total ($ millions)
5450	Honduras	UNDP	Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Honduran Hotel Industry	EE	1.4	8.3	9.7
5453	Global	UNDP	Transforming the Global Aviation Sector: Emissions Reductions from International Aviation	TT, TU	2.2	8.3	10.5
5464	Barbados	UNIDO	Promoting Solar PV Systems in Public Buildings for Clean Energy Access, Increased Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management	RE	2.0	16.5	18.5
5466	Viet Nam	UNIDO	Reducing GHG and ODS Emissions through Technology Transfer in Industrial Refrigeration	TT	0.3	1.9	2.2
5468	Gambia	UNDP	Reducing GHG and ODS Emissions through Technology Transfer in the Industrial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector	TT	0.5	2.5	3.0
5487	Georgia	AfDB	Green Cities: Integrated Sustainable Transport in the City of Batumi and the Ajara Region	TU	1.0	5.4	6.4
5505	Ethiopia	UNIDO	Promoting Sustainable Rural Energy Technologies (RETs) for Household and Productive Uses	EE, RE	4.6	38.0	42.6
5508	Turkey	UNDP	GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program for SMEs in Turkey	TT	1.1	3.0	4.0
5516	South Africa	FAO	GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program for SMEs in South Africa	TT	2.2	6.0	8.2
5520	Serbia	World Bank	Removing Barriers to Promoting and Supporting Energy Management Information Systems in Municipalities throughout Serbia	EE	2.6	9.3	12.0
5527	Indonesia	ADB	Large Enterprises Energy Efficiency Project	EE	6.0	244.0	250.0
5530	Regional	EBRD	ASTUD: Regional Knowledge Sharing	TU	0.2	4.7	4.9
5531	Russian Federation	UNEP	Green Shipping Program for the Russian Federation	TT	11.2	104.0	115.2
5411	Morocco	ADB	Promoting the Development of PV Pumping Systems for Irrigation	RE	3.0	49.1	52.1
5553	Pakistan	UNIDO	GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program for SMEs in Pakistan	TT	1.5	4.0	5.5
5555	Viet Nam	UNDP	Local Development and Promotion of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Technologies for Advanced	TT	1.8	6.2	7.9

GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type a	GEF b ($ millions)	Co-financing ($ millions)	Total ($ millions)
			General Lighting				
5563	Algeria	World Bank	Algeria Energy Efficiency Project	EE	4.0	7.3	11.2
5586	Sri Lanka	UNDP	Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-use Sectors in Sri Lanka	EE, RE	2.1	13.0	15.1
4587	Malawi	UNDP	Increasing Access to Clean and Affordable Decentralized Energy Services in Selected Vulnerable Areas of Malawi	RE	2.0	12.6	14.6
4609	Gambia	UNIDO	Greening the Productive Sectors in Gambia: Promoting the Use and Integration of Small to Medium-scale Renewable Energy Systems in the Productive Uses	RE	1.5	3.0	4.5
4610	Afghanistan	FAO	Reducing GHG Emissions through Community Forests and Sustainable Biomass Energy	TT, RE, LF	2.0	7.0	9.0
4628	China	UNDP	ASTUD China Clean Bus Leasing	TU	2.5	275.7	278.2
4650	Botswana	World Bank	Promoting Production and Utilization of Bio-methane from Agro-waste in South-Eastern Botswana	RE	3.0	14.9	17.9
4660	Mauritius	UNDP	NAMAs for Low Carbon Island Development Strategy for Mauritius	EE, RE	1.6	20.4	22.0
4668	Regional	CI	Promotion of Clean and Green Cities in China through International Cooperation	TT	2.2	7.0	9.2
4673	Paraguay	UNDP	Innovative Use of a Voluntary Payment for Environmental Services Scheme to Avoid and Reduce GHG Emissions and Enhance Carbon Stocks in the Highly Threatened Dry Chaco Forest Complex in Western Paraguay	LF	2.5	7.0	9.5
4675	China	UNDP	Enabling Solid State Lighting Market Transformation Promotion of LED Lighting	EE	7.0	26.3	33.3
4676	Sudan	IDB	Promoting the Use of Electric Water Pumps for Irrigation	RE	4.9	26.8	31.6
4627	Algeria	ADB	Integrated Municipal Management Model of Household and Similar Waste with Low GHG Emissions	RE, TU	3.6	14.2	17.8
4686	Venezuela (Bolivarian	UNDP	Promotion and Development of Renewable	RE	5.1	16.8	21.9

GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type a	GEF b ($ millions)	Co-financing ($ millions)	Total ($ millions)
	Republic of)		Energies through the Set-up of Mini-hydro Plants in Rural Communities Located in the Region of The Andes and the Southern Area of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)				
5704	Dominica	UNIDO	Low-carbon Development Path Promoting Energy Efficient Lighting and Solar PV Technologies	EE, RE	2.0	8.3	10.3
5719	Philippines	UNDP	Promotion of Low-carbon Urban Transport Systems in the Philippines	TU	3.0	15.8	18.8
5727	Angola	UNIDO	Promotion of Sustainable Charcoal in Angola through a Value Chain Approach	EE	5.2	13.2	18.3
5728	Thailand	UNDP	Greening Industry through Low-carbon Technology Application for SMEs	RE	2.1	9.4	11.5
5732	Thailand	UNDP	Reduction of GHG Emissions in Thai Industries through Promoting Investments of the Production and Usage of Solid Bio-fuel	RE	4.4	20.1	24.5
5733	China	IDB	Accelerating the Development and Commercialization of Fuel Cell Vehicles in China	TU	9.2	53.5	62.7
5734	Turkey	UNDP	Sustainable Energy Financing Mechanism for Solar PV in Forest Villages in Turkey	RE	3.7	18.3	22.0
5736	Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	Improving Energy Efficiency in the Social Housing Sector	EE	2.8	11.7	14.5
5737	Argentina	UNIDO	Sustainable Business Models for Biogas Production from Organic Municipal Solid Waste	RE	3.4	12.7	16.1
5742	South Africa	UNDP	Energy-efficient Low-carbon Transport	TU	1.5	6.1	7.5
5743	Malaysia	UNIDO	Energy-efficient Low-carbon Transport	TU	2.2	12.9	15.1
5745	Lesotho	UNDP	Development of Cornerstone Public Policies and Institutional Capacities to Accelerate Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Progress	RE	3.9	13.9	17.8
5751	Lao People's Democratic Republic	CI	Reducing GHG Emissions in the Industrial Sector through Pelletization Technology	RE	1.4	6.7	8.1
5754	Mexico	IDB	Maintaining and Increasing Carbon Stocks in Agro-silvopastoral Systems in Rural Communities of the Selva El Ocote Biosphere Reserve as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy (Chiapas,	LF	1.2	3.7	4.9

GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type a	GEF b ($ millions)	Co-financing ($ millions)	Total ($ millions)
			Mexico)				
5718	Mauritania	UNDP	Promoting Sustainable Mini-grids in Mauritanian Provinces through Hybrid Technologies	RE	1.5	7.7	9.2
5795	Chad	UNIDO	Promoting Energy Efficient Cook Stoves in Micro- and Small-scale Food Processing Industries	EE	0.7	2.6	3.3
5799	Pakistan	UNEP	Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Outdoor Sectors	TT, EE	1.8	8.0	9.8
5800	Thailand	UNIDO	GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program for SMEs in Thailand	TT	2.0	4.2	6.2
5812	Saint Lucia	World Bank	Geothermal Resource Development in Saint Lucia	RE	1.1	1.3	2.4
5828	Colombia	UNIDO	Promotion of Industrial Energy Efficiency in Colombian Industries	TT, EE	1.9	7.0	8.9
5830	Mongolia	UNDP	NAMAs in the Construction Sector in Mongolia	EE	1.5	5.1	6.6
5831	Global	UNEP/UNDP	Establishing the Foundations of a Global Partnership to Accelerate the Market Transformation for Efficient Appliances and Equipment	TT, EE	1.5	8.0	9.5
5832	Global	UNIDO	Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the CTCN	TT	2.0	7.2	9.2
5833	Global	EBRD	Global Energy Efficiency Financing Facility (GE2F2) - Design of Strategies and Deployment Mechanisms	EE	2.2	2.2	4.3
5835	Global	World Bank	Satellite Monitoring for Forest Inventories	LF	2.3	4.5	6.8
5838	Costa Rica	IDB	Sustainable Urban Mobility Program for San Jose	TU	1.9	8.2	10.2
5839	Peru	IDB	Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru	LF	1.7	3.0	4.7
5841	Colombia	UNDP	NAMA Pilot Implementation of Technology Transfer Projects in the Industrial Sector of the Cundinamarca-Bogotá Region	TT	2.0	9.6	11.6
5842	Colombia	IDB	Low-carbon and Efficient National Freight Logistics Initiative	TU	1.1	4.0	5.1

GEF_ID	Country	Agency	Title	Type a	GEF b ($ millions)	Co-financing ($ millions)	Total ($ millions)
5843	Jamaica	UNDP	Deployment of Renewable Energy and Improvement of Energy Efficiency in the Public Sector	EE, RE	1.5	10.7	12.2
			Stand-alone Projects Subtotal		259.9	2,183.9	2,443.8
Multi-Focal Area Projects							
5353	Armenia	UNDP	Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes	LFSM	3.4	14.0	17.3
5397	Vanuatu	FAO	R2R: Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management	LFSM	5.3	14.0	19.3
5410	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	FAO	Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach	LFSM	9.3	25.7	35.0
5501	Regional	UNDP	Integrated Development for Increased Rural Climate Resilience in the Niger Basin	LFSM	13.5	61.0	74.5
5515	Global	UNIDO	Transforming the Global Maritime Transport Industry towards a Low-carbon Future through Improved Energy Efficiency	TT, TU	2.2	11.1	13.3
5518	Mozambique	UNDP	Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods	LFSM	4.1	11.5	15.6
5536	Haiti	UNDP	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti c Sud	EE, RE, LFSM	7.0	21.1	28.1
5539	Turkmenistan	UNDP	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management in Turkmenistan	TT, EE	6.9	29.3	36.2
5547	Democratic Republic of the Congo	FAO	Community-Based Miombo Forest Management in South East Katanga	LFSM	5.1	10.0	15.1
5560	Colombia	World Bank	Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon	LFSM	11.3	30.0	41.3
5669	Pakistan	UNDP	Sustainable Forest Management to Secure Multiple Benefits in High-conservation Value Forests	LFSM	9.3	11.2	20.5
5725	Uganda	UNIDO	Integrated Landscape Management for Improved Livelihoods and Ecosystem Resilience in Mount Elgon	LF	1.7	7.6	9.4

GEF_ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*Type a*	*GEF b ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
5741	Global	UNIDO	GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase--Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources III	SGP	7.2	7.3	14.5
5752	Nigeria	UNDP	Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria	EE, RE, LFSM	5.0	15.9	20.9
5764	Benin	IFAD	Promotion of Sustainable Biomass-based Electricity Generation in Benin	RE, LFSM	4.3	14.3	18.6
5769	Regional	UNDP	IDB-GEF Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund for the Americas (PROGRAM)	LF	5.4	50.9	56.3
5649	Indonesia	UNEP	Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (2014-2018)	LFSM	5.3	28.7	34.0
5802	Senegal	UNEP	Promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Practices to Restore and Enhance Carbon Stocks through Adoption of Green Rural Habitat Initiatives	LF	1.4	6.0	7.4
			Multi-Focal Area Projects Subtotal		108.0	369.4	477.4
			Total		367.9	2,553.3	2,921.2

a EE: energy efficiency, RE: renewable energy, TU: sustainable transport and urban systems, LF: land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), LFSM: LULUCF and SFM/REDD+, TT: demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative low-carbon technologies.
b These amounts include all focal area contributions, including PPGs and agency fees.

2. List of FY 2014 Enabling Activity Projects

Table A2.2:
FY 2014 Enabling Activity Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
5296	Malaysia	UNDP	Third National Communications (TNC) and BUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.8	1.74
5306	Nicaragua	UNDP	TNC to the UNFCCC	0.55	0.04	0.59
5370	Thailand	UNDP	TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.7	1.63
5443	Mali	UNDP	TNC to the UNFCCC	0.55	0.08	0.62
5447	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.05	0.43
5474	Yemen	UNDP	TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.04	0.97
5475	Paraguay	UNDP	TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.32	1.25
5476	Jamaica	UNDP	TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.2	1.13
5478	Ecuador	UNDP	TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0	0.93
5519	South Sudan	UNDP	Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC	0.55	0.1	0.65
5521	Namibia	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.05	0.44
5540	El Salvador	UNDP	TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.18	1.11
5572	Costa Rica	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.43	0.82
5574	Peru	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.05	0.43
5576	Serbia	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.05	0.44
5590	Kuwait	UNEP	Second National Communication (SNC) and BUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.67	1.6
5617	Mauritania	UNEP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.03	0.42
5618	Côte d'Ivoire	UNEP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.03	0.42
5635	Montenegro	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.08	0.47
5641	Armenia	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.07	0.45
5645	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	TNC to the UNFCCC	0.55	0.13	0.68
5658	Argentina	World Bank	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.33	0.03	0.36
5659	Republic of Moldova	UNEP	Fourth National Communication (FNC) and BUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.1	1.03
5672	Viet Nam	UNEP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.03	0.42
5697	Oman	UNEP	SNC and BUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.68	1.61
5711	Honduras	UNDP	TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.2	1.13
5740	Kazakhstan	UNDP	NC to the UNFCCC and Biennial Report	0.93	0.86	1.79

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount ($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
5777	Nigeria	UNDP	TNC to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change	2.03	15.87	17.89
5791	Colombia	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.02	0.4
5803	Mongolia	UNEP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.04	0.42
5805	Georgia	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.06	0.45
5807	Benin	UNEP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.03	0.42
5813	Turkey	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.06	0.45
5850	Togo	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.06	0.45
5874	Timor Leste	UNDP	SNC to the UNFCCC	1.1	0.19	1.29
5887	Global[a]	UNDP	Nationally Determined Contributions to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC	1.1	0	1.1
5891	Saudi Arabia	UNEP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.1	0.49
5892	Tunisia	UNDP	FBUR to the UNFCCC	0.45	0.18	0.63
5894	Thailand	UNDP	Thailand's Domestic Preparation for Post-2020 Contributions	0.22	0	0.22
			Total	**25.15**	**22.6**	**47.75**

Annex 3: List of FY 2014 Projects and Programs under the LDCF and the SCCF

Annex 3 lists projects and programs on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF during the reporting period (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014).

1. List of LDCF Projects and Programs Approved in FY 2014

a. List of LDCF Projects Approved in FY 2014

Table A3.1:
FY 2014 LDCF Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount* [b] *($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
LDCF Stand-alone Projects						
5230	Angola	UNDP, UNEP	Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola	6.93	11.52	18.45
5279	Togo	AfDB	Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas in Togo	10.00	90.00	100.00
5280	Democratic Republic of the Congo	UNDP	Resilience of Muanda's Communities from Coastal Erosion, Democratic Republic of the Congo	5.97	16.50	22.47
5328	Malawi	FAO	Building Climate Change Resilience in the Fisheries Sector in Malawi	6.11	4.48	10.59
5376	Chad	IFAD	Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Ecosystems (Projet d'amelioration de la resilience des systemes agricoles au Tchad) - PARSAT	8.00	20.20	28.20
5382	Guinea	UNDP	Ecosystems-Based Adaptation (EBA) Targeting Vulnerable Communities of the Upper Guinea Region	8.98	27.60	36.58
5394	Zambia	AfDB	Climate Resilient Livestock Management Project	7.00	20.83	27.83
5414	Kiribati	UNDP	Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Global Climate Change	5.00	8.39	13.39
5419	Cambodia	UNDP	Strengthening the Resilience of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability	5.17	14.35	19.51
5431	Benin	UNDP	Strengthening the Resilience of the Energy Sector in Benin to the Impacts of Climate Change	8.98	30.00	38.98

5433	Mozambique	FAO	Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach	10.07	30.00	40.07
5435	Zambia	UNDP	Promoting Climate Resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province	4.36	23.70	28.06
5436	Niger	World Bank	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	7.28	100.00	107.28
5451	Democratic Republic of the Congo	World Bank	Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services	6.00	30.00	36.00
5456	Bangladesh	UNEP	Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor Wetland Areas	5.80	17.00	22.80
5462	Lao People's Democratic Republic	FAO	Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.16	16.76	22.92
5489	Lao People's Democratic Republic	FAO	Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA)	5.33	16.91	22.24
5495	Rwanda	AfDB	Increasing the Capacity of Vulnerable Rwandan Communities to Adapt to Adverse Effects of Climate Change: Livelihood Diversification and Investment in Rural Infrastructures	9.88	45.39	55.27
5503	Senegal	FAO	Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology	6.98	20.90	27.88
5504	Central African Republic	AfDB	Reducing Rural and Urban Vulnerability to Climate Change by the Provision of Water Supply	8.04	23.30	31.34
5566	Senegal	UNDP	Strengthening Land and Ecosystem Management under Conditions of Climate Change in the Niayes and Casamance Regions - Senegal	4.65	43.70	48.35
5567	Myanmar	UNEP	Adapting Community Forestry Landscapes and Associated Community Livelihoods to a Changing Climate, in particular an Increase in the Frequency and Intensity of Extreme Weather Events	5.57	19.21	24.78
5580	Mauritania	UNEP	Development of an Improved and Innovative Delivery System for Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in Mauritania	5.58	11.90	17.48
5581	Solomon Islands	World Bank	Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands Project	7.99	7.33	15.32
5592	Somalia	UNDP	Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia	8.98	37.12	46.10
5603	Uganda	UNIDO	Reducing Vulnerability of Banana-producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities -	3.18	7.74	10.92

			Enhancing Food Security and Employment Generation			
5615	Global	UNDP, UNEP	Building Capacity of LDCs to Participate Effectively in Intergovernmental Climate Change Processes	4.54	19.67	24.22
5632	Madagascar	UNDP	Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana	6.60	34.30	40.90
5636	Bangladesh	FAO	Community-based Climate-resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh	6.05	15.20	21.25
5651	Sudan	IFAD	Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program	9.42	25.00	34.42
5664	Afghanistan	UNEP	Building Resilience of Communities Living Around the Northern Pistachio Belt (NPB) and Eastern Forest Complex (EFC) of Afghanistan through an EBA Approach	7.67	7.00	14.67
Stand-alone Projects Subtotal				**212.30**	**795.98**	**1008.28**
LDCF Multi-Trust Fund Projects						
5531	Haiti	UNEP	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	3.52	10.92	14.44
			Multi-Trust Fund Projects Subtotal	**3.52**	**10.92**	**14.44**
			LDCF Projects total	**215.82**	**806.90**	**1022.72**

[b] These amounts include all focal area contributions, including PPGs and agency fees.

b. List of LDCF Programs Approved in FY 2014

Table A3.2:
FY 2014 LDCF Programs

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount* [b] *($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
LDCF Programs						
5037	Regional	ADB	Climate Proofing Development in the Pacific	15.01	51.22	66.23
			LDCF Programs total	**15.01**	**51.22**	**66.23**
			LDCF Projects and Programs Total	**230.84**	**858.12**	**1088.95**

[b] These amounts include all focal area contributions, including PPGs and agency fees.

c. List of LDCF EAs Approved in FY 2014

Table A3.3:
FY 2014 LDCF Enabling Activities

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount*[b] *($ millions)*	*Co-Financing ($ millions)*	*Total Cost ($ millions)*
5564	South Sudan	UNDP	Preparation of NAPA in Response to Climate Change	0.2	0.1	0.3
			LDCF EAs Total	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**

[b] These amounts include all focal area contributions, including PPGs and agency fees.

2. List of SCCF Projects and Programs Approved in FY 2014

a. List of SCCF-A Projects Approved in FY 2014

Table A3.4
FY 2014 SCCF-A Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount*[b] *($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
SCCF-A Stand-alone Projects						
5523	Antigua and Barbuda	UNEP	Building Climate Resilience through Innovative Financing Mechanisms for Climate Change Adaptation	5.58	6.29	11.87
5667	Regional	FAO	Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector	6.14	34.85	40.99
5681	Regional	UNEP	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through EBA in Latin America and the Caribbean	6.73	21.91	28.64
5683	Global	UNDP, UNEP	Assisting non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance NAPs	5.09	34.60	39.69
5685	Morocco	IFAD	Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (IPAC-MAM)	7.20	24.00	31.20
5687	Belize	World Bank	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	3.29	1.80	5.09
5723	Regional	World Bank	West Balkans Drina River Basin Management Project	5.00	99.70	104.70
			SCCF-A Stand-alone Projects Subtotal	39.04	223.15	262.19

b. List of SCCF-B Projects Approved in FY 2014[40]

Table A3.5:
FY 2014 SCCF-B Projects

SCCF-B Stand-alone Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Amount*[b] *($ millions)*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Total ($ millions)*
5604	Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	Technology Transfer for Climate Resilient Flood Management in Vrbas River Basin	5.64	12.54	18.18
5666	Pakistan	UNIDO	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development	3.72	14.45	18.17
5687	Belize	World Bank	Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation	5.48	3.00	8.48
			SCCF-B Stand-alone Projects Subtotal	14.84	29.99	44.83

[b] These amounts include all focal area contributions, including PPGs and agency fees.

[40] No SCCF-B program was approved in FY 2014.

Annex 4: Summaries of Projects and Programs Approved under the GEF Trust Fund

Annex 4 summarizes projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014).

1) MFA projects include CCM and one or more objectives of other focal areas: biodiversity (BD); international waters (IW); land degradation (LD); and chemicals (CHEM).
2) Implementing agencies of the listed projects and programs are: ADB, EBRD, FAO, IDB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank.
3) GEF funding includes PPG and agency fees. The total cost for each of the project is the sum of GEF funding and co-financing.
4) Some of the project summaries include estimations of GHG emission reductions included in each Project Identification Form (PIF). Those numbers are re-examined in their project documents prior to GEF CEO endorsement.

1. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Stand-alone Projects Approved in FY 2014

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Promotion of Mini and Micro-hydro Power Plants in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GEF ID: 4923, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.6 million; Total Cost: $17.1 million)
This project's objective is to support the use of mini and micro-hydro power-based mini-grids in the implementation of the rural electrification strategy of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The development of such mini-grids reduces the use of diesel-based off-grid electricity generation and of firewood, kerosene and vegetable oil for lighting, cooking or water-heating. It thus reduces the associated GHG emissions and forest carbon depletion. The direct GHG emission savings expected from the project activities are estimated at 300 thousand tonnes (kt) CO_2 eq over the 15-year lifetime of this technology.

Russian Federation: Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies for Industrial Climate Change Mitigation in the Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation (GEF ID: 5072, UNIDO, GEFTF: $11.5 million; Total Cost: $68.6 million)
This project's objective is to mitigate Russian Federation's contribution to anthropogenic climate change by improving the resource efficiency and reducing the GHG emissions of key manufacturing industries operating in the Republic of Tatarstan as well as by enabling the Republic's agro-forestry industry's capacities to produce planting material required by the Ministry of Forestry for carbon sink enhancement. The project supports: (i) implementation of economic and regulatory policy instruments incentivizing resource efficient cleaner production processes systems by key manufacturing industries; (ii) identification of key GHG industrial emission sources, inefficient production patterns, and possible resource efficiency improvements that are economically beneficial; (iii) removal of barriers to accessing existing financial instruments for investments in resource efficiency improvements; (iv) direct transfer of energy efficient technology for industrial scale production of planting material devoted to the afforestation of carbon sequestering multi-purpose riverbank/floodplain protective forests; and (v) strengthening of the capacities of government institutions, manufacturing industries and clean production centers required for the mainstreaming of sustainable industrial CCM by manufacturing industries in the Republic of Tatarstan. The direct GHG emission savings due to the project activities (energy efficiency and carbon sequestration) are estimated at 4.48 Mt CO_2 eq.

Thailand: Achieving Low-carbon Growth in Cities through Sustainable Urban Systems Management in Thailand (GEF ID: 5086, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.6 million; Total Cost: $95.4 million)
This project aims to promote sustainable urban systems management (waste management and transport) in four cities (Khon Kaen, Klang, Nakorn Rachasima, and Samui) in Thailand. It consists of three components: (i) formulation of urban development plans for the four cities to maximize GHG emission reductions; (ii) investment in sustainable urban systems (waste management and sustainable transport) based on the urban development plans; and (iii) development of financial incentives and institutional arrangement to replicate low-carbon urban development. The direct and indirect CO_2 emission reductions are estimated to be approximately 1.6 Mt CO_2 eq and 4.8 Mt CO_2 eq, respectively, over the project duration.

Kenya: Sustainable Conversion of Waste into Clean Energy for GHG Emission Reduction (GEF ID: 5154, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.3 million; Total Cost: $11.9 million)

The objective of the project is to promote investments in waste-to-energy technologies to increase renewable electricity production and hence reduce the associated GHG emissions. The project supports the following activities: (i) capacity development and knowledge management (with the creation of an information and best practices platform); (ii) establishment of pilot waste-to-energy power plants (1,310 kW in total) in agro-industries; and (iii) creation of financing incentive arrangements (with a subsidy scheme combined with commercial lending). The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 87.6 kt CO_2 eq over the 20-year lifetime of the waste-to-energy investments, and the indirect emission savings at 369 kt CO_2 eq.

Madagascar: Increased Energy Access for Productive Use through Small Hydro Power Development in Rural Areas (GEF ID: 5317, UNIDO, GEFTF: $3.2 million; Total Cost: $17.4 million)
The objective of this project is to stimulate the use of small hydro power to reduce GHG emissions and trigger productive use for income generation, in line with priorities of the Government of Madagascar, with the overall aim to increase the competitiveness of its SMEs sector and reduce dependency on fossil fuels. The project consists of the following components: (i) strengthening the policy framework to support small hydro power projects for productive use; (ii) technology demonstration; (iii) scale-up: sustainable model for replication in place; and (iv) targeted capacity strengthening and knowledge management. The estimated direct GHG emission reductions are approximately 262.8 kt CO_2 eq over the 30-year lifetime of the installation.

Chile: Promoting the Development of Biogas Energy amongst Select Small and Medium-sized Agro-Industries (GEF ID: 5335, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.9 million; Total Cost: $10.6 million)
The objective of the project is to reduce GHG emissions by promoting investment and market development of biogas energy technologies in select agro-industries in one region in Chile. At present, there is no market pull from the SMEs to implement biogas-to-energy technologies due to a lack of appropriate incentives, a lack of technical and commercial capacity and a lack of awareness, including transparent and standardized pre-investment studies. The GHG emission savings due to the project activities are estimated at 480 kt CO_2 eq over the 7-year lifetime of the equipment.

Indonesia: Market Transformation through Design and Implementation of Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Energy Sector (GEF ID: 5339, UNDP, GEFTF: $9.0 million; Total Cost: $57.3 million)
The project supports the design and implementation of appropriate CCM actions in the energy generation and energy end use sectors established under the National Action Plan to reduce GHG emissions (RAN-GRK) by the Government of Indonesia. It promotes renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and also supports development and implementation of MRV systems. It generates best practice implementation models for NAMAs in power generation and end-use energy sectors. PPP is used to promote sustainable market diffusion of these technologies. The total GHG emission reductions attributable to the GEF resources amount to 2.6 Mt CO_2 eq.

Albania: Biomass Energy for Productive Use for SMEs in the Olive Oil Sector (GEF ID: 5342, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.1 million; Total Cost: $5.6 million)
The project promotes investments in renewable energy technologies, and aims to increase the use of olive pomace, a solid waste produced during the process of manufacturing olive oil, as a biomass energy resource for SMEs in Albania. It implements the Albania's updated draft Energy Strategy that prioritizes the promotion of energy efficiency and renewable energy to reduce the country's reliance on imported fuels. It is built around two complementary components: demonstration of modern bio-energy technologies in the olive production sector, and enabling the market environment through creation of biomass supply chain and appropriate regulatory standards. It is expected that the project will reduce 0.4-0.6 Mt CO_2 eq in 25 years of its operation.

Cape Verde: Removing Barriers to Energy Efficiency in the Cape Verdean Built Environment and for Appliances (GEF ID: 5344, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.2 million; Total Cost: $8.9 million)
This project promotes market transformation for energy efficiency in buildings and appliances in the small African island nation of Cape Verde. The project includes support for a new law on building codes that addresses efficiency and climate resiliency, and a focus on domestic appliances through a labeling program and minimum energy performance standards. Water usage is also addressed. Thus, the project addresses two critical areas for Cape Verde: (i) energy efficiency to address the high cost of fossil fuel power, therefore reducing GHG emissions; and (ii) water efficiency in building and domestic appliances to address water scarcity. The PIF estimates a GHG emission reduction of 108 kt CO_2 eq over the 20-year lifetime resulting from energy savings of 150,000 MWh.

Nigeria: Promoting Low-carbon Energy Solutions in Nigeria Energy/Power Supply (GEF ID: 5345, UNDP, GEFTF: $5.0 million; Total Cost: $172.0 million)
The objective of the project is to increase the share of on-grid renewable power generation in Nigeria by up to 10 percent by 2020 (excluding large hydro), thus reducing the country's GHG emissions. The project has four components aimed at supporting the following: (i) establishment of a policy and institutional framework favorable to private investment in on-grid renewable power generation (renewable energy objectives, de-risking instruments, feed-in-tariffs,

electricity consumption levy); (ii) launch of financial de-risking instruments favorable to private investment in on-grid renewable power generation; (iii) improvement of the electricity grid management to facilitate the absorption of intermittent but predictable renewable energy; and (iv) first batch of commercial on-grid renewable energy-based power generation projects. The direct GHG emission savings due to the project activities are estimated at 400 kt CO_2 eq over the 20-year lifetime of bio-digesters.

Ukraine: Removing Barriers to Increasing Investment in Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings (GEF ID: 5357, UNDP, GEFTF: $6.1 million; Total Cost: $28.1 million)
The objective of the project is to transform the market for investments in energy efficiency in public buildings in Ukraine and to save energy and reduce GHG emissions. Project components include: (i) development of policy and institutional and legislative frameworks to support energy efficiency in new and existing residential and public buildings; (ii) development of innovative financial incentives to encourage public sector organizations to make larger investments in buildings; (iii) demonstration of at least eight pilot energy efficient buildings; and (iv) preparation of a completed nation-wide awareness and information campaign advocating the benefits of energy efficient buildings. The GEB target is to directly reduce 14.76 Mt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project.

Morocco: Mainstreaming Climate Change in the National Logistics Strategy and Roll-Out of Integrated Logistics Platforms (GEF ID: 5358, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.6 million; Total Cost: $20.2 million)
This project aims to operationalize the mitigation potential of the National Logistics Strategy through facilitation of the Government's roll-out of integrated logistics platforms in a NAMA framework. The National Logistics Strategy plans to develop 18 logistics platforms, which are multi-modal freight centers to be located near large major production/consumption areas and major transport infrastructure (ports, highways, and railways). The project consists of three components: (i) strengthening national enabling environment for green logistics; (ii) mitigation programming for the Greater Casablanca logistics platform as a NAMA; and (iii) investment in mitigation actions in the Greater Casablanca logistics platform, which includes mandatory road vehicle testing, mandatory eco-driving training, and a 1.5 MW rooftop PV installation. The direct and indirect GHG emission reductions are estimated to be approximately 580 kt CO_2 eq in total over the project duration.

China: Promoting Energy Efficient Electric Motors in Chinese Industries (GEF ID: 5360, UNDP, GEFTF: $4.0 million; Total Cost: $21.7 million)
The objective of the project is to increase manufacturing and application of energy efficient electric motors in China. The major project components are: (i) development of policy and regulatory framework on the production and application of energy efficient motors; (ii) promotion of production and application of energy efficient motors; and (iii) improvement of financial support and accessibility for promoting energy efficient motors. The co-financing sources are from the Chinese national and local governments, the private sector, and the UNDP. The GEB target is to directly reduce 105 Mt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project.

India: Market Transformation and Removal of Barriers for Effective Implementation of the State-level Climate Change Action Plans (GEF ID: 5361, UNDP, GEFTF: $4.3 million; Total Cost: $ 29.3 million)
The project supports the effective implementation of specific energy efficiency and renewable energy related CCM actions identified in the State-level Action Plans on Climate Change for the states of Madhya Pradesh and Manipur in India, which are among the most vulnerable. Although some progress on linking national and state-level plans has been made, this project encourages sub-national level actions and enhanced coordination that can help the Government of India better achieve its targets. The total GHG emission reductions estimated are approximately 5.8 Mt CO_2 eq over a 10-year period.

Philippines: Development for Renewable Energy Applications Mainstreaming and Market Sustainability (DREAMS) Project (GEF ID: 5364, UNDP, GEFTF: $5.8 million; Total Cost: $30.6 million)
The project's objective is to build the capacity of the local government and support the operationalization of the Renewable Energy Act of the Philippines on the ground (grid connection permit delivery, financing), thereby increasing investments for renewable energy at both national and local levels. Interventions under the project are expected to influence the installation and commissioning of renewable energy systems and the PIF makes a conservative assumption that approximately 1 Mt CO_2 eq in direct emissions will be avoided over the 20-year lifetime of the project.

Viet Nam: Energy Efficiency Improvement in Commercial and High-Rise Residential Buildings (GEF ID: 5365, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.6 million; Total Cost: $19.8 million)
The project's aim is to improve energy utilization performance of commercial and high-rise residential buildings in Ho Chi Minh and Hanoi. The project includes: (i) improvement and enforcement of energy efficiency building code; (ii)

buildings market development support initiatives; and (iii) building energy efficiency technology applications and replications. The co-financing sources are from the Government of Viet Nam, the private sector, and the UNDP. The global GEB target is to directly reduce 1.1 Mt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project.

Russian Federation: Low Carbon Technology Transfer in the Russian Federation (GEF ID: 5366, UNDO, GEFTF: $7.7 million; Total Cost: 62.9 million)
The objective of the project is to reduce GHG emissions in the Russian Federation by increasing and accelerating the transfer and deployment of low-carbon technologies through the establishment of institutional mechanisms, pilot demonstration investments in low-carbon technology (LCT) manufacturing capacity transfer, increased availability of financing for LCT transfer and application projects and enhanced policy frameworks. The project supports the following activities: (i) national competitive platform and strengthened framework for LCT transfer (yearly competition selecting 5 projects per round for $200,000 project development support); (ii) demonstration of leading-edge LCT transfer; and (iii) investments for LCT transfer (with a loan guarantee scheme set up with a local bank for SMEs). The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated between 0.75 and 1.5 Mt CO_2 eq over a 10-year period.

China: Greening the Logistics Industry in Zhejiang Province (GEF ID: 5373, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.3 million; Total Cost: $15.4 million)
This project aims to apply energy efficient green logistics techniques and practices in Zhejiang Province, China. Green logistics techniques and practices include supply chain management that reduces the environmental footprint of freight distribution through material handling, waste management, packaging and physical distribution. The project consists of three components: (i) policy and regulatory support for green logistics (e.g., formulated and recommended standards and regulations on the promotion and practice of green logistics); (ii) green logistics systems demonstration (e.g., consolidated freight transport system using advanced tracking and monitoring technologies); and (iii) capacity building and promotion of green logistics systems. The innovative aspect of the project is to maximize GHG emission reductions by optimizing the combination of land transport and water transport systems. The outcomes and outputs of GEF funding will be replicated in at least five cities. The direct CO_2 eq emission reductions are estimated to be approximately 19 Mt CO_2 eq in total over the project duration.

South Africa: Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement in South Africa through Mainstreaming the Introduction of Energy Management Systems and Energy Systems Optimization (GEF ID: 5379, UNIDO, GEFTF: $6.4 million; Total Cost: $34.0 million)
This project expands industrial energy efficiency efforts in South Africa to new sectors and institutes strong capacity for implementation of EnMS, industrial ESO, and Energy Management Standards under ISO 50001. The project consists of the following components: (i) industrial sector mapping of key strategic and highly energy consuming sub-sectors, with EnMS and ESO benchmarking; (ii) industrial energy efficiency policy and regulatory framework strengthening; (iii) EnMS and ESO training and capacity building; (iv) investment promotion in industrial energy efficiency improvement; (v) industry and commercial EnMS and ESO awareness, promotion and service demand generation; and (vi) project monitoring and evaluation with impact assessment. Estimates for GHG benefits are 1 Mt CO_2 eq direct over the four-year project lifetime, and 4-5 Mt CO_2 eq indirect.

Viet Nam: Promotion of Energy Efficient Industrial Boiler Adoption and Operating Practices (GEF ID: 5412, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.0 million; Total Cost: $11.7 million)
The objective of the project is to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions by promoting the widespread adoption of energy efficient boilers and best operation practices in industry. The project components are: (i) policy and regulatory framework to support the boiler standardization system; (ii) awareness, training and capacity building for Government agencies; boiler owners, operators and manufacturers; and other stakeholders; and (iii) financing and implementation of energy efficient boiler adoption projects and manufacturing. The global environment benefit target is to reduce 1.4 Mt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project.

Cambodia: Reduction of GHG Emission through Promotion of Commercial Biogas Plants (GEF ID: 5421, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.7 million; Total Cost: $9.9 million)
The objective of the project is to develop biogas technologies for electricity generation in the commercial animal farms in Cambodia by removing the key barriers limiting the use of biogas-based commercial electricity generation for rural electrification, thereby resulting in a reduction of GHG emissions. It supports the following activities: (i) awareness raising and capacity building for commercial biogas based mini-grids; (ii) establishment of a financing facility supporting commercial biogas technology; and (iii) demonstration of biogas based mini-grid technologies in commercial farms. The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 61.2 kt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the biogas mini-grid, and the indirect emission savings at 122.4 kt CO_2 eq.

Congo: Small Hydro Power-based Mini-grids for Rural Electrification (GEF ID: 5424, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.2 million; Total Cost: $15.7 million)
The purpose of this project is to promote investments in mini and micro hydro power-based mini-grids for rural electrification in Congo. The project supports: (i) policy and financial de-risking instruments for mini and micro hydro power-based mini-grids; (ii) technology supply chains; (iii) pilot mini and micro hydro power-based mini-grids; and (iv) public relations and promoting investment. The direct emission reductions are estimated at about 860 kt CO_2 eq over the technology's 20-year lifetime.

Honduras: Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Honduran Hotel Industry (GEF ID: 5446, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.4 million; Total Cost: $9.7 million)
The project's objective is to remove the barriers to the increased commercial use of energy efficient electrical equipment in the small and medium-sized Honduran hotel industry. It contains three components: (i) sustainable tourism low-emission policies, which will enforce the country's energy efficiency policy framework and strengthen technical capacity in the Honduran hotel industry; (ii) sustainable tourism low-emission funding, which will mobilize commercially-driven investments in energy efficient equipment and technologies in the hotel industry; and (iii) sustainable tourism low-emission knowledge, which aims at scaling up practice and application of energy efficient technologies in the Honduran hotel industry. The GEB target is to reduce 25 kt CO_2 eq directly, and 75 kt CO_2 eq indirectly over the 10-year project lifetime.

Global: Transforming the Global Aviation Sector: Emission Reductions from International Aviation (GEF ID: 5450, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.2 million; Total Cost: $10.5 million)
The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Resolution on International Aviation and Climate Change invites countries to develop national action plans to achieve fuel efficiency improvement. Based on the Resolution, this project aims to support the building of capacity in developing countries for implementing technical and operational measures for reducing CO_2 emissions from the international aviation sector. It consists of four components: (i) identification of implementation needs through national action plans; (ii) enhancement of national capacities and development of processes and mechanisms for low emission aviation; (iii) establishment of technical support platform for low emission aviation; and (iv) demonstration of low emission aviation measures. This is the first project for the GEF to support the reduction of CO_2 from the aviation sector. Given the fact that CO_2 emissions from the international aviation sector are increasing, this project has systemic impacts through the establishment of a global platform to address this increase. It is expected to contribute to the reduction of 34 Mt CO_2 eq by 2020.

Barbados: Promoting Solar PV Systems in Public Buildings for Clean Energy Access, Increased Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management (GEF ID: 5453, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.0 million; Total Cost: $18.5 million)
This project applies the UNDP policy de-risking approach in an island setting to help promote expanded use of solar PV systems in public buildings. The project consists of three components: (i) renewable energy policy framework, which will support effective enforcement of approved licensing regime for renewable energy generation; (ii) clean energy capacity development, which will support dissemination of best practices and training programs; and (iii) system installation of solar PV on public buildings. One of the primary goals of this project is to identify de-risking approaches for policy and for financing. The focus on policy helps Barbados improve its policy framework and raise confidence for SMEs and project developers. The direct GHG emission benefits of the project are estimated to reach 33.6 kt CO_2 eq over the 4-year project lifetime; the indirect benefits could result in up to 10 MW of solar PV installation and yield 315 kt CO_2 eq reductions over 20 years.

Viet Nam: Reducing GHG and ODS Emissions Through Technology Transfer in Industrial Refrigeration (GEF ID: 5464, UNIDO, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $2.2 million)
The objective of this medium-size project is to reduce GHG emissions by creating an enabling environment for the use of hydrocarbon refrigerants with a very low global-warming potential (GWP) in cold storage facilities in Viet Nam that currently use HCFC-22 for service and maintenance purposes. The project consists of: (i) policy and regulatory support; (ii) technology transfer and technical assistance; and (iii) awareness-raising. The GEB target is to reduce 9 kt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project.

Gambia: Reducing GHG and ODS Emissions through Technology Transfer in the Industrial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector (GEF ID: 5466, UNIDO, GEFTF: $0.5 million; Total Cost: $3.0 million)
This MSP supports the reduction of GHGs by promoting energy efficiency through technology transfer in the industrial refrigeration and air conditioning sector. A co-benefit will be reduction of ODS emissions through reduced leakage. The project also helps promote natural refrigerants in industrial refrigeration (e.g., fishing sector) that have very low ozone

depleting potential (ODP) and low GWP. It consists of: (i) policy and regulatory support; (ii) technology transfer and technical assistance; and (iii) awareness-raising. The project is expected to reduce up to 5.8 kt CO_2 eq directly from efficiency gains.

Georgia: Green Cities: Integrated Sustainable Transport in the City of Batumi and the Ajara Region (GEF ID: 5468, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.0 million; Total Cost: $6.4 million)
This project aims to promote sustainable transport in the City of Batumi and the Region of Ajara in Georgia. Batumi is a seaside city on the Black Sea coast and the capital of Ajara. As Georgia's leading tourist destination is located on the Black Sea, the City of Batumi has a strong interest in sustainable transport. It consists of five components: (i) formulation of Sustainable Transport Plans for Batumi and Ajara Region; (ii) improved public transport through investment in compressed natural gas (CNG) buses; (iii) increased cycling for Batumi; (iv) improved traffic management and parking facilities; and (v) replication and dissemination of project results for other municipalities in the Ajara region. The direct CO_2 emission reductions are estimated to be approximately 263 kt CO_2 eq over the project duration.

Ethiopia: Promoting Sustainable Rural Energy Technologies (RETs) for Household and Productive Uses (GEF ID: 5501, UNDP, GEFTF: $4.6 million; Total Cost: $42.6 million)
The objective of this project is to promote off-grid small scale renewable energy technologies in rural communities of Ethiopia. It supports the following activities: (i) national rural energy regulatory and legal framework: to put in place new legislation and regulations to support small scale renewable energy technologies; (ii) rural public awareness campaign on renewable energy technologies: to conduct national public awareness on the benefits of small scale renewable energy technologies; (iii) sustainable financial mechanism for rural household renewable energy solutions: to set up a financing mechanism (micro-credit loans) to support 1,000 new entrepreneurs and small businesses involved in the production, sale, and distribution of renewable energy technologies, leading to investment and deployment of at least 2 MW of solar energy and the dissemination of 100,000 improved cook stoves; and (iv) business incubator to promote greater entrepreneurship for investing in renewable energy technologies: to help at least 100 entrepreneurs in Ethiopia entering the market with venture capital to launch their new businesses. The resulting direct emission reduction is estimated at 220 kt CO_2 eq from the deployment of 2 MW of solar energy and the dissemination of additional 100,000 improved cook stoves.

Turkey: GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program for Small and Medium Enterprises in Turkey (GEF ID: 5505, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.1 million; Total Cost: $4.0 million)
This project is part of the GEF UNIDO Global Cleantech Program for SMEs, which now includes Armenia, India, Malaysia, South Africa and, with this project, Turkey. The global program is fostering clean technology innovation for CCM through a process of mentoring, training and support. The technologies pursued in the first phase are: energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste to energy, and water efficiency. The project consists of the following components: (i) establishment of a Cleantech innovation ecosystem involving a platform to organize the Cleantech competition and associated accelerator program; (ii) strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for the development of a supportive local innovation ecosystem; (iii) institutional capacity building for the organization of the competition and accelerator program; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation. The project is estimated to create GEBs of 0.7 to 1.46 Mt CO_2 eq over the period 2013 to 2023 through improvements in adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

South Africa: GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program for Small and Medium Enterprises in South Africa (GEF ID: 5515, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.2 million; Total Cost: $8.2 million)
This project is part of the GEF UNIDO Global Cleantech Program for SMEs, which now includes Armenia, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa and Turkey. This project adds a second round in South Africa with an emphasis on sustainability of the program. It is estimated to create GEBs of 0.8 to 1.63 Mt CO_2 eq over the period 2013 to 2023 through improvements in adoption of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.

Serbia: Removing Barriers to Promoting and Supporting Energy Management Information Systems in Municipalities throughout Serbia (GEF ID: 5518, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.6 million; Total Cost: $12.0 million)
The project aims to introduce and support the implementation of energy management information systems in municipalities throughout Serbia to promote greater investment in energy efficiency in public buildings in the municipal sector. The main project components are: (i) legal and regulatory support for national municipal energy management information system focused on secondary legislation; (ii) capacity building for the planning, implementation and monitoring of national municipal energy management system; (iii) project demonstrations in energy-efficiency improvement in municipal and public buildings; and (iv) national program on municipal energy management

information system. The GEB target is to reduce GHG emissions by 1.46 Mt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project (10 years).

Indonesia: Large Enterprises Energy Efficiency Project (GEF ID: 5520, World Bank, GEFTF: $6.0 million; Total Cost: $250.0 million)
The project's objective is to remove barriers to, and stimulate energy efficiency investments in, large industrial enterprises in Indonesia. Its two main components are: (i) direct EE investments of $246 million in large enterprises; and (ii) broad market development, policy support, and technical assistance. The project: (i) brings a new financing framework that facilitates large-scale commercial lending at competitive terms to large industrial EE projects; (ii) creates new incentives for enterprise managers to invest in EE projects, and (ii) develops an ESCO market and applies the innovative financing mechanisms in 12 targeted enterprises. The project aims at reducing GHG emissions by 5 Mt CO_2 eq over its lifetime.

Regional: ASTUD: Regional Knowledge Sharing (GEF ID: 5527, ADB, GEFTF: $0.2 million; Total Cost: $4.9 million)
This is a child project of the program 'ASTUD - Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development' The 5-year ASTUD program, which consists of country-level projects and this regional project, supports Asian cities in realizing GHG reductions and local co-benefits through the integration of low-carbon and climate resilient transit infrastructure and transport services. The objective of this MSP is to raise awareness of sustainable transport, disseminate the replicable findings of other ASTUD projects, and build capacity to implement measures. The GEF funds the following components: (i) capacity building in low-carbon transport and urban systems; (ii) development of a guidebook on access to bus rapid transit (BRT); and (iii) on-line knowledge sharing.

Russian Federation: Green Shipping Program for the Russian Federation (GEF ID: 5530, EBRD, GEFTF: $11.2 million; Total Cost: $115.2 million)
This project aims to reduce GHG emissions through the transformation of the Russian shipping industry by supporting commercial investments in the sector. The support includes financing replacement, retrofitting and expansion of shipping fleet, port infrastructure modernization and environmental and maintenance services. The project consists of three components: (i) establishment of technology platform that supports the adoption of best practices; (ii) improvement of investment environment that supports technology demonstration and replication; and (iii) investments in vessels and port infrastructure, potentially in the form of performance incentives to cover first-mover and pilot costs (non-grant instrument). The direct CO_2 emission reductions are estimated to be approximately 150 kt CO_2 eq in total over the project duration.

Morocco: Promoting the Development of PV Pumping Systems for Irrigation (GEF ID: 5539, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.0 million; Total Cost: $52.1 million)
The objective of the project is to promote an accelerated deployment of PV-powered drip irrigation pumping systems in Morocco, combined with more sustainable fertilization practices. Replacing diesel-powered pumps and reducing nitrogen fertilization reduces the associated GHG emissions. The project supports the following activities: (i) demonstration of technical and economic viability of solar pumping for irrigation (5,000 PV pumps installed supported by a gradually decreasing national subsidy scheme); (ii) development of sustainable implementation framework and standards for solar pumping and drip-irrigation fertigation practices; (iii) supportive financing mechanisms (tailored loans from private banks, smart tax incentives and fertilization subsidies); and (iv) capacity development of stakeholders. The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 313.2 kt CO_2 eq over the 15-year lifetime of the PV pumps.

Pakistan: GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program for Small and Medium Enterprises (GEF ID: 5553, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.5 million; Total Cost: $5.5 million)
This project is part of the GEF UNIDO Global Cleantech Program for SMEs, which now includes Armenia, India, Malaysia, South Africa, Turkey, and, with this project, Pakistan. The global program is fostering clean technology innovation for CCM through a process of mentoring, training, and support.

Viet Nam: Local Development and Promotion of LED Technologies for Advanced General Lighting (GEF ID: 5555, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.8 million; Total Cost: $7.9 million)
The objectives of this project are GHG mitigation and market transformation of the LED lighting product market in Viet Nam. Project components are: (i) transfer of skills, knowledge, and technology for LED lamps manufacturing; and (ii) demonstration of cost-effective local commercial production of LED lamps. It lays the groundwork for a supportive policy environment and a solid manufacturing base that will sustain project results and stimulate subsequent investments in this sector. Moreover, improved technical capacity and technology at manufacturing companies and their

respective research and development centers helps them develop and sustain production of LED lamps compatible with international standards. The GEB target is to directly reduce 804 kt CO_2 eq over the project lifetime.

Algeria: Algeria Energy Efficiency Project (GEF ID: 5563, World Bank, GEFTF: $4.0 million; Total Cost: $11.2 million)
This project in Algeria addresses a critical and growing source of energy demand - air conditioners. It pilots approaches to expand the use of energy efficient air conditioners. Its objective is to strengthen verification capacity that promotes the use of energy efficient air conditioning units in Algeria, and to demonstrate the benefits of using more efficient air conditioner units to Algerian stakeholders. The project consists of three components: (i) piloting energy efficiency incentives; (ii) setting-up of a laboratory for testing and certifying air conditioners; and (iii) technical assistance and awareness raising. The GHG emission benefits are estimated to be in cumulative savings of 5 Mt CO_2 eq.

Sri Lanka: Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-use Sectors in Sri Lanka (GEF ID: 5586, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.1 million; Total Cost: $15.1 million)
This project aims to support the Government of Sri Lanka in development and implementation of NAMA architecture in the country. It emphasizes capacity development, institutional strengthening and successful implementation of demonstration projects in energy generation and end-use priority sectors. The GEF investment in implementation of prioritized mitigation actions and technologies supports: (i) the development of a financial tool for implementation of mitigation actions program, such as guaranteed fund, fiscal incentives, feed-in-tariff, etc.; (ii) the establishment of PPPs and implementation of PPP-funded NAMA projects; and (iii) the establishment and operationalization of a mechanism for the implementation of two NAMA demonstration projects, with at least one utilizing existing carbon market mechanism with Government support. The project consists of the following three components: (i) enabling framework and methodologies to support national Energy Management Plan to generate specific energy consumption analyses at provincial and sub-sectoral levels; (ii) architecture for NAMA development and implementation; and (iii) design and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy NAMAs to demonstrate the transformational role of NAMA mechanism in reducing GHG emissions.

Malawi: Increasing Access to Clean and Affordable Decentralized Energy Services in Selected Vulnerable Areas of Malawi (GEF ID: 5587, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.0 million; Total Cost: $14.6 million)
The objective of this project is to increase access to energy in selected remote off-grid rural areas in Malawi by promoting innovative, community-based mini-grid applications, in cooperation with the private sector and civil society. The project components are: (i) expansion of the Mulanje Electricity Generation Agency's (MEGA) micro-hydro power plant and mini-grid scheme; (ii) replication of MEGA model (renewable power supply to local community by vertically-integrated independent power producers) via piloting two mini-grid schemes in the Karonga and Chitipa districts (Northern Region); and (iii) institutional strengthening and capacity building for the promotion of decentralized, mini-grid applications across the country. The GEB target is to reduce 130 kt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project.

Gambia: Greening the Productive Sectors in Gambia: Promoting the Use and Integration of Small to Medium-scale Renewable Energy Systems in the Productive Uses (GEF ID: 5609, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.5 million; Total Cost: $4.5 million)
This project promotes market-based use and integration of small to medium-scale renewable energy systems (e.g., solar, wind) in the productive sectors including: SMEs, fisheries, tourism, and agro-processing units, such as beer brewing and cashew nut processing. The project includes the following components: (i) development of strategy and regulation on the integration of small-to-medium-scale renewable energy systems; (ii) demonstrating technical feasibility and promoting investments; (iii) renewable energy projects entrepreneurship skills development. Based on current estimates, it fosters the installation of 1.2 MW of power generation, which will yield emission reductions of 246 kt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the project.

Afghanistan: Reducing GHG Emissions through Community Forests and Sustainable Biomass Energy (GEF ID: 5610, FAO, GEFTF: $2.0 million; Total Cost: $9.0 million)
The project is in agreement with Afghanistan's NCs, which highlight capacity gaps and barriers relating to households and services, land use change and forestry, energy and agriculture. It addresses GHG emissions from the sector that is responsible for the highest emissions. The project is composed of three complementary components: (i) Afghanistan is developing its National Renewable Energy Policy and the project integrates planning for Sustainable Biomass Energy System (SBES) into it; (ii) the project strives to combine best practices from such baseline projects, develop district-scale Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) plans to be implemented in three pilot areas in Herat/Baghdis, Central Region and Eastern Forest Complex; and (iii) financial barriers and lack of technical know-how

at local level is preventing deployment of suitable biomass energy technology, namely, improved combustion stoves. Preliminary estimations show that the project has the potential of reducing 428 kt CO_2 eq over four years.

Botswana: Promoting Production and Utilization of Biomethane from Agro-waste in South-Eastern Botswana (GEF ID: 5628, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.0 million; Total Cost: $17.9 million)
The objective of the project is to facilitate low-carbon investments and PPPs in the production and utilization of biomethane from agro-waste in the districts of Southeastern Botswana. The capture and use of biomethane as substitute for fossil-fuel based energy source will avoid methane and CO_2 emissions. The project supports the following activities: (i) institutional strengthening and capacity building for biogas partnerships and improved agro-waste management and regulation (including setting up a framework agreement for PPPs in the waste sector; and establishing a dedicated investment facilitation platform on low-carbon waste utilization); (ii) facilitation and establishment of the first biogas plant in Botswana; and (iii) facilitation and establishment of appropriate biogas utilization platforms (options considered: conversion to heat, use for waste incineration, use as vehicle fuel) in two districts. The expected direct GHG emissions savings are estimated at 1.25 Mt CO_2 eq over the 15-year lifetime of the biogas plant.

Regional: Promotion of Clean and Green Cities in China through International Cooperation (GEF ID: 5650, World Bank, GEFTF: $2.2 million; Total Cost: $9.2 million)
This project strengthens policy environment that enables clean and green urbanization in China. It also promotes knowledge-sharing and cross-learning internationally. This MSP lays the foundation for the GEF-6 IAP project focusing on sustainable cities. It consists of four components: (i) policy framework that enables the development of clean and green cities; (ii) key typologies of cities in China; (iii) planning and assessment tools for developing sustainable cities; and (iv) knowledge management. The project is expected to achieve direct and indirect GHG emission reductions once the proposed policy recommendations are adopted.

Paraguay: Innovative Use of a Voluntary Payment for Environmental Services Scheme to Avoid and Reduce GHG Emissions and Enhance Carbon Stocks in the Highly Threatened Dry Chaco Forest Complex in Western Paraguay (GEF ID: 5668, CI, GEFTF: $2.5 million; Total Cost: $9.5 million)
The project is the first project of the recently accredited agency, CI. Its goal is to promote conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of LULUCF. The project consists of three components that focus on establishment of a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) system, assessments of forest carbon and monitoring, and capacity building. Areas (at least 100,000 ha) assessed to be of high carbon content are set aside for conservation. In additional 10,000 ha, land management practices appropriate for increasing carbon sequestration in soil and biomass are adopted. The project aims to reduce 64 Mt CO_2 eq land based emissions during its lifetime.

China: Enabling Solid State Lighting Market Transformation Promotion of LED Lighting (GEF ID: 5669, UNDP, GEFTF: $7.0 million; Total Cost: $33.3 million)
The objective of this project is to facilitate the enhanced production and widespread application of quality Solid State Lighting (SSL) products in China. The project components are: (i) SSL market development enhancements, which addresses current concerns regarding the undefined SSL industry and market in China; (ii) SSL market transformation policies and mechanisms, which mainly addresses barriers relating to SSL market transformation policies and mechanisms for SSL sustainable development; (iii) SSL application demonstrations, which focuses on the demonstration and application of SSL products in the public/institutional and residential sectors; and (iv) strengthening of SSL quality assurance capabilities, which addresses the barriers relating to SSL quality assurance and the need to improve the current quality and performance of locally made SSL products. The GEB target is to directly reduce 9 Mt CO_2 eq per annum.

Sudan: Promoting the Use of Electric Water Pumps for Irrigation (GEF ID: 5673, UNDP, GEFTF: $4.9 million; Total Cost: $31.6 million)
The objective of the project is to promote the replacement of diesel-based irrigation water pumping by PV pumps, thus reducing the associated GHG emissions. The project supports the following activities: (i) establishment of a financing and dissemination mechanism to support PV pump installations (subsidy mechanism, and microcredit mechanism); (ii) technical standards, their enforcement and capacity building to support quality PV pump installations; (iii) a standardized baseline and monitoring system to qualify project replication as a NAMA; and (iv) support to a scaling-up mechanism. The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 359,796 Mt CO_2 eq over the 20-year lifetime of the PV pumps.

Algeria: Integrated Municipal Management Model of Household and Similar Waste with Low GHG Emissions (GEF ID: 5675, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.6 million; Total Cost: $17.8 million)

The objective of the project is to promote a model of municipal integrated management of household and similar waste for energy generation and low GHG emissions. The proposed model induces four different sources of GHG emission reductions: a reduced volume of fermentable matter going to landfills, electricity and heat produced from biogas instead of fossil fuels, a reduced need of various products through recycling and a reduced number of trips of packer trucks using gasoline. The project supports the following activities: (i) technical assistance to set up an integrated management of waste at source; (ii) investment for integrated management of waste at source; (iii) technical assistance for value creation from collected waste and ultimate waste minimization; (iv) investment in a methanation and composting plant; and (v) promotion of the municipal model of integrated waste management at the regional and national levels. The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 1.8 Mt CO_2 eq over the 15-year operational period of investments.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): Promotion and Development of Renewable Energies through the Set-up of Mini-hydro Plants in Rural Communities Located in the Region of The Andes and the Southern Area of the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (GEF ID: 5676, IDB, GEFTF: $5.1 million; Total Cost: $21.9 million)
The objective of this project is to develop and promote renewable energy technologies by setting-up mini-hydro plants in rural communities in the region of Andes and the Southern areas of the country, and to reduce GHG emissions. It has two components: (i) setting-up mini-hydro plants and power grids in rural communities, to promote rural electrification and sustainable renewable energy technologies through investment and installation of mini-hydro power plants; and (ii) capacity building for the relevant institutions and communities, and dissemination of outcomes, to strengthen local capabilities in operation and maintenance of renewable technologies and watersheds management. The GEB target is to directly mitigate 15 kt CO_2 eq during the first seven years of project implementation and operation.

South Africa: Promoting Organic Waste-to-Energy and Other Low-carbon Technologies in Small and Medium and Micro-scale Enterprises (SMMEs): Accelerating Biogas Market Development (GEF ID: 5704, UNIDO, GEFTF: $4.7 million; Total Cost: $20.2 million)
The objective of the project is to promote market based adoption of integrated biogas technology in SMMEs in South Africa. The project is structured around four components: (i) capacity building and technology support system; (ii) biogas market development and regulatory framework; (iii) technology demonstration; and (iv) development of scaling-up mechanisms. The expected direct GHG emissions savings are estimated at 10 Mt CO_2 eq over the lifetime of the supported investments.

Philippines: Promotion of Low Carbon Urban Transport Systems in the Philippines (GEF ID: 5717, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.0 million; Total Cost: $18.8 million)
This project aims to create an enabling environment for the commercialization of low-carbon urban transport systems (e.g. electric and hybrid vehicles for mass transit) in the Philippines. It consists of three components: (i) policy support for the promotion of low-carbon modes of transport, including development and operation of the Low-Carbon Transport Master Plan; (ii) awareness of, and institutional capacity development for, low-carbon transport; and (iii) investment in low-carbon transport systems (e.g. solar electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, hybrid and EVs for mass transit, and an automated guideway transit (AGT) system). The direct GHG emission reductions by electric buses are estimated to be approximately 200 kt CO_2 eq over the project duration.

Angola: Promotion of Sustainable Charcoal in Angola through a Value Chain Approach (GEF ID: 5719, UNDP, GEFTF: $5.2 million; Total Cost: $18.3 million)
The objective of the project is to reduce unsustainable and GHG-intensive charcoal production from Angola's Miombo woodlands via an integrated suite of low-carbon interventions in the country's charcoal value chain. It consists of following components: (i) biomass data collection and institutional strengthening of biomass energy stakeholders; (ii) dissemination of appropriate technologies for sustainable charcoal production (improved kilns) and efficient combustion; (iii) dissemination of charcoal briquetting machines to enterprises in selected peri-urban areas; and (iv) sustainable charcoal and briquetting certification and marketing scheme at selected retailers. The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 709 kt CO_2 eq over the 15-year lifetime of the supported equipment.

Thailand: Reduction of GHG Emissions in Thai Industries through Promoting Investments of the Production and Usage of Solid Bio-fuel (GEF ID: 5727, UNIDO, GEFTF: $4.4 million; Total Cost: $24.5 million)
The objective of the project is to reduce GHG emissions in the Thai industry and power plants by promoting the use of industrial solid bio-fuels as an energy source. It consists of four components: (i) capacity development and knowledge management, the purpose of which is to improve awareness of, and knowledge and capacity on solid bio-fuel production and usage in the country; (ii) policy framework development for promoting investments in solid bio-fuel production and usage, which is to improve policy, regulatory and investment environment in the country so that national

strategy and soft loans can be established to facilitate solid bio-fuel production and use technologies; (iii) demonstration of solid bio-fuel production and utilization, which aims at deploying commercial use of industrial solid bio-fuels; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation.

China: Accelerating the Development and Commercialization of Fuel Cell Vehicles in China (GEF ID: 5728, UNDP, GEFTF: $9.2 million; Total Cost: $62.7 million)
The objective of this project is to facilitate the commercial production and application of fuel cell vehicles (FCVs) in China. It consists of five components: (i) improvement of local FCV quality and performance, the purpose of which is to address the barriers regarding the relatively inferior quality and performance of locally made FCVs compared to international FCV standards; (ii) improvement of hydrogen production and refueling systems, to address the barriers regarding inadequate FCV supporting infrastructures, particularly of the hydrogen fuel supply, as well as the need to improve the quality and performance of existing facilities; (iii) policy and regulatory frameworks for the application and commercialization of FCVs, which will address the barriers relating to the inadequate policies and regulatory frameworks that support the promotion, application and commercialization of FCVs in China; (iv) enhancement of information dissemination about, and awareness of, FCV transport systems; and (v) FCV technology capacity development program, to enhance the technical capacity of the local transport vehicle manufacturing industry to improve their knowledge and skills in the development of advanced FCs and FCVs. The GHG emission reduction target is to directly reduce 130 kt CO_2 eq in 6-year lifetime of the project implementation.

Turkey: Sustainable Energy Financing Mechanism for Solar PV in Forest Villages in Turkey (GEF ID: 5732, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.7 million; Total Cost: $22.0 million)
This project supports sustainable business models for solar PV in forest villages in Turkey. The project consists of the following components: (i) policy and institutional framework for sustainable energy financing mechanism; (ii) solar PV demonstration projects; and (iii) replication and scaling-up. The estimated GHG emission savings are 6.0 kt CO_2 eq directly, and 1.1 Mt CO_2 eq indirectly.

Trinidad and Tobago: Improving Energy Efficiency in the Social Housing Sector (GEF ID: 5733, IDB, GEFTF: $2.8 million; Total Cost: $14.5 million)
The objective of this project is to reduce energy consumption in the social housing sector by promoting improved architectural designs, use of passive building elements and application of energy efficient equipment. There are four project components: (i) residential sector analysis and saving potentials identification, the purpose of which is to identify saving potentials in energy consumption in buildings; (ii) development of a regulatory framework as well as capacity building to support energy efficient housing, the purposes of which are to define, design, and construct appropriate standards for energy efficient housing, and to have these standards approved by Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards; (iii) demonstration of energy efficient housing constructions as well as energy efficient refurbishment of existing dwellings, the objective of which is to enable the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs to implement, test, and demonstrate the energy efficiency standards, measures, and technologies through a pilot project; and (iv) financial and market-based strategy for scaling-up energy efficiency and renewable energy investments, the purpose of which is to overcome the high up-front costs of energy efficiency and renewable energy investments for social housing. The GHG emission reduction goal is to reduce 450 kt CO_2 eq directly.

Argentina: Sustainable Business Models for Bio-gas Production from Organic Municipal Solid Waste (GEF ID: 5734, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.4 million; Total Cost: $ 16.1 million)
The objective of the project is to introduce biogas technologies for energy generation in the National Strategy for Integrated Municipal Waste Management, which is currently developed. The project is structured around following components: (i) inclusion of bio-gas-based energy technologies in integrated municipal solid waste (MSW) management plans of provinces and municipalities; and (ii) demonstration of bio-gas plants using MSW feedstock. The expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 250 kt CO_2 eq over a 10-year period, and the expected indirect GHG emission savings at 720 kt CO_2 eq. This is translated to a cost per ton of reduced CO_2 eq ranging between $3.9 and $11.1/t CO_2 eq.

Lesotho: Development of Cornerstone Public Policies and Institutional Capacities to Accelerate Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Progress (GEF ID: 5742, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.9 million; Total Cost: $17.8 million)
This project supports Lesotho efforts to build a foundation of public policy to support the goals of Sustainable Energy for All, increase rural electrification, and establish new business models for renewable energy. The project components are: (i) baseline energy data collection and monitoring for SE4All; (ii) development of Cornerstone SE4All Strategies; (iii) village-based energization schemes (i.e., off-grid electrification); and (iv) monitoring and evaluation. Direct emission benefits are estimated to be 900 kt CO_2 eq over the 10-year time period.

China: Jiangxi Fuzhou Urban Integrated Infrastructure Improvement Project (GEFID: 5411, ADB, GEFTF: $2,546,300; Total Cost: $229,006,300)
The objective of this project is to accelerate transition to an energy-efficient, low-carbon transport and urban system in China. Based on the baseline projects, including the establishment of a 12.2-kilometer BRT lines in Jiangxi Fuzhou, China, the GEF funds the following components: (i) GHG emission reductions through energy-efficient bus stations and eco-driving; (ii) upgrade of buses to CNG through part-financing; and (iii) investment in advanced CNG buses. The GEF support is expected to reduce 1.9 to 2.6 Mt of CO_2 eq emissions directly and indirectly. The cost-effectiveness is around $1.7 to $2.7 per ton of CO_2 eq.

China: ASTUD China Clean Bus Leasing (GEFID: 5627, ADB, GEFTF: $$2,315,000; Total Cost: $278,015,000)
The objective of this project is to maximize the energy efficiency and GHG savings from clean buses (i.e. hybrid buses, electric buses, CNG or liquid natural gas buses) in China by improved selection, operations and management of the buses operating in urban areas. The baseline project is the ADB's loan program for clean bus leasing ($275 million), which will provide term loans to financial leasing companies, with the aim of leasing clean buses to public transport operators. In order to maximize the energy efficiency and GHG savings, the GEF funds the following components: (i) development of a guidebook for selecting a cleaner bus; (ii) promotion of energy-efficient bus operation; and (iii) supporting systems (computer software) for energy-efficient bus operations; (iv) clean bus performance monitoring program; and (v) awareness, training and knowledge sharing. The GEF support is expected to reduce 2.3 to 3.6 Mt of CO_2 eq emissions directly and indirectly. The cost-effectiveness is around $0.64 to $1.0 per ton of CO_2 eq.

Mauritius: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low-carbon Island Development Strategy for Mauritius (GEFID: 5649,UNEP, GEFTF: $1,452,000; Total Cost: $21,812,000)
This project aims to support the government of Mauritius in the development and implementation of NAMA architecture in the country. It emphasizes institutional strengthening, formulation of sectoral programmatic approaches capacity building, and successful implementation of demonstration pilot projects in sustainable energy generation. The GEF investment share supports the implementation of prioritized mitigation actions that result in: (i) creation of enabling environment including national registry and MRV systems that could stimulate private sector investments in energy sector; and (ii) design and implementation of renewable energy NAMAs to demonstrate the transformational role of NAMA mechanism in reducing GHG emissions for baseline PPP utility-scale wind energy projects. This will be recognized as the first NAMA project in Mauritius to be registered with the UNFCCC. The preliminary estimates provide 1.65 Mt CO_2 eq of GHG emission reductions. The more detailed direct and indirect CO_2 emission reductions will be estimated during the PPG phase for identified mitigation actions.

Dominica: Low-carbon Development Path Promoting Energy Efficient Lighting and Solar PV Technologies (GEFID 5686; UNDP; GEFTF: $1,726,484; Total Cost: $10,101,484)
The objective of the project is to remove policy, technical and financial barriers to energy efficient lighting and solar PV technologies in Dominica's streets, outdoor areas and public buildings nationwide. Rationale: Dominica is a small island state, with a large share (90 percent) of imported primary energy supply. Oil import costs (over $41 million per year) account for 17.2 percent of the country's total import budget. Any increase in renewable use or improvement of energy efficiency enhances national energy security, saves Government expenditure on oil import, and mitigates climate change. The GEB target is to reduce 348,996 t of CO_2 eq, including 33,636 t direct reduction and 315,360 t indirect reduction, over the project lifetime.

Uganda: Integrated Landscape Management for Improved Livelihoods and Ecosystem Resilience in Mount Elgon (GEFID 5718; UNDP; GEFTF: $1,620,320 Total Cost: $9,250,320)
The project is addressing ecosystem resilience and land degradation problems by promoting an integrated landscape approach to improving land management as well as livelihoods for communities around Mount Elgon. The GEF funding supports local governments and communities to introduce a range of innovative and economically viable land use options that reverse the rate of land degradation on the mountain slopes in a critical disaster-prone landscape and contribute to CCM. The project supports the integration of land use plans, development of a system for effective monitoring and enforcement of land use plans, capacity building for SLM and development and dissemination of the best practice guidelines. It invests in agroforestry, shade coffee production, conservation agriculture, including reforestation and sustainable use of forest resources, to reduce land degradation on 28,800 ha and improve forest cover on 5,000 ha, resulting in enhancement of carbon stocks by at least 88,887 t CO_2 eq per year or 266,662 t CO_2 eq in three years.

Thailand: Greening Industry through Low-carbon Technology Application for SMEs (GEFID 5725; UNIDO; GEFTF: $1,880,000; Total Cost: $11,424,000)
The objective of the project is to promote investments in renewable energy technologies (RETs) for heat generation in manufacturing SMEs for reduction of carbon footprint of their products. The estimated GHG emission reduction from this project is 67,854 t of CO_2 eq per year.

South Africa: Energy Efficient Low-carbon Transport (GEID: 5737; UNIDO; GEFTF: $1,300,000; Total Cost: $7,350,000)
The objective is to promote the deployment and diffusion of EVs and non-motorized transport (NMT) through stimulating demand and boosting local manufacturing capacity in South Africa. This MSP is expected to lay a policy framework for large-scale investment from the private sector. The project is expected to achieve direct GHG emission reductions of 130,000 t and indirect of 520,000 t of CO_2 eq.

Malaysia: Energy Efficient Low-carbon Transport (GEFID 5741; UNIDO; GEFTF: $1,300,000; Total Cost: $7,350,000)
The objective of this project is to catalyze and accelerate widespread use of EVs as part of Malaysia's low-carbon cities initiative. The MSP is expected to incentivize the private sector's investment in EV infrastructure. The project addresses Focal Area Objective: CCM-4 (low-carbon transport). The project is expected to achieve direct and indirect GHG emission reductions of between 400,000 and 1 Mt of CO_2 eq.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Reducing Green House Gas Emissions in the Industrial Sector through Pelletization Technology (GEFID: 5743; UNIDO; GEFTF: $1,268,539; Total Cost: $7,958,539)
The objective of this project is to reduce GHG emissions in Lao People's Democratic Republic industries by promoting production and usage of industrial solid biofuels for thermal energy generation. In 2000, the country emitted approximately 41.7 Mt of CO_2. This represents a substantial increase compared to the net sink of approximately 104.6 Mt of CO_2 in 1990. This increase can be attributed to rapid socio-economic development and high demand of fossil energy consumption in the country. The Government requested the GEF to help reverse the trend. The GEBGEB target is to reduce 182,445 t of CO_2 eq directly, and 912,225 t indirectly over 15 years of project lifetime.

Mexico: Maintaining and Increasing Carbon Stocks in Agro-silvopastoral Systems in Rural Communities of the Selva El Ocote Biosphere Reserve as a Climate Change Mitigation Strategy (Chiapas, Mexico) (GEFID: 5751; CI; GEFTF: $1,009,174; Total Cost: $4,761,021)
The project targets the State of Chiapas, where 57 percent of GHG emissions are from the LULUCF sector. These emissions come primarily from deforestation and degradation as forested areas are transformed into agricultural fields or pasture for livestock. The GEF project responds to CCM-5 objective of the Climate Change Focal Area and contributes directly to three of the six CCM goals set forth in the Fifth NC for the LULUCF sector: (i) increase the area under sustainable grazing; (ii) increase the area under SFM; and (iii) increase the area of land under PES schemes. It avoids the emission and enables the sequestering of at least 167,250 t CO_2 eq over 25 years.

Mauritania: Promoting Sustainable Mini-grids in Mauritanian Provinces Through Hybrid Technologies (GEFID: 5769; UNDP; GEFTF: $1,270,142; Total Cost: $9,038,142)
The objective of the project is to optimize existing mini grids in Mauritania by increasing the share of renewable energy and developing an appropriate business model for the sustainability of the hybrid system. Mauritania is a sub-Saharan country located in West Africa, covering 1,030,700 km^2, and is sparsely populated with only 3.3 million inhabitants (2012). It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the population live on less than $1.25 per day. Seventy percent of the country is covered with desert and only a small part of the country has rainfalls greater than 300 mm per year. Imported fossil fuel is the principal energy resource for power generation. About 59 percent of the primary energy supply in the country is from biomass. The shares of other renewable energy resources, like wind and solar, are negligible. The country has a low electrification rate, with less than 60 percent in urban areas, and five percent in rural areas. Electricity demand is growing at approximately 12 percent per annum and the country faces frequent power shortages, as demand already exceeds supply. The total installed power generation capacity of the country in 2013 was estimated at 220 MW. This implies that power generation capacity in Mauritania was less than 7 Watt/capita in 2013. For comparison, this figure was approximately 1,000 Watt/capita in China in 2013. The country's SNC to the UNFCCC (2008) highlighted that the energy sector is one of the major sources of national GHG emissions. This GEF project facilitates sustainable energy for all, poverty reduction, and GHG emission reductions. The GEB target is to directly reduce 41,300 t of CO_2 eq. The amount of indirect GHG emission reduction is estimated at the GEF CEO endorsement request stage.

Chad: Promoting Energy Efficient Cook Stoves in Micro and Small-scale Food Processing Industries (GEFID: 5795; UNIDO; GEFTF: $665,000; Total Cost: $3,265,000)
This project promotes energy efficient cook stoves in traditional agro-food processing industries. By focusing on two important agro-food processing industries (sorghum-based beer brewing and meat grilling), the project has strong gender-related aspects. Beer brewing is predominantly performed by women-owned businesses; grilling by men. Both are trained on use of energy efficiency cooking operations. Direct GHG emission reductions are estimated to be 121 kt CO_2 eq over a 10-year period. Indirect emission reductions could be up to 486 kt CO_2 eq over a 10-year period.

Pakistan: Delivering the Transition to Energy Efficient Lighting in Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Outdoor Sectors (GEFID: 5799; UNEP; GEFTF: $1,575,500; Total Cost: $9,600,500)
This project secures significant global CCM and environmental benefits in Pakistan by instituting efficient lighting policies and creating a framework for innovative financial mechanisms that promote innovative and high-efficiency products. It helps Pakistan adopt the best practices for a national lighting strategy and promote energy efficient lighting, including solid state lighting (LEDs). The project includes an innovative application of an existing revolving loan fund and coordinates its work to support an existing NAMA that is registered with the UNFCCC. A successful project will showcase the advantages of an integrated approach to lighting that includes technology, policy, and finance. A revolving loan program will provide a pathway for sustainable funding of commercial and industrial lighting projects. The estimated annual emission benefit is 1.1 million t CO_2 eq over the life-time of the technology, through the minimum energy performance standards requiring efficient lighting and the structural changes in the commercial and industrial lighting sectors. Indirect emission benefits after the project is over may approach 2 Mt CO_2 eq annually.

Thailand: GEF UNIDO Cleantech Programme for SMEs (GEFID: 5800; UNIDO; GEFTF: $1,826,500; Total Cost: $6,026,500)
This project is part of the GEF UNIDO Global Cleantech Innovation Programme, which now includes Armenia, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Turkey and, with this project, Thailand. The global program is fostering clean technology innovation for climate change mitigation through a process of mentoring, training, and support. The technologies pursued in the first phases are energy efficiency, renewable energy, waste-to-energy, and water efficiency. As part of the GEF-UNIDO Cleantech Programme for SMEs, this project offers strong potential sustainability and scaling by identifying and providing early support for innovators which increases their ability to attract finance and achieve commercial scale. Although each innovator/entrepreneur will face significant risk of failure, there is strong potential that one or more will achieve success. This type of support for innovative and risky technology development is consistent with GEF's mission. The project is estimated to have GEBs of 0.8 to 1.6 Mt CO_2 eq over the ten-year period 2015-2024, through improvements in adoption of EE and RETs.

Saint Lucia: Geothermal Resource Development in Saint Lucia (GEFID: 5812, World Bank, GEFTF: $1.1 million; Total Cost: $2.4 million)
The objective of the project is to provide support to the Government of Saint Lucia to make an informed decision regarding geothermal exploration and development by undertaking key upstream preparatory activities. Such support helps the Government confirm areas for drilling, partner with a qualified developer, and design a geothermal exploration/resource confirmation program for sustainable implementation, all in line with good industry practices and international standards. The expected indirect GHG emission savings are estimated at 6.25 Mt CO_2 eq over the lifetime (25 years) of the supported investments.

Mali: Promoting Sustainable Electricity Generation in Malian Rural Areas through Hybrid Technologies (GEF ID: 5819, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.3 million; Total Cost: $10.0 million)
The project aims to optimize the electricity generated from multi-functional platforms (MFPs) for productive energy use by increasing the share of renewable energy and developing an appropriate business model for the sustainability of the system. It consists of the following three components: (i) policy, regulatory, legislative and financial instruments for hybrid based mini-grids combined with MFPs; (ii) capacity building for hybrid mini-grid system management combined with MFPs; and (iii) showcasing a viable hybrid mini-grid business model combined with MFPs in 25 villages. It estimates to reduce direct GHG emissions by 68,840 t CO_2 eq.

Colombia: Promotion of Industrial Energy Efficiency in Colombian Industries (GEF ID: 5828, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.9 million; Total Cost: $8.9 million)
The project aims to strengthen the technical and financial capacities of relevant stakeholders to enable the scaling up the energy efficiency measures that have been piloted by nationally-driven programs. It comprises of four major components: (i) developing the mandatory regulations, voluntary standards and monitoring and verification schemes to support the adoption of energy efficiency in the industrial sector; (ii) developing specific capacities in the industrial

sector, establishing a cadre of highly specialized energy management experts from the public and private sectors to scale up the existing Integrated Energy Management System; (iii) demonstrating and measuring energy savings in industrial entities through application of system assessment techniques by trained experts; and (iv) promoting financial mechanisms for investment at the enterprise level by designing and piloting a national financing scheme for energy efficiency measures. The GEB target is to directly reduce 261,673 t CO_2 eq in the lifetime of the technology.

Mongolia: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Construction Sector in Mongolia (GEF ID: 5830, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.5 million, Total Cost: $6.6 million)
The project aims to support the Government of Mongolia in development and implementation of NAMA architecture in the country. It facilitates market transformation for energy efficiency in the coal-based energy-intensive construction sector of the country. It builds up on previous projects relevant to energy efficiency in building sector (baseline projects) piloting NAMA approach that includes testing and implementation of novel financial and market instruments, and implementation of MRV system for these interventions. The GEF investment in implementation of prioritized mitigation actions and technologies supports: (i) the development of financial tools for implementation of mitigation action program, such as guaranteed fund, and fiscal incentives; (ii) improvement of energy efficiency investments of commercial buildings with enhanced private sector construction companies' engagement; (iii) establishment and operationalization of a mechanism for the implementation of NAMA pilot demonstration projects. The preliminary estimates suggest 85,000 t CO_2 eq of GHG emission reductions from the pilot activities.

Global: Establishing the Foundations of a Global Partnership to Accelerate the Market Transformation for Efficient Appliances and Equipment (GEF ID: 5831, UNEP/UNDP, GEFTF: $1.5 million; Total Cost: $9.5 million)
This is a global project that aims to reduce GHG emissions by accelerating the widespread market transformation towards highly efficient electrical appliances and equipment, such as refrigerators, room air conditioners, electric motors (0.75 kW to 375 kW), distribution transformers, lamps and controls, and other potential priority products such as pumps, televisions, computers and set-top boxes, as appropriate. Under the United Nations Secretary General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative, this project builds on the successful approach of the UNEP-GEF 'en.lighten' initiative by establishing the foundations for a collaborative and multi-stakeholder Efficient Appliance and Equipment Global Partnership Programme. It also expands the efforts of the 'en.lighten' initiative to assist countries in the transition to energy efficient lighting to additional applications and accelerate the deployment of LEDs. Preliminary estimates by project partners indicate that global savings across lighting, refrigerators, room air conditioners, electric motors, and distribution transformers would save more than 2,200 TWh per year by 2030, equivalent to more than 1,460 Mt CO_2 eq per year in avoided GHG emissions.

Global: Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) (GEF ID: 5832, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.0 million; Total Cost: $9.2 million)
This project assists developing countries in implementing mitigation technology projects and policies to enhance low-emission development. It focuses on the transfer and deployment of CCM technologies that result in significant reductions of GHG emissions relative to the baseline. It places particular emphasis on a sub-set of CCM technologies that are technologically mature and tested, require medium-sized investments and could be widely replicable within the sector and country, such as small-scale renewable energy, including waste-to-energy or energy efficiency measures in the domestic, transport or industrial sectors. The initial estimate, based on an intervention of similar order of magnitude with GEF support, typically leads to some 400,000 t CO_2 eq of cumulative direct GHG emission reductions.

Global: Global Energy Efficiency Financing Facility (GE2F2) - Design of Strategies and Deployment Mechanisms (GEF ID: 5833, EBRD, GEFTF: $2.2 million; Total Cost: $4.3 million)
This global project develops strategies and deployment mechanisms for the Global Energy Efficiency Financing Facility (GE2F2) initiative in Brazil, China and India. It consists of a single component for design of mechanisms for the GE2F2. Outputs include market studies for Brazil, China and India; a strategy and development plan; and development of banking products. The EBRD is proposing this project as a SE4All initiative and also under the Bloomberg New Energy Finance FIRE initiative. The project establishes a global facility that builds on the lessons learned from EBRD's successful efficiency investments in Eastern Europe, many of which were funded by the GEF. It provides an initial estimate for GHG reductions of 11 Mt CO_2 eq by the end of year three, based on five audits per financial institution in the target countries and local financing of $19 million.

Global: Satellite Monitoring for Forest Inventories (GEF ID: 5835, World Bank, GEFTF: $2.3 million; Total Cost: $6.8 million)
This project seeks to develop and expand methods to produce accurate and validated forest baseline and historical information that use the latest satellite Earth observation data. It harnesses the global capacities of the

state-of-the-art satellite missions and radar satellites. The tools developed through the project help overcome methodological problems relating to mapping of different forest types to improve carbon modeling and forest resources management. The project has four components. Utilizing the latest European Space Agency (ESA) satellite technology, information on distribution of forest and non-forest areas are collected. Degradation-related information, which has been difficult to obtain, is included. Information is collected for three time periods (1990 - present) and for at least three to four pilot sites, with minimum mapping unit of 1 ha. The pilot countries are determined during the project preparation phase from Latin America, Africa, South Asia, and East Asia. While the project does not be directly reducing emissions, it has a strong potential to improve how countries track forest cover change and resultant changes in carbon emissions. Accurate data also help inform more robust policies on climate change and SFM.

Costa Rica: Sustainable Urban Mobility Program for San Jose (GEF ID: 5838, IDB, GEFTF: $1.9 million; Total Cost: $10.2 million)
This project aims to help Costa Rica move towards a low-carbon development path, through a concerted effort to improve land use management, transport planning and the implementation of an integrated public transport network in the San Jose Metropolitan area. The project addresses Focal Area Objective: CCM-4 (low-carbon transport and urban systems). It consists of five components: (i) integration of public transport improvements with non-motorized and private motorized modes; (ii) development of a Travel Demand Management policy and instruments for San Jose; (iii) development of land use and transport policies based on relevant studies; (iv) technology improvement of vehicle fleet; and (v) development of GHG baseline calculations and MRV system. The direct and indirect GHG emission reductions brought by the project are estimated at approximately 4 Mt CO_2 eq.

Peru: Mitigating Deforestation in Brazil Nut Concessions in Madre de Dios, Peru (GEF ID: 5839, IDB, GEFTF: $1.7 million; Total Cost: $4.7 million)
The project: (i) establishes conservation agreements with the concession holders or their associations, linking these agreements with incentives to increase the income received by holders and to improve the management and conservation of the forests in these concessions; (ii) develops a system for monitoring, supervision and control of forest cover in Brazil nut concessions by improving the organizations of concession holders and promoting their participation in governance schemes, involving municipalities, the regional government and the central Government; and (iii) evaluates the measures taken, and systematizes lessons learned in order to replicate the experience. The intervention is conducted in 100,000 ha of Brazil nut concessions, where it is expected to avoid deforestation in 2,970 ha, reducing CO_2 emissions by 1.63 Mt during three years of project implementation.

Colombia: NAMA Pilot Implementation of Technology Transfer Projects in the Industrial Sector of the Cundinamarca-Bogotá Region. (GEF ID: 5841, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.0 million; Total Cost: $11.6 million)
The project aims to support the Government of Colombia in the development and implementation of NAMA architecture in the country. It aims to support 80 pilot implementations of appropriate technologies in the industrial sector of Cundinamarca-Bogotá Region. The GEF intervention supports energy assessment of 160 small and medium-sized industries to determine the prioritized actions based on their mitigation potentials. To retain sustainability, and ensure replicability of the concept, incentive schemes are introduced where the GEF grant would constitute 20 per cent of investment in the promoted pilots, with the remaining 80 percent to be funded by the industry, including private sectors, alongside MRV system for these interventions. The preliminary estimates give 48,100 t CO_2 eq (direct) and 481,000 t CO_2 eq (indirect) of GHG emission reductions.

Colombia: Low-carbon and Efficient National Freight Logistics Initiative (GEF ID: 5842, IDB, GEFTF: $1.1 million; Total Cost: $5.1 million)
This project aims to reduce GHG emissions from the freight transport sector in Colombia. It consists of four components: (i) institutional strengthening and capacity building to plan, regulate, operate and supervise freight transport; (ii) efficient driving practices; (iii) freight demand management with freight broker application; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation. The innovative aspect of the project is to focus on the freight transport and logistics sector,, where there is usually a smaller degree of intervention by the public sector, but which has a great potential for GHG reduction. The direct and indirect GHG emission reductions brought by the project are estimated at 8,945 t CO_2 eq.

Jamaica: Deployment of Renewable Energy and Improvement of Energy Efficiency in the Public Sector (GEF ID: 5843, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.5 million; Total Cost: $12.2 million)
This project promotes low-carbon development and reduce Jamaica's public sector energy bill through the introduction of renewable energy and improvement of energy efficiency in the health sector. The project employs UNDP's 'de-risking' model to identify and implement policy reforms that help promote private sector financing and sustainability. Lessons learned from the health sector are used to promote adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency

technologies in other sectors. Preliminary energy savings estimates of 37 GWh are estimated to provide emission reductions estimates of 33 kt CO_2 eq direct and 349 kt CO_2 indirect.

2. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Multi-Focal Area Projects Approved in FY 2014

Armenia: Mainstreaming Sustainable Land and Forest Management in Dry Mountain Landscapes (GEF ID: 5353, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.4 million; Total Cost: $17.3 million)
The project promotes an integrated approach towards fostering SFM, seeking to balance environmental management with development needs. It consists of two components: (i) setting up a multi-sector planning platform to balance competing environmental, social and economic objectives in district development plans and associated investments; and (ii) demonstrating SFM practices, testing new management measures, and involving local communities in SFM to directly address drivers of forest degradation. Main GEBs include avoidance of emissions of estimated 668 kt CO_2 eq in high-conservation value forests over the 10-year period and 180 kt CO_2 eq sequestered through reforestation of 3,000 ha.

Vanuatu: R2R: Integrated Sustainable Land and Coastal Management (GEF ID: 5397, FAO, GEFTF: $5.3 million; Total Cost: $19.3 million)
The project aims to contribute towards the CCM-5 objective of reducing emissions from LULUCF. It improves the current land use practices in an effort to address the major forest degradation drivers and large-scale cattle farming. Silo-pastoral measures include retention of trees, planting of fodder crops and improved grass. Fuel wood collection also contributes to forest degradation in the country. The project addresses this threat directly by replacing wood-fired facilities with solar driers. It attempts to tie various aspects of natural resource planning and rural development together. It pilots carbon MRV in selected areas, allowing for replication of such methods and setting up of a national-level system. Emissions of 1.4 Mt CO_2 eq are expected to be reduced through the project.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): Sustainable Forest Lands Management and Conservation under an Eco-social Approach (GEF ID: 5410, FAO, GEFTF: $9.3 million; Total Cost: $35.0 million)
The project promotes a strategy for natural resources in which forest activities take into account the short and long term context of ecological, economic and social interactions. It mainstreams biodiversity, climate change and land degradation within the forest sector's approach to SFM. It strengthens the national forest inventory system, with improved products on biodiversity, forest carbon and land degradation over an area of 4.4 million ha; two forest management units covering 274,511 ha have SFM plans developed with biodiversity and carbon issues addressed; participatory agreements are prepared for SFM implementation with local communities covering 166,634 ha, including the roll out of a new national system of certification of forest management linked to Government performance payments. The project also restores over 3,000 ha of degraded forests and is estimated to enhance carbon stocks in excess of 200 kt CO_2 eq.

Regional: Integrated Development for Increased Rural Climate Resilience in the Niger Basin (GEF ID: 5487, AfDB, GEFTF: $13.5 million; Total Cost: $74.5 million)
The project is designed to promote sustainable solutions to climate change-related problems and impacts identified in the Strategic Action Program. The proposed project consists of five components: (i) increased water security and climate resilience at regional level (IW); (ii) building resilience to climate change at sub-basin and watershed levels in the Niger Basin (IW); (iii) capacity building at regional, national, sub-basin and community levels (IW); (iv) CCA investments in Chad (LDCF); and (v) reforestation investments for CCM benefits in Burkina Faso (STAR). The project is designed on the general principle that analytical work is conducted at the regional level, while implementation occurs at the sub-basin level, which in turn feeds the analytical work. The project is expected to reduce approximately 1.5 Mt CO_2 eq.

Global: Transforming the Global Maritime Transport Industry towards a Low-carbon Future through Improved Energy Efficiency (GEF ID: 5508, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.2 million; Total Cost: $13.3 million)
This project aims to build capacity in developing countries for implementing technical and operational measures for energy-efficient shipping and to catalyze overall reductions in GHG emissions from the global shipping industry, minimizing the pressure on the oceans and large marine ecosystems. It consists of three components: (i) legal, policy and institutional reforms for GHG reductions through improved energy efficiency within maritime transport sector; (ii) energy efficiency capacity building, awareness raising, knowledge creation and dissemination; and (iii) PPPs to catalyze

innovation, research and development, and technology transfer. The project is expected to contribute to reduction of 24 to 80 Mt CO_2 eq per year by 2020, leading to reduced pressure on the global marine ecosystem.

Mozambique: Payment for Ecosystem Services to Support Forest Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods (GEF ID: 5516, FAO, GEFTF: $4.1 million; Total Cost: $15.6 million)
The focus of the project is to develop and implement an effective PES mechanism for accountable and equitable disbursement of 20 percent Decree funds (balance of $4.8 million up until 2012) and 50 percent of fines (balance of $2.5 million up until 2012), linking the payments to environmental enhancement and performance and creating the capacity to implement and monitor the PES mechanism. This ensures sustainable management of forests and provide economic and livelihood benefits to local communities in Zambezia province. The outcomes of this project are: (i) a PES mechanism established and implemented in Zambezia province generating following benefits: 400,000 ha of Miombo forest ecosystems under sustainable management, five percent increase in forest cover (20,000 ha) and 1.4 Mt CO_2 eq sequestered; and (ii) national and provincial government institutions and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/CBOs capable of implementing and monitoring PES for the conservation and sustainable use of Miombo ecosystems.

Haiti: Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Côte (GEF ID: 5531, UNEP, GEFTF: $ 7.0 million; Total Cost: $28.1 million)
The objectives of this project are to increase resilience to climate change risks and decrease disaster risk by using an ecosystem management approach and targeting protected areas and fragile ecosystems in the Southwestern Peninsula of Haiti. It establishes effective climate resilient management of Île à Vache National Park and Port Salut Protected Landscape, and improve forest and land use climate-resilient practices in five protected areas that will result in an estimated reduction of 408 kt CO_2 eq per year. Additionally, the project promotes disaster risk reduction through an ecosystem management approach in the broader Southwest Peninsula landscape. At least 150 km of coastlines are rehabilitated and made resilient, providing local communities with healthy coastal ecosystems. This project also improves land use practices adopted in the vetiver value chain within the Port Salut Protected Landscape leading to significant carbon sequestration. It also creates a forestry product cooperative along with a vetiver-growers cooperative. There is improved charcoal production, utilization of technologies and establishment of non-mangrove sources of wood for charcoal production.

Turkmenistan: Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management in Turkmenistan (GEF ID: 5536, UNDP, GEFTF: $6.9 million; Total Cost: $36.2 million)
The objectives of this project are: (i) reducing GHG emissions from energy use in Turkmenistan water sector by introducing renewable energy, and energy efficiency practices and technologies; and (ii) preventing degradation of arable land and pastures and reducing agricultural GHG emissions by supporting the adoption of low-GHG and SLM technologies and practices in the agricultural and water supply sector. It consists of the following components: (i) improvement of technological and knowledge base about modern energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies and their application in water management sector; (ii) implementation of pilot modernization of selected irrigation schemes with introduction of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, improved energy efficiency for the entire irrigation network, along with measures for reducing N_2O emissions through better fertilization management; (iii) demonstration of low-carbon technologies to address water-related root causes of pasture and land degradation in pilot sites and demonstration of technologies and practices to reduce non-CO_2 agricultural emissions; (iv) technical assistance to local communities for sustainable water/energy/land use plans; and (v) support to the National Sustainable Energy and Water Management Program, including: mandatory energy performance standards for irrigation systems, policies and regulations to mandate application of modern low-GHG agricultural management practices, and financial support scheme to sustain the various activities. Expected direct GHG emission savings are estimated at 70 kt CO_2 eq over the 20-year lifetime of the improved irrigation and water management systems, and expected indirect GHG emission savings are estimated at 1 Mt CO_2 eq.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Community-Based Miombo Forest Management in South East Katanga (GEF ID: 5547, FAO, GEFTF: $5.1 million; Total Cost: $15.1 million)
The project aims to promote sustainable management and restoration of Miombo forest ecosystems in order to contribute to CCM and improve community livelihoods through the development of community-based forest management systems. It is composed of three components that focus on community-based forest management, strengthening of legal frameworks, and knowledge management. It restores and manages Miombo forests to ensure that the focus is placed on community engagement and community-based measures. In order to reduce the rate of deforestation of the Miombo forests, land use zoning and planning is developed to ensure that extractive uses of forests are limited to the designated areas.

Colombia: Forest Conservation and Sustainability in the Heart of the Colombian Amazon (GEF ID: 5560, World Bank, GEFTF: $11.3 million; Total Cost: $41.3 million)
The project aims to improve governance and promote sustainable land use activities in order to reduce deforestation and conserve biodiversity in the Colombian Amazon. It is structured around four well-designed components. The biodiversity objectives are met through improved management of new and existing protected areas, including indigenous reserves, and applying an integrated landscape management approach. The CCM and SFM objectives are achieved by ensuring agreements for sustainable forest use among all the major drivers, implementation of MRV system for forest carbon stocks that is aligned with national standards, and promotion of integrated land-use management practices. These activities are supported by training of local communities and authorities.

Pakistan: Sustainable Forest Management to Secure Multiple Benefits in High-conservation Value Forests (GEF ID: 5660, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.8 million; Total Cost: $14.9 million)
The project promotes an integrated approach at landscape level for the management of high-conservation value forests that deliver global biodiversity, carbon benefits and ecosystem services to local communities and enhance resilience across three target landscapes totaling 55,600 ha. The GEF resources create a model for SFM that can be up-scaled across other forest landscapes. The project delivers SFM to 55,600 ha of critical forest habitats, conserving globally important biodiversity, as well as securing carbon benefits totaling 3.8 Mt CO_2 eq (over the period of 10 years).

Global: GEF SGP Fifth Operational Phase - Implementing the Program Using STAR Resources III (GEF ID: 5736, UNDP, GEFTF: $7.2 million; Total Cost: $14.5 million)
This project covers STAR funding contributions committed by eleven countries to the GEF SGP, in addition to the core grant allocations and/or STAR allocations they have received, but not exceeding the total STAR funding ceiling that a GEF SGP country program can receive. Following the principle of 'local action, global impact', GEF SGP starts with community-level innovations. The GEF SGP approach encourages local innovation and creativity, by maximizing the use of local knowledge and capacity, allowing greater flexibility and enhancing adaptability of projects. It believes that local communities have an intimate knowledge about their living environment and socio-economic needs, and should be empowered to find solutions and make decisions on local environmental governance, whilst addressing global environmental issues. It is anticipated that the GEF SGP STAR funding for these 11 countries will support at least 120 projects (should the maximum grant amount $50,000 be utilized) or as many as 240 projects (at the average grant amount of $25,000 per project).

Nigeria: Sustainable Fuelwood Management in Nigeria (GEF ID: 5745, UNDP, GEFTF: $5.0 million; Total Cost: $20.9 million)
The project focuses on sustainable fuelwood management through five complementary components: (i) sustainable fuel wood supply; (ii) fuelwood demand management; (iii) domestic industry for clean cook stoves and other clean energy alternatives; (iv) financial models for sustainable fuelwood management; and (v) national and state-level policies. Through the project interventions, 50,000 ha of forestlands are under improved community-based forest management, and there is a reduction in land degradation. The direct GHG emission reductions from use of efficient cook stoves are estimated at 20 kt CO_2 eq per year or 500 kt CO_2 eq over 25 years.

Benin: Promotion of Sustainable Biomass-based Electricity Generation in Benin (GEF ID: 5752, UNDP, GEFTF: $4.3 million; Total Cost: $18.6 million)
The objective of the project is to pioneer an integrated energy and ecosystems-based approach to grid-based biomass electricity generation. It is structured around four components: (i) establishment of policy and institutional, legal and regulatory framework for biomass energy generation; (ii) setting up catalytic financial incentives promoting investment in biomass energy generation; (iii) facilitation and establishment of the first biomass plant in Benin; and (iv) land use and sustainable forestry management and implementation. The expected direct GHG emissions savings are estimated at 294 kt CO_2 eq over a 20-year period. This is translated to a cost of $6.7/t of reduced CO_2 eq.

Regional: IDB-GEF Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund for the Americas (GEF ID: 5754, IDB, GEFTF: $5.4 million; Total Cost: $56.3 million)
One of the barriers to greater private sector participation in sustainable and climate-smart agriculture practices is the perception of risk and the long payback periods for investments. This program addresses this barrier by identifying opportunities and developing detailed economic and financial eco-system services, appraisals and market studies and make targeted investments in SMEs to foster climate-smart agriculture, and provide climate mitigation and land degradation benefits. An indicative pipeline of potential investments was developed in Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Honduras and Paraguay. Examples of investments include: reforestation of degraded pasture land; loans to small holders for agricultural services and water resiliency; sustainable aquaculture certification; productive use of

degraded lands; and certification of sustainable coffee production. The GEF grant addresses financial barriers by providing debt with long tenors, guarantees, and low collateral requirements. It is co-financed with a $20 million hard loan from the IDB, $30 million from the private sector, and $850,000 technical assistance grant from the IDB. Estimated benefits include 3 Mt of CO_2 eq sequestered; 300,000 hectares certified improved land use; and 16,500 hectares with climate resilient technologies/practices.

Indonesia: Sustainable Management of Peatland Ecosystems in Indonesia (2014-2018) (GEF ID: 5764, IFAD, GEFTF: $5.3 million; Total Cost: $34.0 million)
The overall goal of the project is conservation and significant reduction of GHG emissions from peatlands, while at the same time meeting the livelihood needs of adjacent communities. It consists of three components: (i) based on the reinforcement of the institution, applying legal and by-law framework in the national strategy for sustainable peatland management; (ii) enhancing implementation of national fire prevention tools and plans (prediction, warning systems, mapping, and GHG monitoring); and (iii) supporting an integrated management approach on pilot areas in Southern Riau, which has about one million ha of peatlands, with innovative partnerships with private sectors and CSOs. Knowledge management is also be addressed through a partnership with CSOs to coordinate a community of practice and spread best practices. The project is expected to reduce CO_2 emissions from peatlands by 10-57 Mt CO_2 eq. This is a preliminary estimation.

Senegal: Promoting SLM Practices to Restore and Enhance Carbon Stocks through Adoption of Green Rural Habitat Initiatives (GEF ID: 5802, UNEP, GEFTF: $1.4 million; Total Cost: $7.4 million)
The project aims to: (i) support mainstreaming SLM into land use planning, and (ii) promote practices that enhance carbon stock and generate revenue for local communities through increased productivity and green jobs. A third component focuses on knowledge management and advocacy to replicate and scale up the approach. The project achieves multiple global environment benefits: energy efficiency and GHG emissions avoided from the building sector using Nubian Vault technique (472,500 t CO_2 eq), GHG avoided from deforestation (4,844 t of CO_2 eq), carbon stocks restoration by mainstreaming integrated natural resource management (NRM) into local planning (to be estimated at the GEF CEO endorsement stage), reducing tensions on land use and rights with the promotion of local land use plans, and support of SLM practices. Social and economic benefits include an increased number of local communities having access to a decent habitat, boost of the local economy, reinforcement of capacities, and better incomes.

3. Summaries of Enabling Activity Projects Approved in FY 2014[41]

Malaysia: TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5296, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.74 million)
The project addresses Convention obligations, and allows Malaysia to prepare and submit its TNC and a BUR to the UNFCCC. The TNC will be submitted to the UNFCCC in 2016, while the BUR will be submitted in 2014.

Nicaragua: TNC to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5306, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.5 million; Total Cost: $0.59 million)
The objective of the project is to allow Nicaragua to prepare and present the TNC to the UNFCCC. The project addresses Convention obligations. Through this project, Nicaragua updates its national GHG inventory for the year 2005, utilizing the IPCC 2006 guidelines. In terms of vulnerability and adaptation, there is an analysis of the actual and future vulnerability to climate change of the fisheries sector. This study includes an overview of technology needs for the development of the sector, and the development of an adaptation strategy.

Thailand: TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5370, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.63 million)
The project addresses Convention obligations, and allows Thailand to prepare its TNC, and to submit its first BUR (FBUR) to the UNFCCC. Thailand will submit its FBUR to the UNFCCC in 2014, while the TNC will be submitted in 2016. The project enhances the capacity of the Thai inventory taskforce to continue to archive activity data and emission factors and update the GHG inventories of Thailand for 2010 and 2012, for the BUR and TNC, respectively.

Mali: TNC to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5443, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.5 million; Total Cost: $0.62 million)
Through the project, GHG inventories are completed using the IPCC 1996 guidelines for the year 2010. A GHG emission abatement action plan is developed. The project also raises awareness of climate change, with workshops and seminars on climate change. It collects and analyzes information relating to national circumstances, i.e. Mali's geography, climate, natural resources and socio-economic conditions, which may affect the country's ability to deal with mitigation and adaptation to climate change. There is an analysis of the specific needs and concerns arising from

[41] Information on inventory years of the EAs will be included in an addendum to this report.

the adverse effects of climate change, national development objectives, priorities, circumstances and programs. In terms of vulnerability and adaptation, the project revises climate change scenarios and examines changes in climate for the period 1950-2012, with a special emphasis on extreme weather events. There are also vulnerability assessments of hydrology and water resources, agriculture and forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5447, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.43 million)
The project provides updated information on the features of Bosnia and Herzegovina's geography, population, natural resources, climate and economy that may affect its ability to deal with mitigating, and adapting to, climate change. In addition, there is a description of Bosnia and Herzegovina's national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change.

Yemen: TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5474, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $0.97 million)
The objective of the project is to assist Yemen in the preparation of its FBUR and TNC on the implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC. The FBUR will be submitted to the UNFCCC at COP 20 in 2014, while the TNC is to be submitted in the year 2016. Through the project, GHG inventories for the BUR, and TNC for all sectors, are completed for the years 2010 and 2012, respectively. Climate change scenarios are revised using appropriate models. There are vulnerability assessments of new pilot areas for water, agriculture, and coastal zones, including national shoreline topography mapping. Vulnerability assessments are also conducted in new thematic areas, such as health and eco-tourism.

Paraguay: TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5475, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.25 million)
The objective of the project is to assist Paraguay in the preparation of its FBUR and TNC on the implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC. The FBUR will be submitted to the UNFCCC at COP 20 in 2014, while the TNC is to be submitted in the year 2016. Through the project, vulnerability assessments are prepared for water sector agriculture (from the point of view of food sovereignty) and public health (eco-epidemiology). Reports are prepared on the existing relationship between climate and the socio-economic baselines in the most vulnerable sectors, along with an update on the progress of the implementation of adaptation actions that were proposed in the INC and SNC. A NAP is also prepared.

Jamaica: TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5476, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.13 million)
The project addresses Convention obligations, and allows Jamaica to prepare its TNC, and to submit its FBUR to the UNFCCC in 2014, while the TNC will be submitted to the UNFCCC at COP 22 in 2016. Through the project, the national GHG inventory for the years 2006-2012 are prepared, with capability and capacity to collect data enhanced with the installation of a GHG data inventory archiving system. The project enhances awareness of methods of inventory preparation for selected national institutions.

Ecuador: TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5478, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $0.93 million)
The objective of the project is to assist Ecuador in the preparation of its FBUR and TNC for the implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC. The FBUR will be submitted in December 2014, while the TNC is to be submitted in March 2016. The project reviews and updates information on the geographical and socio-cultural conditions through the collection and analysis of updated data. There is a descriptive analysis of disaggregated socio-economic data linked to risk groups (gender, indigenous peoples, etc.). The GHG inventory is completed for the years 2010 and 2012, with updates for the years 1990, 1994, 2000 and 2006.

South Sudan: INC to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5519, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.5 million; Total Cost: 0.65 million)
South Sudan became an independent country on 9 July 2011. It acceded to the UNFCCC on 23 April 2013. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is the NFP for the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. The main objective of this project is to assist South Sudan in the preparation of its INC for the implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC. The long-term objective of this project is to enhance capacity-building efforts, make efficient use of compiled information, and engage technical experts and institution more effectively, as a way to ensure sustainability and continuity of the planned activities.

Namibia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5521, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.44 million)
The objective of the project is to assist Namibia in the preparation of its FBUR for the fulfillment of the obligations under the UNFCCC. It provides updated information on Namibia's national circumstances that may affect the country's ability to mitigate climate change, which includes geography, demography, natural resources, climate and economy,

land use, and environment. There is a description of Namibia's national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change.

El Salvador: TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5540, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.11 million)
The objective of the project is to assist El Salvador in the preparation of its TNC and FBUR for the implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC. It reviews and updates information on national circumstances of El Salvador, providing information on the geographical characteristics of the country, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental characteristics; also, information on population growth rate, distribution, density, analysis of human development, and economic information on all sectors and education. The GHG inventories for the years 2010 and 2011 are completed, with a comparative analysis with the GHG inventories for the years 2005 and 2000. The inventories for the years 2000 and 2005 are also updated. Through the project, there is the analysis of GHG-emitting sectors; cost-benefit analysis of measures; assessment of best GHG mitigation options; and prioritization of mitigation measures. There is the preparation of NAMA profiles, and updated information on MRV systems.

Costa Rica: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5572, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.82 million)
The objective of the project is to assist Costa Rica in the preparation of its FBUR for the fulfillment of the obligations under the UNFCCC. It provides a description of the current situation of development in Costa Rica and an update of the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the BUR and the NC. The GHG inventory for 2012 is completed, along with an update of the national emissions factors. Through the project, mitigation scenarios until 2030, including the implementation of NAMAs and other actions, are developed. There is an evaluation of the advances made on MRV arrangements, along with a description of the actions on MRV carried out in the country.

Peru: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5574, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.43 million)
The objective of this project is to assist Peru in the preparation of its FBUR for the fulfillment of the obligations under the UNFCCC. It provides additional information on the national circumstances of Peru, updating the current information on the country's geography, population differentiated by gender and by social and economic conditions, natural resources, climate and economy. There is a description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change, taking into particular consideration vulnerable population groups. Through the project, support is given to the strengthening of the operational and institutional arrangements of the National Inventory System (NIS), with the elaboration and completion of GHG for the years 2010 and 2012. Information is provided on the national arrangements to enable the implementation of NAMAs, including the establishment of a national registry. Support is also provided to the identification of NAMA development potential in the prioritized sectors, at territorial level, and also the identification of the different types of financing and co-financing needed. Baseline and mitigation scenarios for abatement of GHG emissions developed for prioritized sectors, including gender sensitivity analysis, occur through the project.

Serbia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5576, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.44 million)
The objective of this project is to assist Serbia in the preparation of its FBUR for the fulfillment of requirements under the UNFCCC. It provides updated information on the national circumstances and institutional arrangements in Serbia, notably on the integration of the UNFCCC requirements in the national legislation, and national development objectives and priorities. GHG inventories are prepared and updated, where appropriate, for the period 2010-2013, using the IPCC 1996 guidelines. Through this project, there is an assessment of sectoral mitigation potential, taking into consideration the social and economic trends up to 2020. Priority mitigation actions are identified, along with the provision of additional information on the national arrangements to enable the implementation of NAMAs. There is also the detailed identification and assessment of different options for domestic MRV, based on national circumstances and capabilities.

Kuwait: SNC and BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5590, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.6 million)
The objective of the project is to prepare the SNC and FBUR of Kuwait and enable the country to fulfill its obligations under the UNFCCC, in accordance with Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention, while strengthening its capacity to integrate climate change concerns into national and sectoral development plans and priorities. It provides updated information on the national priorities to address climate change concerns within the framework of the national development programs, plans and strategies. There is a description of the geography, climate, environmental and socio-economic profiles of Kuwait, with emphasis on sensitivity to climate change and climate variability. A GHG inventory is completed for the period 1994-2012, along with the establishment and operationalization of a National Inventory Management System (NIMS). The completion of the GHG inventory for the period 1994-2012 allows for the preparation of the SNC and facilitates the submission of the BUR by the end of 2014.

Mauritania: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5617, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.42 million)

Mauritania is a LDC and eligible to receive resources from the GEF to complete a BUR. LDCs and SIDS may submit biennial reports at their discretion. The goal of the project is to assist the country in mainstreaming and integrating climate change considerations into national and sectoral development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by the NC process. The immediate objective of the project is to assist Mauritania in preparing its FBUR consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of BURs for non-Annex I Parties. The project provides updated information on the geography, population, natural resources, socio-economic situation and development policies relevant to climate change. There is a description of the institutional arrangements and strategies for continuous improvements for the preparation of NCs and BURs. Through the project, the system for GHG inventories is comprehensively strengthened. National GHG inventory activities are decentralized to line ministries and sectoral agencies. This project provides updated and recalculated GHG emissions and trends for all six national economic sectors between the years 1996 and 2010, for major GHG, such as CO_2, N_2O, CH_4 and PFCs, using the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories. GHG inventories are also completed for the years 2011 and 2012.

Côte d'Ivoire: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5618, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $ 0.42 million)
The objective of this project is to allow Côte d'Ivoire to prepare and submit its FBUR to the UNFCCC and, in doing so, enhance its capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on a continuous basis. Through the project, updated information is provided on national development priorities, national circumstances and the institutional arrangements for BURs. The national GHG system is strengthened, with the decentralization of national GHG inventory activities to line and sectoral agencies. Through the project, a status report on national arrangements for the implementation of NAMAs is prepared. A database with all mitigation actions (policies, measures) is established, containing: (i) a description of mitigation actions, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases); (ii) methodologies and assumptions; (iii) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to implement that action; (iv) information on progress of implementation, estimated outcomes and emission reduction potential, needs, types and level of support/funding required.

Montenegro: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5635, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $ 0.47 million)
Montenegro ratified the UNFCCC by succession in 2006, thus becoming a Party to the Convention as a non-Annex I Party on January 27, 2007. The Kyoto Protocol was ratified on March 27, 2007, so that Montenegro became its Party as a non-Annex I Party on September 2, 2007. The objective of the project is to assist Montenegro in the preparation of its FBUR for the fulfillment of the obligations under the UNFCCC. It allows for the preparation of GHG inventories for period 2011-2013, with support given to the inclusion of GHG inventory in the national environment information system. Updated information on the national circumstances of Montenegro is provided. There is a description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns of Montenegro arising from the adverse effects of climate change. There is also a description of the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of BURs.

Armenia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5641, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million, Total Cost: $0.45 million)
Armenia signed the UNFCCC on June 13, 1992 and ratified it as a non-Annex I Party on May 14, 1993. On December 26, 2002, Armenia ratified the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, thus joining the international effort to combat climate change. The objective of this project is to assist Armenia in the preparation of its FBUR for the fulfillment of its obligations under the UNFCCC. Through the project, the national circumstances are reviewed and updated, and there is a description of the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the BUR. There is also a description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns of Armenia arising from the adverse effects of climate change. The GHG inventory for period 2010-2012 is calculated using the 2006 software for the categories: energy, industrial processes, agriculture, forestry and other land use and waste. Information is also provided on the national and sectoral programs and policies and institutional arrangements to enable the implementation of NAMAs in the energy sector. The project provides an update on the progress of policies and actions to mitigate GHG for the period 2012 to 2014, at national, sub-national and local levels. Information on financial resources and technical support received for activities relating to climate change is also provided.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: TNC to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5645, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.5 million; Total Cost: $0.68 million)
The project provides updated information on the national circumstances of Bosnia and Herzegovina, using the 2013 census data. It also addresses the technology needs of the country, through the completion of a TNA. Initiatives relating to Article 6 of the UNFCCC, including teacher training, and the integration of climate change issues into educational curriculum, and training for state- and entity-level officials are also financed through the project. The project provides update of the GHG inventory to 2013, enhancing the capacity of participating agencies, improving the energy sector

emissions data, and strengthening the data collection and analysis of key sectors. There is an analysis of mitigation options in the following sectors: (i) electricity production; (ii) district heating; (iii) transport; (iv) waste; and (v) agriculture and forestry. Mitigation scenarios until the year 2050 incorporating new data are also developed.

Argentina: FBUR (GEF ID: 5658, World Bank, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.36 million)
Through the project, there is an updated description of the national circumstances and pertinent institutional agreements. This includes an updated summary of the relevant social, economic and environmental information, along with a description of the national development objectives and circumstances arising from the adverse effects of climate change. The project updates and completes the inventories for the years 2010 and 2012, and provides a readjustment of the annual historical series of GHG emissions for the period 1990–2012. In terms of information on domestic MRV, the project establishes a software for the reporting on GHG emissions, mitigation actions and their co-benefits. The National System for Monitoring and Reporting on GHG Emissions and Mitigation Measures and Their Co-benefits allows online data entry and follow-up on emissions, mitigation measures, co-benefits, and relevant indicators. The project allows for capacity to be created for potential users of the software to upload and use the information.

Republic of Moldova: NC and BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5659, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.03 million)
In terms of national circumstances, the project provides information on the geography, climate, population, natural resources, and socio-economic profile of the Republic of Moldova relevant to climate change, updated for the period 1990-2012. There is also an overview of the institutional arrangements adopted for the preparation of the BUR and NC. Through the project, the national capacities for inventory planning are improved with the development of an inventory management system. It collects the relevant activity data to prepare the GHG for the NC and BUR. There is a status report on national arrangements for the implementation of NAMAs, and this is included in the BUR. A database is established on all on-going mitigation actions and/or NAMAs. The database contains a description of the NAMAs, the methodologies, assumptions and coverage (i.e., sectors and technologies); the scale; the estimated and achieved GHG emission reductions; the implementation period and information on the progress; the institutions responsible for implementation; and the type and level of support and funding obtained.

Viet Nam: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5672, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.42 million)
The project develops an inventory data management system that is used in the preparation of both BURs and NCs. The national GHG inventory for the year 2010 is compiled for the BUR, along with updated GHG emissions and trends for all the national economic sectors for the major gases using the revised 1996 IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories. Through the project, a status report on the national arrangements for the implementation of NAMAs, including the establishment of a national registry, is provided. A status report of the implementation of mitigation actions and results is provided as well, along with the establishment of a database on all mitigation actions, containing a description of on-going and planned mitigation actions. The project updates the information on national circumstances in Viet Nam, puts in place the arrangements for the preparation of the BUR, and a mechanism for enhanced stakeholder engagement in the preparation of the BUR.

Oman: SNC and BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5697, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.61 million)
The project enhances Oman's capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on a continuous basis. Through this project, Oman intends to strengthen institutional, technical and analytical capacities. Its key outputs include: (i) improvement in the national GHG inventory estimates and reduced uncertainty by shifting to Tier II (and potentially Tier III for the oil sector) methodologies, while adopting the relevant scientific elements of the 2006 IPCC GHG inventory guidelines; (ii) reliable climate projections at regional level using multiple climate models; (iii) reliable assessment of climate change impacts using multiple global climate model (GCM) scenarios and multiple impact assessment models at district/regional level, different cropping systems, forest types, watersheds, coastal settlements, etc.; (iv) spatial vulnerability indices and profiles for different sectors and regions and at decentralized levels, such as at district level for different sectors; (v) development of an adaptation framework, practices to enable mainstreaming of adaptation into developmental programs, estimates of the costs and benefits of adaptation and mitigation programs; and (vi) development of sustained institutional and technical capacities for continued preparation of GHG inventories and NCs, and other new information required under the aegis of the Convention.

Honduras: TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5711, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.13 million)
The project objective is to support the Government of Honduras in the preparation of its TNC and FBUR. The project responds specifically to country's obligations under Article 12 of the UNFCCC and adopted guidelines for the preparation of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in Annex III of decision 2/CP.17. It is in line with CCM-6 objective. The specific objectives are the following: (i) assisting Honduras in meeting its reporting requirement under

Article 12 of the UNFCCC and at the same time strengthening the country's capacities for the implementation of the climate change reporting activities in a continuous manner; (ii) enhancing reporting activities through coordination and capacity building among relevant Government and non-Government stakeholders through training and dissemination of information on good practices and lessons learned from country experiences on adaptation and mitigation to climate change; (iii) assisting the Government in integrating and assessing the impacts of including climate change considerations into sectoral and national priorities in a more efficient way and increase efforts to incorporate climate change criteria into national development policies and plans; and (iv) submitting the country's FBUR.

Kazakhstan: NC and BR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5740, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.8 million; Total Cost: $1.79 million)
On March 23, 2000, Kazakhstan made a unilateral declaration under Article 4 of the UNFCCC stating that it is bound by the Annex I Parties' core obligations, namely: (i) to adopt national policies and take corresponding measures on mitigation of climate change; and (ii) to prepare and submit periodic NCs on its mitigation actions and the projection of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG. The objective of this project is to assist Kazakhstan in the preparation of its BUR and NC for the implementation of the obligations under the UNFCCC. As Kazakhstan is bound by Annex I obligations, the project follows Annex I guidelines for the preparation of the NC and BUR. The key goals of the project are the following: (i) assisting Kazakhstan in meeting the reporting requirements under Article 12 of the Convention as it prepares its NC; (ii) developing national capacities in preparing the BUR; and (iii) strengthening the national technical and institutional capacities to address the capacity building and institutional arrangements for the NC and BUR, including data collection, processing, archiving interpretation, and dissemination for GHG inventory, and mitigation actions in a sustainable manner, as well as to assist the Government to integrating climate change issues in sectoral and national development priorities.

Nigeria: TNC to the UNFCCC and Capacity Strengthening on Climate Change (GEF ID: 5777, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.85 million; Total Cost: $17.89 million)
Through the project, a GHG inventory is completed for the year 2013. There is also a trend analysis for the period 2000-2013. It also contributes to the identification of procedures to establish a NIMS. The NIMS expands the current network of institutions that examine several aspects of GHG emissions. The project thus builds on the base of the existing knowledge in relevant institutions as it relates to GHG emissions. It assesses current mitigation policies as well as updated GHG emission scenarios for Nigeria covering the period 2015–2050. Mitigation options are identified and prioritized in a number of priority sectors, including energy, industry, agriculture, forestry, transportation, as well as commercial and residential buildings. NAMAs for various sectors and at national and state levels are identified as well as potential mitigation options as a basis for the intended nationally determined contributions to the 2015 UNFCCC Agreement.

Colombia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5791, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.4 million)
The project outcomes include: (i) updated information on national circumstances, and a description of the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of BURs; (ii) national GHG inventory for the year 2010; (iii) a description of mitigation policies and actions; (iv) updated information on constraints, gaps and related needs, and an identification of the level support for climate change activities needed and received; (v) update of other information considered relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention; and (vi) BUR published and submitted to the COP in December 2014. The mitigation component of the BUR presents a description of the policy framework for CCM in the country. Updated information on capacity-building activities implemented, climate research and systematic observation, activities to raise awareness of climate change, climate change education and steps undertaken by Colombia to promote the transfer of ESTs is also included in the BUR. Colombia prepares its INDCs with bilateral support, and will not seek GEF financing.

Mongolia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5803, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.42 million)
The goal of the project is to prepare the UNFCCC BUR, as outlined in decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 39-44. The immediate objectives of the project are: (i) submitting the FBUR by December 2015 and fulfill the requirements of the UNFCCC and analyze the results and outputs with specific reference to issues such as GHG inventory, mitigation actions, MRV arrangements, and needs and support received from the UNFCCC; and (ii) strengthening the institutional capacity in order to ensure the participation of all key stakeholders and redefine the needs for further study to fill the gaps in baseline data. The project enables the country to fulfill the GEF's CCM strategic objective (SO-6) under GEF-5: EAs: Support EAs and capacity building under the Convention.

Georgia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5805, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.45 million)
The goal of the project is to assist Georgia with mainstreaming and integrating climate change considerations into national and sectorial development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by the NCs. The project outputs include: (i) updated information on natural resources, climate and economic features that may affect mitigation of and adaptation to climate change capacity; (ii) a

description of national development objectives, priorities and circumstances, and the specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse impacts of climate change; (iii) updated GHG inventories for period 2010-2011, along with the preparation of a GHG inventory for the period 2012-2013; (iv) updated national emission factors for the key sources; (v) a revised and improved data collection, and management system; (vi) analytical work carried out in order to assess the mitigation potential of the country, considering technical, environmental and economic aspects; (vii) initiation of a participatory process aimed at analyses, and setting of appropriate and feasible emission reduction, and limitation targets; (viii) the development of a case study for mitigation potential – switching from conventional fuel to natural gas, showing the economic and environmental benefits; and (ix) the provision of support given to the process of development of national institutional and legal frameworks for establishment of domestic MRV.

Benin: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5807, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.42 million)
The objective of the project is to allow Benin to prepare and submit its FBUR to the UNFCCC and thus enhance its capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on a continuous basis. The outcomes and outputs of this project include the following: (i) updated information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements for the preparation of BURs, including information on the geography, population, natural resources, environment, socio-economic situation and development policies of Benin; (ii) a completed GHG inventory for all sectors and categories, developed in line with the IPCC good practice guidance; (iii) decentralization of national GHG inventory activities to line ministries and sectoral agencies; (iv) the installation of start-up data management design infrastructure software and the upgrade of web-based software access and capabilities; (v) a status report on national arrangements for the implementation of NAMAs, including the establishment of a national registry; and (vi) the establishment of a database on all mitigation actions (policies, measures), containing: (a) a description of on-going and planned mitigation actions, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors/gases), (b) methodologies and assumptions, and (c) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to implement that action.

Turkey: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5813, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.45 million)
The long-term objective of the project is to assist Turkey in supporting the further integration of climate change in national and sectoral development goals by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by NCs. The immediate objective of the project is to assist Turkey in the preparation and submission of its FBUR to the UNFCCC. Although Turkey is an Annex I Party, it is eligible for support for this activity.

Togo: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5850, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.45 million)
This project includes: (i) the revision and update of the information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs and BURs; (ii) the national GHG inventory and report for 2011; (iii) the description, in tabular format, of mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions and the progress of implementation and the results achieved; (iv) the assessment of the technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation and adaptation; (v) the support to the process of establishment of the domestic MRV arrangements; and (vi) the publication and submission of the FBUR, as per the UNFCCC guidelines in Annex III of decision 2/CP.17.

Timor Leste: SNC to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5874, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.0 million; Total Cost: $1.29 million)
This project undertakes the following: (i) facilitating the integration of climate change concerns (both mitigation and adaptation) in the national development policies and plans; (ii) updating data and information on climate change issues; (iii) promoting energy efficient pathways of growth and development, and self-reliance, reduction of risks from climate related hazards; (iv) preparing an updated GHG emission inventory for 2011-2014; and (v) highlighting sectors/areas with the highest mitigation and adaptation potentials. Furthermore, it also strengthens the coordination, networks and information flows between ministries, different levels of the Government and civil society to have a more efficient integration of climate change variables in poverty reduction and development strategies. The GEF was given guidance from COP 19 to support countries to prepare their INDCs. This work is one of GEF's contributions to assist countries towards the 2015 Agreement.

Global (Azerbaijan, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq, and Yemen): INDCs to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5887, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.0 million; Total Cost: $1.1 million)
The objective of this umbrella project is to support Azerbaijan, Côte d'Ivoire, Iraq and Yemen in the preparation and implementation of their intended INDCs to the 2015 Agreement. The project consists of four national projects to prepare and implement the countries' INDCs. The outputs of this umbrella project include: (i) nationally owned projects facilitating identification and consultation of INDCs; and (ii) INDCs communicated to the UNFCCC well in advance of COP 21, according to UNFCCC guidelines. This work is one of GEF's contributions to assist countries towards the 2015 Agreement.

Saudi Arabia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5891, UNEP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.49 million)
The objective of the project is to assist Saudi Arabia to prepare its FBUR. The project outcomes are the following: (i) national development priorities, circumstances and institutional arrangements for BUR analyzed and updated; (ii) the national GHG inventory system strengthened and described, including national inventory data for the year 2012; (iii) mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions and progress of implementation described; (iv) a framework for the continuous assessment and reporting of constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support needed and received established; (v) domestic MRV arrangements for mitigation actions and response measures and its effects defined and established; (vi) information on economic and social consequences of response measures; and (vii) the publication and submission of the FBUR to the UNFCCC.

Tunisia: FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 5892, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.3 million; Total Cost: $0.63 million)
The goal of the project is to assist the country in mainstreaming and integration of climate change considerations into national and sectoral development policies by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by NCs. The immediate objective of the project is to assist the country in the preparation and submission of its FBUR. It also allows Tunisia to prepare its intended INDC to the 2015 Agreement, utilizing STAR resources. The GEF was given guidance from COP 19 to support countries to prepare their INDCs. This project is one of GEF's contributions to assist countries towards the 2015 Agreement.

Thailand: Thailand's Domestic Preparation for Post-2020 Contributions (GEF ID: 5894, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.2 million; Total Cost: $0.22 million)
This EA uses STAR financing to help Thailand prepare its post-2020 contributions, with the following two objectives: (i) preparing Thailand's NDC, as agreed during the 2013 COP; and (ii) strengthen Thailand's engagement in the UNFCCC negotiation process leading to the 2015 Agreement. The project is divided into two components. The first component addresses the capacities of the Thai Government agencies to formulate the NDC, while the second component involves the preparation of the INDC and preparations for the negotiations on the NDC. The project is in line with the GEF-5 Strategic CCM-6 objective to support EAs and capacity building. Furthermore, the GEF was given guidance from COP 19 to support countries to prepare their INDCs. This work is one of GEF's contributions to assist countries towards the 2015 Agreement.

Annex 5: Summaries of Projects and Programs Approved under the LDCF and the SCCF

Annex 5 summarizes projects and programs on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF during the reporting period (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014).

1) MTF projects include funding and one or more objectives of other focal areas: climate change mitigation (CCM); biodiversity (BD); international waters (IW); and land degradation (LD).
2) Implementing agencies of the listed projects and programs are: ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IDB, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, and the World Bank.
3) GEF funding includes PPGs and agency fees. The total cost is the sum of GEF funding and co-financing.

1. Summaries of Climate Change LDCF Stand-Alone Projects Approved in FY 2014

Global: Building Capacity of LDCs to Participate Effectively in Intergovernmental Climate Change Processes (GEF ID: 5615; UNDP/UNEP, LDCF: $4.5 million; Total Cost: $24.2 million)
The LDC Work Program, established by COP 7, identifies as priorities the strengthening of national institutions and mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention in LDCs, as well as the training of LDC representatives to promote their effective participation in intergovernmental climate change processes. The project addresses, in a comprehensive manner, the barriers (institutional and technical) that prevent LDCs from participating more effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes, a priority recognized in the LDC Work Program. It is structured around three principal components, seeking to: (i) enhance the capacity of LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes; (ii) strengthen the capacity of LDCs to collect, analyze, interpret and archive climate change data and information; and (iii) collect and disseminate knowledge generated, including through training as well as South-South and North-South learning.

Afghanistan: Building Resilience of Communities Living around the Northern Pistachio Belt and Eastern Forest Complex of Afghanistan through an Ecosystem-based Adaptation Approach (GEF ID: 5664, UNEP, LDCF: $7.7 million; Total Cost: $14.6 million)
Afghanistan is highly vulnerable to environmental and developmental risks, including climate change. Climatic variability and change is exacerbating degradation of natural resources, notably forests, that is occurring due to over-exploitation, tree-felling for construction, poor management and logging. The project applies a broad range of measures, including on-the-ground investments, such as: planting of site-specific, climate-resilient plant species and trees; measures to maintain soil accretion; community-managed nurseries; small-scale freshwater reservoirs; and other measures to effectively generate ecosystem services. The project also supports the establishment of a national committee to facilitate cross-cutting adaptation, including ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) and support capacity-building activities with local authorities and community groups.

Angola: Addressing Urgent Coastal Adaptation Needs and Capacity Gaps in Angola (GEF ID: 5230; UNEP/UNDP; LDCF: $6.9 million; Total Cost: $18.5 million)
Angola recently completed its NAPA and the project implements NAPA priorities relating to flood protection, early warning systems and national-level institutional mechanism for adaptation planning and mainstreaming. It focuses on the country's coastal areas, and: (i) promotes institutional coordination at the ministerial level needed to address climate change risks; (ii) provides climate forecasting and monitoring systems; and (iii) rehabilitates coastal ecosystems in four target sites Luanda, Bengo, Namibe and Cabinda. These activities ensure that planning and strategies to reduce poverty are climate proofed, and that appropriate information exists to protect water resources.

Bangladesh: Community-based Climate-resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program (GEF ID: 5636, FAO, LDCF: $5.9 million; Total Cost: $21.4 million)
Bangladesh is highly vulnerable to severe storms, flooding and drought, which, together with poor management practices, place severe pressure on the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, currently the source of livelihood for over 15 million people. Climate change is expected to exacerbate existing threats faced in these sectors, and introduce new ones. Thus, this project seeks to reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacity in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors

through the provision of adaptation technologies, capacity-building efforts, mainstreaming of CCA into relevant plans and strategies, and improvements to environmental monitoring systems. Concrete adaptation measures include, for example, improved shrimp aquaculture farming systems, wetland habitat restoration, swamp forest restoration, critical fishery habitat monitoring and climate resilient livelihood options for fishery- and aquaculture-dependent communities.

Bangladesh: Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation in the Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor Wetland area (GEF ID: 5456; UNEP, LDCF: $5.8 million; Total Cost: $22.8 million)
This project aims at building resilience to climate change through ecosystem-based measures in Bangladesh's drought-prone Barind Tract and the Haor area wetlands. These regions have been identified in the country's NAPA as critical areas that are highly vulnerable to adverse climate change impacts, particularly due to altered rainfall patterns, including heavier and more erratic rainfall during monsoons. Therefore, the project focuses on integrating climate resilience measures in infrastructure, managing core ecosystem areas for fish breeding, ecological agriculture, and mixed farming. It also builds technical capacity and awareness of EBA, strengthens policies, and improves the quality and availability of freshwater systems. These proposed measures are expected to build resilience to climate change and ensure improved community livelihood, particularly for women and youth.

Benin: Strengthening the Resilience of the Energy Sector in Benin to the Impacts of Climate Change (GEF ID: 5431; UNDP; LDCF: $9.0 million; Total Cost: $39.0 million)
The energy mix in Benin is comprised predominantly of biomass energy, and this project addresses climate change risks posed to the energy sector and therefore of relevance for energy security. It supports the achievement of the following key results: (i) mainstreaming climate change into energy policies, and management and planning strategies and tools, (ii) introducing sustainable land and forest management practices for strengthening the climate resilience of wood energy-supplying areas, and (iii) promoting the transfer of efficient technologies of production and use of wood energy and alternative forms of energy.

Cambodia: Strengthening the Resilience of Cambodian Rural Livelihoods and Sub-national Government System to Climate Risks and Variability (GEF ID: 5419; UNDP; LDCF: $5.2 million; Total Cost: $19.5 million)
The objective of this project is to improve the ability for climate sensitive planning of Cambodia's sub-national administration systems that influence investments in rural livelihoods. With a focus on those most vulnerable to erratic rainfall and drought, climate-resilient livelihood measures (rice production, home gardening, livestock rearing, and integrated fisheries) are demonstrated in at least 10 districts targeting the landless or farmers practicing rain-fed agriculture. The project also strengthens climate-sensitive planning, budgeting and execution in at least three provinces, and enhances the enabling environment at sub-national level to attract and manage greater volumes of CCA finance for climate-resilient rural livelihoods.

Central African Republic: Reducing Rural and Urban Vulnerability to Climate Change by the Provision of Water Supply (GEF ID: 5504, AfDB, LDCF: $8.0 million; Total Cost: $31.3 million)
This project focuses on reducing vulnerability to climate change in the supply of rural drinking water, including through the use of alternative water technologies. It is structured around three components, namely: (i) supporting capacity development of regional and municipal level water supply institutions; (ii) improving the resilience to climate change of water supply investments in both rural and urban areas; and (iii) disseminating lessons learned and best practices to raise public awareness and explore options for scale-up.

Chad: Enhancing the Resilience of the Agricultural Ecosystems in Chad (GEF ID: 5376; IFAD; LDCF: $8.0 million; Total Cost: $28.2 million)
This project seeks to strengthen the resilience of Chad's smallholder production systems and improve food security in the face of climate change. Despite its recent move to oil production, Chad remains among the poorest countries in the world, highly exposed to external shocks, including climatic. A combination of stresses, including inherently fragile soils, land degradation, largely arid or semi-arid climate, limited access to agricultural inputs, and climate change, contributes to frequent drought, floods and locust invasions. The project is structured around two principle components aiming to: (i) improve the capacity of farmer organizations to manage small-scale agro-pastoral infrastructure, promote resilient land and water management practices, improve access to productive assets, and improve weather forecasting and agricultural planning; as well as (ii) improve access to markets through resilient rural infrastructure, enhance value addition in agricultural production systems, and scale up cereal banks for improved food security.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Resilience of Muanda's Communities to Coastal Erosion, Democratic Republic of the Congo (GEF ID: 5280; UNDP; LDCF: $6.0 million; Total Cost: $22.5 million)

This project seeks to enhance the climate resilience of coastal communities in Muanda located in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Bas Congo Province, by mainstreaming CCA into key sub-national development planning processes through institutional capacity building, policy reform and pilot investments in adaptation technologies to curb coastal erosion. Specifically, the project is structured around two principle components aiming to: (i) strengthen climate risk management capacities to allow national and local authorities, private companies and coastal communities to integrate CCA in policy and investment planning; and (ii) reduce the vulnerability of Muanda's coastal communities through urgent adaptation measures and enhanced climate information and early warning systems.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Climate Services (GEF ID: 5451; World Bank; LDCF: $6.0 million; Total Cost: $35.8 million)
The project aims to enhance the quality of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's hydro-meteorological and climate services. The project is structured around three principle components, seeking to: (i) strengthen regulatory frameworks as well as technical and institutional capacities for effective and sustainable hydro-meteorological and climate services; (ii) modernize facilities and infrastructure for observation and forecasting; and (iii) improve the delivery of useful and timely hydro-meteorological and climate information to end-users in vulnerable sectors. LDCF resources are primarily be directed towards components (ii) and (iii).

Guinea: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Targeting Vulnerable Communities of the Upper Guinea Region (GEF ID: 5382; UNDP; LDCF: $9.0 million; Total Cost: $36.4 million)
This project is designed to address the additional risk posed by climate change to vulnerable communities in the Upper Niger River Basin through an ecosystem-based approach. The services rendered by ecosystems sustain the livelihoods of more than half a million people in the Upper Niger River Basin, where poverty is prevalent and the economy is based on agriculture. Climate change projections for the basin include higher temperatures, increased evapotranspiration and changes in the rainfall regime. These conditions will threaten the continued stream of benefits from ecosystem services, particularly with respect to water security. The project draws upon a number of rural development, watershed, and land-use management programs as baselines, and proposes a range of no-regret 'nature-based' solutions to strengthen ecosystem resilience. In addition to hard and soft infrastructure interventions, the project supports mainstreaming, policy, planning, capacity building and systems development, in order to create an enabling environment for scale-up and replication of successful practices.

Kiribati: Enhancing National Food Security in the Context of Global Climate Change (GEF ID: 5414; IFAD; LDCF: $5.0 million; Total Cost: $13.4 million)
This project enhances the institutional capacity in Kiribati to reduce vulnerability to climate change-induced food shortages, and builds on investments the GEF has previously made in the country. It equips national and local institutions in a broad range of climate-sensitive sectors (fisheries, agriculture, trade and commerce, health and culture) with enhanced knowledge and capacities – in assessment, forecasting and planning – to address climate risk in the context of food security. Improved systems are put in place in at least eight islands for the storage of surplus food. New national agriculture and fisheries legislation and guidelines are put in place as well.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Climate Adaptation in Wetlands Areas (CAWA) (GEF ID: 5489; FAO; LDCF: $5.3 million; Total Cost: $22.2 million)
The Xe Champone and Beung Kiat Ngong wetlands, and the rural communities that depend on them for their livelihood, are vulnerable to the risks posed by climate change. The project is expected to lead to: (i) an improvement in the understanding of climate change impacts and risks, thereby enhancing the capacities of communities, and local and central administrations to design, prioritize and implement CCA and disaster management measures; (ii) the implementation of efficient and cost-effective measures to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and natural hazards on wetland ecosystems and local livelihoods, such as early warning systems; disaster risk reduction and early recovery measures; adaptive agricultural practices, systems, and infrastructure; and (iii) integration of climate change adaptation considerations in local and national planning processes.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Strengthening Agro-climatic Monitoring and Information Systems to Improve Adaptation to Climate Change and Food Security in Lao People's Democratic Republic (GEF ID: 5462; FAO; LDCF: $6.2 million; Total Cost: $28.4 million)
This project aims to enhance the monitoring, analysis, communication and application of agro-meteorological data and information for food security related decision-making at national and provincial levels in Lao People's Democratic Republic. It is structured around five principle components that seek to: (i) improve facilities for agro-meteorological monitoring, communication and analysis; (ii) strengthen institutional and technical capacities to archive, interpret and share agro-meteorological data; (iii) develop integrated land resources information management systems, identify agro-

ecological zones and systems at risk; (iv) develop technical capacities for the sustained operation and use of the informational resources; and (v) share knowledge for climate-resilient agriculture and food security planning and programming.

Madagascar: Enhancing the Adaptation Capacities and Resilience to Climate Change in Rural Communities in Analamanga, Atsinanana, Androy, Anosy, and Atsimo Andrefana (GEF ID: 5632; UNDP; LDCF: $6.6 million; Total Cost: $40.9 million)
Rural communities in Madagascar's southern, central and eastern regions suffer the adverse impacts of extreme climatic events, such as cyclones and droughts. These affect health (through impacts on water supply and sanitation) as well as livelihood and subsistence (through adverse impacts on agriculture, livestock and fishing). This project helps communities adapt to impacts of climate change by providing technical assistance and supporting concrete investments to integrate climate resilience in rural water and sanitation infrastructure and agriculture. Additionally, hydro-meteorological equipment is provided to selected project areas to assist with early warning. Key policy frameworks and sector plans integrate climate resilience aspects, and a climate resilient agricultural input supply chain is established.

Malawi: Building Climate Change Resilience in the Fisheries Sector in Malawi (GEF ID: 5328; FAO; LDCF: $6.1 million; Total Cost: $10.6 million)
The project aims to enhance the climate-resilience of Lake Malawi's coastal communities to the effects of climate change through the development of an early-warning system as well as through the introduction of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices. It is structured around three principle components, which aim to: (i) incorporate critical information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation into policies and planning pertaining to the fisheries sector; (ii) enhance the resilience of at least three pilot communities through improved fisheries management and aquaculture practices and technologies; and (iii) strengthen the ability of communities to respond to extreme weather events through enhanced access to timely climate risk information.

Mauritania: Development of an Improved and Innovative Delivery System for Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Mauritania (GEF ID: 5580; UNEP, LDCF: $5.6 million; Total Cost: $17.5 million)
This project reduces the vulnerability to climate change in Mauritania through ecosystem-based approaches. The agriculture and livestock sectors are severely constrained by aridity and rapid growth in population, as well as by climatic factors, such as wild fires, droughts and flash floods, which are expected to grow more severe or frequent with climate change. This project will: (i) assist in overcoming barriers to EBA, (ii) provide community-level ecosystem-based adaptive solutions, (iii) generate lessons that can be applied in specific agro-ecological and socio-economic environments in Mauritania, and (iv) build capacity to plan and implement EBA.

Mozambique: Strengthening Capacities of Agricultural Producers to Cope with Climate Change for Increased Food Security through the Farmers Field School Approach (GEF ID: 5433; FAO; LDCF: $10.1 million; Total Cost: $40.1 million)
This project aims to enhance the capacity of Mozambique's agricultural and pastoral sectors to cope with the effects of climate change by scaling up the transfer and adoption of appropriate adaptation technologies through an established network of farmer field schools, and by mainstreaming relevant data and information on climate change risks and adaptation measures into agricultural development policies, plans and programs. The project is structured around three principal components seeking to: (i) increase the resilience of at least three different agricultural production systems through the adoption of CCA strategies and practices, including a broader choice of genetic material; (ii) transfer relevant adaptation technologies, practices, and technical skills to 50,000 farmers, mostly through 2,400 farmer field schools; and (iii) enhance the capacity of extension services to promote the dissemination and adoption of adaptation technology in a sustained manner.

Myanmar: Adapting Community Forestry Landscapes and Associated Community Livelihoods to a Changing Climate, in Particular an Increase in the Frequency and Intensity of Extreme Weather Events (GEF ID: 5567; UNEP, LDCF: $5.6 million; Total Cost: $24.8 million)
This project is in alignment with Myanmar's NAPA, which identifies agriculture, early warning systems and forestry as priority sectors for the country. It supports integration of adaptation activities within the forestry sector by undertaking scientific assessments to gauge potential risks posed by climate change, integrate resilience measures into sector activities, and helps communities better prepare for climate-related hazards through improved early warning systems coverage. It also supports institutional capacity building through inclusion of adaptation aspects in existing forestry laws. Local communities are engaged throughout project design and implementation, also taking into account indigenous/traditional knowledge.

Niger: Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project (GEF ID: 5436; World Bank, LDCF: $7.3 million; Total Cost: $107.5 million)
Niger is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards that climate change is expected to exacerbate. These include drought, floods, soil erosion, human and animal diseases, locust infestations, and bush fires. This project aims to strengthen the Government's disaster risk management capacity by improving urban and rural infrastructure; reduce vulnerability to natural disasters by strengthening local institutional capacities and land management; and improve the Government's capacity to respond promptly and effectively to crises or emergencies. It is structured around two principle components, which seek to: (i) enhance resilience to floods through infrastructure investments that will mitigate the effects of floods and heavy rains in the urban and rural areas; and (ii) strengthen the human, technical and institutional capacities of local authorities to effectively plan for, and respond to, climate change-induced natural hazards.

Rwanda: Climate Change Awareness and Rural Livelihoods Project (GEF ID: 5495; AfDB, LDCF: $9.9 million; Total Cost: $64.1 million)
Rwanda's positive development trajectory and rapid economic growth are challenged by the compounded effects of its geography, with fragile soils and ecosystems; high dependence on agriculture for export revenues, employment and subsistence; a dense and fast-growing population; and adverse impacts of climate variability and change. This project aims to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Rwandan communities to climate change impacts through livelihood diversification and investments in rural infrastructure. It is structured around four principal components, seeking to: (i) promote diversified, strengthened and climate resilient rural livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and men; (ii) strengthen local-level awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes; (iii) enhance the resilience of small-scale rural infrastructure to the effects of climate change; and (iv) capture and disseminate results, best practices and lessons learned.

Senegal: Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate-resilient Rural Livelihoods in Vulnerable Rural Areas through the Farmer Field School Methodology (GEF ID: 5503; FAO, LDCF: $7.0 million; Total Cost: $27.9 million)
Climate change threatens to further exacerbate the adverse trends facing agriculture and rural development in Senegal. Low agricultural productivity, owing to poor land management practices, leave the country poorly equipped to respond to rising temperatures and increasingly erratic rainfall. The project aims to enhance the capacity of Senegal's agro-pastoral sector to develop more climate-resilient production systems and to integrate CCA strategies into on-going agro-pastoral and agricultural development policies and programs. It is structured around three principal components, which seek to: (i) enhance capacities for systematically gathering climate-related data for enhanced adaptation, and develop adaptation strategies specific to different agro-ecosystems; (ii) enhance the capacities of farmers and agro-pastoralists to adopt climate-resilient practices and technologies through a network of farmer field schools, and enhance crop and beef value chains for improved revenue generation among rural households; and (iii) increase institutional and technical capacities at the national level to develop CCA policies, strategies and programs, and establish a sustainable financing mechanisms to support the replication of successful adaptation measures at the local level.

Senegal: Strengthening Land and Ecosystem Management under Conditions of Climate Change in the Niayes and Casamance Regions (GEF ID: 5566; UNDP, LDCF: $4.7 million; Total Cost: $48.3 million)
Senegal is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, including drought, floods, locust infestations and coastal erosion. Several of these are exacerbated by rising temperatures, changing precipitation regimes and sea-level rise. The project aims to strengthen the enabling environment for EBA measures in Senegal’s Niayes and Casamance regions. It is structured around three principal components, seeking to: (i) establish effective systems for forecasting, preparedness and decision support as they relate to the impacts of climate change on key ecosystem services; (ii) reduce vulnerability through innovative, EBA measures in two target areas in Niayes and Casamance; and (iii) enhance the institutional, technical and human capacities of hydro-meteorological services, extension workers, local governments and communities to plan, implement, monitor and share knowledge on ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation.

Solomon Islands: Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risk in Solomon Islands (GEF ID: 5581; World Bank, LDCF: $8.0 million; Total Cost: $15.3 million)
The objective of the project is to increase the capacity of selected rural communities to manage natural hazards and climate change risks by; (i) integrating CCA and disaster risk reduction in policies and planning; and (ii) supporting the implementation of provincial or community-level CCA and disaster risk reduction investment activities and engineering works to increase resilience of public infrastructure in targeted provinces. Possible investments may include community shelters, improved water supply and storage systems, cyclone strengthening of buildings frames and foundations, foundation raising for flood alleviation and shoreline protection systems.

Somalia: Enhancing Climate Resilience of the Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems in Somalia (GEF ID: 5592; UNDP; LDCF: $9.0 million; Total Cost: $46.1 million)
Somalia is a fragile state, highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards (such as droughts, extreme flooding events, dust storms, heat waves and cyclones), which may become more severe or frequent with climate change. As the first LDCF-financed project in the country, this project aims to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable Somali communities in selected areas, including the ecosystems upon which they depend, to the adverse impacts of climate change. The project is structured around two principal components, seeking to: (i) review, revise, develop, adopt and implement policies, plans and tools that allow national and sub-national governments to mainstream CCA into development planning, and to reduce the vulnerability of communities and ecosystems; and (ii) develop and implement models of community and ecosystem resilience in pilot areas selected in consultation with the Government and community stakeholders.

Sudan: Livestock and Rangeland Resilience Program (GEF ID: 5651; IFAD, LDCF: $9.4 million; Total Cost: $34.4 million)
In Sudan, the combined effects of rising temperatures and reduced precipitation and water retention will increase the frequency and magnitude of extreme events, while adding to existing pressures on scarce natural resources. This project seeks to improve livelihoods and enhance the climate resilience of pastoralist and farmer communities through adaptive rangeland, agriculture and forest management. It is structured around three principal components, which seek to: (i) empower resource user committees to undertake their community-development planning and ensure that natural resource use is sustainable and contributes towards reducing vulnerability; (ii) diversify livelihoods and promote more productive and more resilient rangelands; and (iii) enhance preparedness to climate risk through national plans and policies.

Togo: Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas in Togo (GEF ID: 5279; AfDB; LDCF: $10.0 million; Total Cost: $100.0 million)
Togo's coastal zones are highly exposed to the effects of climate change, particularly sea-level rise, which is contributing to coastal erosion. By combining concrete investments in coastal protection with improved, climate-resilient land-use planning and options for local communities to diversify and strengthen their livelihoods, this project seeks to strengthen the resilience of coastal areas and infrastructure to the effects of climate change. The project is structured around two principal components, aiming to: (i) enhance the resilience of coastal infrastructure, particularly key transport corridors, to the effects of climate change and coastal erosion, through physical measures; and (ii) strengthen the capacities of local authorities, planners and communities in climate-resilient coastal zone management.

Uganda: Reducing Vulnerability of Banana-producing Communities to Climate Change through Banana Value Added Activities - Enhancing Food Security and Employment Generation (GEF ID: 5603; UNIDO; LDCF: $3.2 million; Total Cost: $10.9 million)
Banana is the main staple in Uganda, with the highest per capita consumption in the world. The banana's ability to produce fruit all year round makes it an important food security crop. Scientists predict that climate change will decrease availability of other annual staple crops, such as maize, rice and wheat, further increasing demand for banana. This project targets banana-producing districts in Western Uganda, where banana is extensively cultivated, mainly by smallholder farmers. It will also develop capacities for local communities to engage in livelihood diversification activities, allowing communities to generate additional income to build adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change.

Zambia: Climate-resilient Livestock Management Project (GEF ID: 5394; AfDB; LDCF: $7.0 million; Total Cost: $27.8 million)
Zambia suffers from adverse impacts of climatic variability and is highly vulnerable to projected climate change. The country's economy and population rely heavily on agriculture, with 28 percent of total agricultural output being produced by the livestock sub-sector. The proposed project, aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of Zambian livestock farmers to the impacts of climate change. It is structured around three principal components, which seek to: (i) promote climate-resilient livestock investments and enhance the adaptive capacity of livestock breeders; (ii) strengthen the technical capacities of central and local government authorities and local communities to plan and implement adaptation measures in the livestock sector; and (iii) gather, store and share data and information on the adaptation measures implemented.

Zambia: Promoting Climate-resilient Community-based Regeneration of Indigenous Forests in Zambia's Central Province (GEF ID: 5435; UNDP; LDCF: $4.4 million; Total Cost: $28.1 million)

The project seeks to increase the rate of forest regeneration and promote climate-resilient adaptation practices among forest-dependent communities in Zambia's Central Province. It is structured around three principal components, aiming to: (i) pilot community-based, climate-resilient agro-forestry and assisted natural regeneration techniques; (ii) promote integrated, climate-resilient fire management; and (iii) increase knowledge on, and uptake of, appropriate supply-side, biomass energy production technologies.

2. Summaries of LDCF Multi-Trust Fund Projects Approved in FY 2014

Haiti: Ecosystem Approach to Haiti Côte Sud (GEF ID: 5531; UNEP, LDCF: $3.5; Total Cost: $28.1 million)
This project seeks to increase resilience to climate change risks and decreasing disaster risk using an ecosystem management approach targeting protected areas and fragile ecosystems. It builds on UNEP's significant presence in the South Department and its seminal role in baseline efforts in the area. Addressing biodiversity, CCA and CCM, the project is expected to yield tangible results in terms of climate resilient land management practices, reduced disaster risk, rehabilitated and climate resilient coastlines, and significant carbon sequestration.

3. Summaries of LDCF Programs Approved in FY 2014

Regional (Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, Vanuatu): Climate Proofing Development in the Pacific (GEF ID: 5037; ADB, LDCF: $15.7; Total Cost: $66.2 million)
This regional program addresses climate proofing concerns in the Pacific countries of Timor Leste, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. The overall goal of the program is to reduce the vulnerability of vital infrastructure in the Pacific LDCs through the implementation of NAPA priorities. The program is composed of the following sub-projects: (i) protecting coastal urban areas against the impacts of climate change in Vanuatu; (ii) securing urban water supplies under climate stress in Timor-Leste; (iii) up-scaling climate-proofing of the transport sector in Timor-Leste; (iv) infrastructure prioritization, planning and budgeting for adaptation in Tuvalu; and (v) cross-cutting learning, improved information, training and innovation. At the regional level, the program promotes learning across sectors, and identifies measures to catalyze greater private sector engagement, and ensures regional South-South collaboration for exchanging lessons learned.

4. Summaries of LDCF Enabling Activity Projects Approved in FY 2014

South Sudan: Preparation of NAPA in Response to Climate Change in South Sudan (GEF ID: 5191, UNDP, LDCF: $219,000; Total Cost: $319,000)
This EA project aims to develop a NAPA to identify South Sudan's most urgent and immediate adaptation needs, following a participatory process. The project examines the current institutional structure for NAPA preparation, and sponsors public participation and awareness-raising for the NAPA. The completed NAPA will be the basis to access additional funds from the LDCF for specific adaptation projects.

5. Summaries of SCCF Stand-alone Projects Approved in FY 2014

Global: Assisting Non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance NAPs (GEF ID: 5683, UNEP/UNDP, SCCF: $4.5 million; Total Cost: $39.1 million).
This project seeks to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to allow non-LDC developing countries to integrate adaptation into their medium and long-term development planning processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner. In particular, the project aims to enhance the capacities of countries to advance medium and long-term adaptation planning in the context of their development policies, strategies, plans and budgets; develop and disseminate tools and approaches to support the NAP process; and promote the exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation.

Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago): Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (GEF ID: 5667, FAO, SCCF: $5.5 million; Total Cost: $40.3 million).
This project seeks to: (i) address barriers to integrating adaptation measures in the fisheries sector by building capacity and strengthening regional policies; (ii) increase resilience through innovative information communication technologies; (iii) enhance governance structures through the expansion of the Caribbean Network of Fisher-folk

Organizations (CNFOs); (iv) increase fisheries management capacities by promoting an ecosystem approach to fisheries; and (v) mainstream adaptation into management practices.

Regional (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia): West Balkans Drina River Basin Management (GEF ID: 5723, World Bank, SCCF: $4.6 million; Total Cost: $104.3 million).
This project seeks to increase the efforts to address CCA by enhancing the planning and implementation of integrated, international management of the Drina river basin, including investments in hydrological and meteorological facilities, pilot investments in flood and drought emergency measures, and strategic institutional capacity for river basin management. The SCCF grant builds on and complement investments made through a basin-wide program that addresses priority investment needs in the areas of flood protection, irrigation, and drainage and is supported by the World Bank, European Union, European Investment Bank (EIB) and other partners.

Regional (El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico): Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Latin America and the Caribbean (GEF ID: 5681, UNEP, SCCF: $6.0 million; Total Cost: $27.9 million).
This project seeks to address urban vulnerability to climate change in pilot cities in El Salvador, Jamaica and Mexico, by employing a mix of measures to build resilience to current and future climate stresses. These include awareness-raising and policy mainstreaming to incorporate climate risks in urban decision-making; capacity building to enable local government to strengthen and plan EBA interventions; increased awareness and capacity among the urban poor; and a suite of physical on-the-ground EBA measures, such as urban reforestation, restoration of urban wetlands and riparian corridors, climate-proofing of water infrastructure and climate-resilient alternative livelihoods for the urban poor.

Belize: Energy Resilience for Climate Adaptation (GEF ID: 5687, World Bank, SCCF: $8.0 million; Total Cost: $12.8 million).
This project seeks to combine technical assistance and investments to establish a mechanism for adaptation planning at the ministry level which will build capacity for resilient energy planning in the long-term; demonstrate adaptation investments and technologies in the energy sector; and support capacity-building activities. Greater flexibility is built into the energy system by exploring alternative sources of energy, investing in smart grids, and introducing standards, specifications and codes to ensure greater robustness in the face of climate change.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Technology Transfer for Climate-resilient Flood Management in the Vrbas River Basin (GEF ID: 5604, UNDP, SCCF: $5.0 million; Total Cost: $17.5 million).
This project seeks to transfer technologies for climate-resilient flood management in order to increase resilience of highly exposed rural poor, war returnees and displaced person communities by mainstreaming climate change information in priority sector policies, producing improved hydrological and hydro-dynamical models, and producing flood risk maps. Other outputs and outcomes include: improved hydro-meteorological monitoring; trainings on climate change and flood risk for practitioners and decision-makers; early warning systems; community-based flood risk plans, adaptation strategies and technologies; and codified, successful flood management measures in the form of guidance documents for nation-wide dissemination.

Morocco: Increasing Productivity and Adaptive Capacities in Mountain Areas of Morocco (GEF ID: 5685, IFAD, SCCF: $6.5 million; Total Cost: $30.5 million).
This project seeks to reduce vulnerability of beneficiaries in Morocco's mountain areas in the face of climate change by increasing communities' resilience and adaptive capacity. Specifically, the project aims to: empower natural resource users' associations and cooperatives to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change; optimize the use of land and water resources and restore vital ecosystem services; and promote the transfer and adoption of technologies and practices for more resilient, diversified agricultural value chains, livestock management, and rural livelihoods. Building on the IFAD-financed, 15-year Program for Rural Development of Mountain Zones (Programme de Developpement Rural des Zones de Montagne), measures include enhanced natural resources management, post-harvest storage and processing practices, and enhanced opportunities for rural enterprise development.

Pakistan: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation through Water Resource Management in Leather Industrial Zone Development (GEF ID: 5666, UNIDO, SCCF: $3.3 million; Total Cost: $17.8 million).
This project seeks to support CCA and also address human health risks in Pakistan's leather tanning district through improvements in industrial technology. The area is vulnerable both to flooding from heavy rainfall, which results in contamination of nearby agricultural lands from toxic effluent, and to drought. Both issues are expected to worsen with climate change. As the currently scattered tanneries are consolidated into a new leather industrial zone, the project reduces agricultural and water pollution through effluent treatment technologies, and also introduces water conservation measures. Flood control measures are being designed with higher resilience considerations, given climate change.

Annex 6: Technology Transfer Projects Support in Line with the Long-Term Program on Technology

1. This annex summarizes the status of preparation and implementation of GEF-supported initiatives under the first item of the Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer: Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network. The annex presents the progress made by the GEF agencies in the delivery of the associated projects and summarizes experiences gained and lessons learned so far.

2. In December 2008, COP 14 welcomed the GEF's Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (renaming it the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer) as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in the transfer of ESTs to developing countries. In response to decision 2/CP.14, the GEF submitted a Long-Term Program on Technology Transfer to COP 16. The GEF submission included the following elements to further scale up investment in ESTs in developing countries in accordance with the GEF climate change strategy, and to enhance technology transfer activities under the Convention:

   (a) Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network;

   (b) Piloting Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments;

   (c) PPP for Technology Transfer;

   (d) Support for TNAs; and

   (e) GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer.

3. The GEF-funded regional and national projects supporting climate technology centers, networks for climate technology transfer and financing are in early phases of implementation. Information on their implementation status and experiences, provided by the GEF agencies concerned, is summarized below.

4. ***Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the CTCN (UNIDO).*** The concept project proposal was approved by the GEF CEO in June 2014. This project is expected to serve as a pilot to highlight possible options for future CTCN-related outputs to be further developed as GEF-6 projects with concrete mitigation benefits, using GEF country allocations, in a country-driven manner. The project is also expected to help the CTCN design and test a framework through which it will work with financing institutions to help developing countries design requests that would comply with the requirements of financing institutions and therefore be conducive to financial support and concrete implementation.

5. ***Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center (ADB and UNEP).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012, and started implementation. Its second Steering Committee meeting (with ADB, UNEP, and the GEF) was held in November 2013 during COP 19 in Warsaw, Poland.

6. This project's objective is to pilot a regional approach to facilitating the deployment of climate technologies (mitigation and adaptation) that combines capacity development, enhancement of enabling environments for market transformation, financial investments and investment facilitation.

7. As at June 2014, the following progress is reported:

   (a) Activities to mainstream climate technology into development plans and strategies are at an advanced stage in Bangladesh, Bhutan and China:

   - In Bangladesh, the project provides support to assess options for scaling up rural solar and wind hybrid energy technologies for a pilot project to deploy rural renewable power at a sufficient scale to allow productive transformation of the rural economy. The ADB also identified a cluster of projects from the public sector project pipeline that can benefit from similar input on climate technology selection during their project development stage (projects relating to flood risk technologies as an adaptation measure).

   - A climate change risk assessment was completed for Bhutan, including guidance on using climate technologies to cope with these risks, which is reflected in its Country Partnership Strategy with the ADB.

   - In China, activities to integrate climate technologies into the provincial development planning of Hunan and Ningxia provinces are ongoing. They have already resulted in the establishment of a number of climate technology linkages and initiation of follow-up activities. A local Climate Technology Finance

Center was established in Ningxia, while a climate technology investment fund is being set up in Hunan. A consultation meeting was organized in Changsha, Hunan on April 15, 2014, in partnership with the local government, to encourage local private investors to invest in climate technologies and to seek inputs for the development of an Innovative Climate Technology Financing Mechanism.

- Preparatory work has been initiated to extend climate mainstreaming assistance to Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste and Viet Nam.

(b) A partnership with a local venture capital fund in India is being set up to support a capacity development program for early stage cleantech entrepreneurs. The first of two boot camps have been organized and mentoring activities are ongoing towards the selection of at least three cleantech start-ups for investment. A second boot camp is expected to be held in July 2014.

(c) A first round of meetings with active venture capital funds in China was completed with several local funds showing interest to cooperate with the ADB for climate technology assistance. A consultation meeting was organized in Changsha, Hunan on April 15, 2014, in partnership with the local government, to encourage local private investors to engage in climate technologies and get their inputs for developing an Innovative Climate Technology Financing Mechanism.

(d) A LCT marketplace seminar was organized on September 10, 2013 in Singapore as part of a regional stakeholder engagement and consultation exercise in preparation for setting up the climate technology market place. Awareness-raising and network-building among potential partners and stakeholders in China, India, and selected countries in Europe, North America and other parts of Asia have been undertaken.

(e) A case study on the energy demand of the rural poor in Nepal is being prepared. A preliminary report is expected by June 2014. The case study will develop a bottom-up modelling methodology with the purpose of evaluating and prioritizing different investment options/strategies towards enhancing access to modern forms of energy and improving rural electrification in ADB's developing member countries.

(f) The first issue of a regional market review newsletter was completed and circulated. This first issue integrates key venture capital and private equity market news from 2013 on climate finance topics in Asia, focusing on China and India.

(g) A number of capacity-building training programs were jointly organized with other relevant partners on waste agriculture biomass technologies, buildings, and National Designated Entities (NDEs) capacity building with the CTCN.

(h) A market study and assessment report for electric fans was conducted in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and selected South Asian countries. This study aims to enable countries and policy makers in each targeted country to understand the potential for energy savings and available mechanisms to realize these savings through the introduction of energy efficient electric fans. The results of the study will be discussed during the network meeting of the project focal points as well as further action plans to support countries in developing a road map.

(i) In Indonesia, the project, in consultation with the Government, the national steel industry association and four selected steel industries, developed a framework of activities to identify the most appropriate technology interventions for reducing GHG emissions and improving energy efficiency in steel industries in Indonesia. This framework of activities is now under implementation with support from the project.

(j) Work is under way to develop national and regional roadmaps to implement harmonized energy efficiency standards in the ASEAN countries. A format for collection of data pertaining to market studies for air-conditioning (including policies and incentives) was designed and discussed during the stakeholder meeting of the ASEAN countries. The stakeholders are in the process of data collection. The data collected will be used to frame national policy road maps for harmonization of energy efficiency standards by the end of 2014.

(k) A regional training workshop on climate adaptation technologies was organized on April 9-12, 2014 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. A similar workshop on 'Innovative and sustainable energy technologies for developing countries: Opportunities and challenges' was held in New Delhi, India on May 28-30, 2014.

(l) A study was initiated for the development of financing models for PPPs to accelerate deployment of energy efficient technologies like LEDs in residential sector and for street lighting applications, and efficient water pumps for agriculture.

(m) In order to facilitate institutional capacity building on climate technology transfer, a network of institutions is being established to enhance knowledge sharing and ensuring South-South cooperation. About 40 key national and regional institutions have been identified. These are institutions in Asia that are supporting the implementation of activities for CCM and CCA on the ground. The objective is to create a network of relevant regional institutions/stakeholders (a technology transfer community) to promote cooperation and exchange of knowledge.

8. Many of the project countries (e.g., Bangladesh Bhutan, , Cambodia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Uzbekistan) decided that their NDEs are the best entry point to ensure sustainability of the activities implemented under the project (i.e. ensuring continued country-led networking and stakeholder engagement to foster action on climate technology transfer after project completion). The project supports the building of their capacities to identify and develop technology support requests through national stakeholders' consultations. A network of these focal points has been formed to exchange information, experience and best practices. Work towards identification of climate technology institutions is in progress, which, at a later date, could be part of the CTCN.

9. The project experience to date highlights the following elements:

(a) There is a need to engage key stakeholders and partners early in the process to increase the chances of climate technologies being systematically considered in the planning and investment processes.

(b) Procedures and tools developed for mainstreaming climate technologies into the Country Partnership Strategy of ADB developing member countries will benefit other processes of incorporating climate technologies into development planning; these can also provide feedback into how TNAs are conducted.

(c) The initial lessons from the implementation that have been documented (particularly regarding technology selection methodologies) may be relevant for the broader effort of establishing the CTCN.

(d) The needs and demand for knowledge and technical advisory services from venture capital funds differ substantially among countries and among funds, and appear to be contingent on the development of the cleantech ecosystem and the extent of available government support. To facilitate and accelerate venture capital investments in climate technologies, it is imperative to tailor technical advisory support to their particular needs and demands.

(e) The ADB's engagement with venture capital funds in China and India has identified critical gaps in public support that should be beneficial for the CTCN when it engages with private players to promote climate technology products and tries to find innovative finance mechanisms to overcome barriers for private investors.

(f) There is a strong need for a technology and vendor-independent (i.e., climate technologies not tied to specific manufacturers) marketplace platform capable of integrating different technologies for optimal solution delivery to end-users. This will support smaller and less financially bankable LCT projects that can have significant cumulative impact if there is a wide uptake.

(g) Providing SMEs with access to technology buyers, sellers and other intermediaries, which otherwise do not have the resources and international network for such outreach, is important.

10. Over the next months, the project is planning the following outreach activities:

(a) The Asia Clean Energy Forum (June 16-20, 2014) will be used to showcase the project activities. The ADB is organizing a deep-dive workshop on facilitating clean energy and climate technology transfer and investment through centers and networks as part of the Asian Clean Energy Forum program on June 19, 2014. The workshop will facilitate a dialogue between managers and the public as well as private sector clients of climate technology; and serve as a venue to showcase the variety of experiences, and obtain feedback on approaches being developed.

(b) Several workshops are being planned for Bangladesh and China as part of the mainstreaming of the sub-project, including a high-level workshop in China during the second half of 2014.

(c) Quarterly market review newsletters highlighting developments in venture capital as well as two technology/country assessment reports will be produced in 2014 to help fund managers gain better understanding of the cleantech market.

(d) A second Infuse Ventures - ADB boot camp will be held in India in July 2014; and a joint collaboration meeting between the World Bank and ADB for Proof-of-Concept boot camp will be held in Hanoi, Viet Nam in July 2014.

11. ***Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center (EBRD).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in July 2013 and started implementation.

12. It aims to accelerate investments in CCM and CCA technologies in the ETCs by combining regional technology transfer networking, technical assistance (for policy makers and projects) with financial support and mechanisms. The project is designed to kick-start the market for climate technology investments in the ETCs.

13. The project has already successfully stimulated the introduction of best available climate technologies and techniques as part of EBRD projects (e.g. tri-generation, LED lighting, energy management systems).

14. The first five incentive grants have been committed to projects in various countries. The committed incentive will support a wide range of technologies, such as tri-generation and rainwater harvesting.

15. The total number of projects to be supported with GEF funding is likely to range between 25 and 35. The amount of funding committed has reached 14 percent out of the GEFTF funding (after five months of the operation), with support committed to five projects and five other projects already in the pipeline. The first grants are likely to be disbursed in the second half of 2014.

16. For the technical assistance and policy dialogue activities, the EBRD is finalizing agreements with other international organizations that may participate in the project, such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) and FAO.

17. The project has generated a lot of interest within the EBRD. It has already approved a project extension to Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries of the EBRD region and is considering extensions to other countries.

18. The EBRD is exploring opportunities for cooperating with the CTCN on policy dialogue activities and stakeholder engagement. The EBRD may also use the CTCN as a communication channel to disseminate findings of some of the project activities.

19. The project was also presented in various conferences in the EBRD region and beyond, namely through a conference on Water Efficiency in Amman, Jordan (March, 2014), during the UNFCCC technical expert meeting on energy efficiency in Bonn, Germany (March 2014), and at Carbon Expo in Cologne, Germany (May 2014).

20. ***Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean (IDB).*** The project was approved by the GEF Council in June 2012. A full project proposal for GEF CEO endorsement request was submitted at the end of June 2014 and is under review.

21. Its aim is to promote the development and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of reducing GHG emissions and reducing the vulnerability to climate change in specific sectors in LAC. The project's strategy is to build the national capacities to identify, assess, develop and transfer ESTs, focusing on: (i) the promotion of, and support to, regional collaborative efforts; (ii) the support to planning and policy-making processes at national and sectoral levels; (iii) the demonstration of policies and enabling mechanisms; and, (iv) the mobilization of private and public financial and human resources.

22. The IDB is collaborating with UNEP with a view to ensuring that the efforts under the project will also contribute to the region’s capabilities to engage with, and participate in, the technology mechanism under the UNFCCC. The IDB and UNEP identified potential collaborations around the objectives on regional capacity building, as well as enhanced interaction with regional organizations that are also members of the UNEP-led consortium hosting the CTCN. Two such organizations, Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE) and Fundación Bariloche, were also selected as project partners.

23. ***Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network (AfDB).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014 and is under implementation.

24. The project aims to support the deployment of technologies for both CCM and CCA on the ground in developing countries of Africa by: (i) catalyzing public and private finance for low-carbon technologies and climate resilient development projects; and (ii) assisting with integrating technology transfer considerations into developing countries' policies and investment programs and strengthening design and enforcement capacities of public institutions. It thus seeks to overcome several barriers to technology transfer and especially the lack of information on, and awareness-raising of, access to finance, the lack of adequate policies, technical limitations, the lack of human and institutional capacity.

25. As this project relates to the CTCN, the AfDB participated in stakeholders meetings and workshops under the UNFCCC technology mechanism. This has enabled to build synergies with partners, which had not been identified previously, such as ENDA (Environmental Development Action, Dakar, Senegal).

26. ***Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries (UNEP).*** The project was endorsed in January 2013 and started implementation.

27. The project aims at reducing risks from increased desertification, floods and erosion, and sea-level rise to the target communities in the identified project sites in Mauritania, Nepal and the Seychelles, respectively. The best practices from on-the-ground interventions supported through the SCCF grant will be disseminated through the regional networks that are part of the project. The project will also contribute towards developing evidence-based indicators for ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation. The project will be based in China with China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) as the main executing partner. It will leverage a number of existing programs, such as the South-South cooperation, Africa Adaptation Network, the Global Adaptation to Climate Change Network and Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network.

28. Contractual arrangements have been finalized for the various international consultants to be appointed to the project. The implementation of EBA demonstration activities in pilot countries is anticipated to be initiated in the second and third quarters of 2014.

29. The project initiated several workshops with international experts, policy-makers and project implementers in the fields of CCA, particularly with a focus on EBA. The outcomes of these workshops have been summarized in reports to inform ongoing and future initiatives relating to EBA and CCA in general and will be made available through an open-access internet forum.

30. In addition to the workshops hosted by the project, a ministerial roundtable on EBA in the context of South-South cooperation was organized at the China Pavilion at COP 19 in Warsaw. This event was co-organized by the NDRC and UNEP-International Ecosystem Management Partnership (UNEP-IEMP) and was attended by over 100 participants. The event shared knowledge, good practices and policy options on EBA, with the aim of promoting South-South cooperation on climate change under the umbrella of the UNFCCC and mainstreaming EBA into NAPs.

31. The information gathered by the project is expected to be referenced as part of the knowledge management system of the CTCN.

32. The project experience to date highlights the following key findings:

    (a) It is important to contextualize EBA within relevant broader contexts, such as the NAP process, to ensure that it is not a stand-alone activity. The participation of the NFPs and other representatives of pilot countries in the training workshops has supported a continuous process of capacity building and knowledge sharing between project partners.

    (b) There is a lack of long-term information to support assessments of the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of the EBA approach. There is, therefore, a need for long-term research and rigorous monitoring and evaluation for evidence-based decision-making.

33. The project is developing an open-access internet platform for disseminating EBA case studies and best-practice guidelines.

34. The implementation of EBA demonstration activities in pilot countries (Mauritania, Nepal and the Seychelles) is anticipated to be initiated in the second and third quarters of 2014.

35. The project is planning to produce a documentary film on EBA for COP 20.

36. ***Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment (World Bank).*** The project was approved by the GEF Council in June 2012. The World Bank is currently preparing the full project proposal for GEF CEO endorsement request expected to be submitted by the end of June 2014. This project aims to facilitate identification and deployment of low-carbon technologies in India that can address technology gaps to mitigate climate change and improve the

economy's energy efficiency. The project will do so through a Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment that will bring together the Government, industry, consumer, academia, and CSO representatives. Four key technology areas are identified to begin operations: refrigeration, air conditioning, lighting, and low-temperature waste heat recovery. It is proposed to be part of the CTCN at the national level.

37. ***Mexico Sustainable Energy Technology Development (World Bank).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014. The project will start implementation soon. The project objective is to support the development of new and innovative clean energy technologies (energy efficiency, renewable energy) by linking public, academic and productive sectors in Mexico. This will be achieved through: (i) the identification of local clean energy technology needs and available capabilities at the regional level among public and private sector stakeholders; (ii) the creation of regional strategic alliances and innovation networks for competitiveness on clean energy for a set of potentially high-impact technologies; (iii) the identification of portfolios of high-impact projects in clean energy technology involving the private sector; and (iv) the support and funding of these high-impact projects involving the private sector.

38. The project will be coordinated with the CTCN NDE for Mexico and with the IDB project 'Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean' to make use of potential complementarity and avoid redundancy and duplication of efforts.

39. ***GEF UNIDO Cleantech Program.*** This program regroups MSPs proposed under the GEF Private Sector Strategy support for innovation and entrepreneurship among SMEs. The UNIDO is leading the SME innovation effort, and has worked with the GEF Secretariat to develop a targeted list of countries for similar MSPs. Six Cleantech projects have been approved so far in Armenia, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa and Turkey. The program will: (i) strengthen policy and regulatory framework to support innovation; (ii) build capacity for the organization of competition and acceleration programs, and (iii) organize annual clean energy technology innovation and competition entrepreneurship acceleration programs.

40. The GEF/UNIDO Global Cleantech Program for SMEs has been under implementation since November 8, 2013. An Intensive Cleantech Training Program for National Project Managers and Project Counterparts was organized by UNIDO in Vienna, Austria on March 12-15, 2014 to provide detailed training to participants and discuss cross-cutting global issues. This training was conducted in preparation for the launch of the first year of the Cleantech Accelerator Programs in six program countries. The key output of this training was to introduce project teams to the United States Cleantech Open Model and discuss its adaptation to the national contexts. In addition, a training webinar series for country project teams was conducted from April 1 to May 15, 2014 covering the operational requirements of organizing the Cleantech Accelerator Program at the national level. It is foreseen that the entrepreneurs supported under the project will become prime candidates to partner with the CTCN. The first Cleantech national award ceremonies are expected to be held in October 2014.

41. ***Local Development and Promotion of LED Technologies for Advanced General Lighting (UNDP).*** This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and is undergoing the preparation of a detailed project proposal. The project has two main objectives: (i) supporting quality improvement of LED manufacturing in Viet Nam to meet international quality standards, and (ii) increasing the use of LEDs in buildings.

Annex 7: Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer

1. This annex summarizes the status of preparations and implementation of the technology transfer pilot projects supported within the framework of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer. The annex presents the progress made by the GEF agencies in the delivery of pilot projects and summarizes experiences gained and lessons learned so far, as requested in the SBI 36 agenda item 12 conclusions (see paragraphs 132 to 135 of this document for overall reporting on the progress of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer).

2. As indicated in paragraph 132, the call for proposals for technology transfer pilot projects under window two of the Poznan Strategic Program issued in March 2009 by the GEF CEO led to the selection of 14 proposals of pilot projects for funding, including 13 FSPs and one MSP. Only one proposal for adaptation was received for a project in Jordan; this proposal was funded, along with three other proposals that included adaptation elements. The total funding from the GEFTF and SCCF-B for the 14 pilot projects amounted initially to $58 million, and total co-financing for these projects initially amounted to more than $195 million.

3. As at June 2014, GEF agencies charged with implementing these 14 pilot projects have reported progress in project preparation and implementation (see Table A7.1).

   (a) Eleven projects have been endorsed by the GEF CEO and are progressing in their implementation. These projects are located in Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Thailand. The funding from the GEFTF and SCCF-B for these project amounts to $49.4 million and $2.4 million, respectively, and the total co-financing amounts to $223.2 million and $5.7 million, respectively.

   (b) Three projects were cancelled upon request from the GEF agencies and/or the concerned national government, one in July 2011, one in February and one in June 2012.

4. Information, provided by the GEF agencies concerned, on the implementation status and experience of the eleven CEO-endorsed projects during the reporting period is summarized below:

   (a) ***Cambodia: Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions (UNIDO).*** The project is under implementation following the GEF CEO endorsement in May 2012.

   During the implementation of the project, contacts with technology suppliers from Cambodia, India, and Thailand have been developed and 30 technical and financial quotations of the biomass technology have been finalized. Two companies have already committed for 1.5 and 2 MW power plants that were later expanded to 3 MW each.

   In addition, the project is also providing technical assistance to private investors, interested in promoting biomass based power plant in Cambodia. A company associated with the project is working on feasibility studies to invest in four power plants using agro-residue waste. Contractual agreements between technology suppliers, users, local partners and project are in final stages and expected to be signed by July 2014.

   Sub-regional South-East Asia Dissemination Workshop on Converting Waste Agricultural Biomass into Energy was conducted in Phnom Penh, Cambodia (November 6-7, 2013). The purpose of this workshop was to share the results achieved and lessons learned. The workshop also served as a platform for the participants to discuss the situation of waste agricultural biomass in their respective countries and identify ways and means to cooperate with each other and thus replicate the project carried out in Cambodia.

   The project participated at a ministerial green industry seminar organized with over 200 stakeholders representing diverse groups for technology transfer, adaptation and implementation. The event was covered by seven television channels at prime time. Video and media coverage was prepared and will be used to promote technology transfer in Cambodia.

   At this project stage, the following lessons learned can be highlighted: (i) potential investments need to find the right balance between potentially fluctuating biomass waste resources and energy needs; (ii) there is a

lack of policy instruments (such as feed-in tariff) and standardized contractual arrangements (such as power purchase agreements) that hamper the use of renewable energy sources and the sale of surplus power by industrial establishments.

(b) ***Chile: Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile (IDB).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2012, started implementation in November 2013, and began to disburse funds in March 2014.

The project includes: (i) the development of standards and monitoring protocols for solar panels and solar systems; (ii) training for public and private stakeholders on concentrated solar power and PV systems, and (iii) public awareness campaign to promote solar technology projects for both solar water heating and power generation.

A verbal agreement was reached with the four largest energy distribution companies in Chile to collaborate and support the implementation of distributed solar PV. While a net billing law exists in Chile, there are virtually no applications of distributed solar PV exist, since the necessary by-laws have not been developed. This project will be critical for field testing distributed solar PV applications and developing the adequate by-laws that will support its growth throughout the country. Changes in Government authorities as a result of recent elections have led to some delays.

(c) ***China: Green Truck Demonstration Project (World Bank).*** Following its endorsement by the GEF CEO in March 2011, the project was launched in October 2011.

Through Phase 1 of the Green Truck Technology Demonstration, three technologies were proved to have very marginal or no fuel-saving effects and will be eliminated from Phase 2 demonstration. Meanwhile, two new technologies – light-weighted aluminum allot trailers and liquid natural gas trucks – demonstrated considerable fuel-saving benefits and market popularity. Both technologies are under consideration for Phase 2 demonstration.

Monetary costs for some of Phase 1 technologies are relatively low, while transaction costs are relatively high (e.g. installation, tuning, and depreciation of regular tires). This creates reluctance for the pilot companies to apply demonstrated technology products, and lowers the attractiveness of corresponding subsidies and awards. As business expands, most trucking companies express strong interest in subsidies for new truck procurement, as it involves large capital expenditures for trucking companies. In Phase 2 demonstration, the implementation agency will carefully assess and accommodate those needs from pilot companies, to scale up the demonstration effects.

The project organized the 'Green Freight, Guangdong First' Forum on September 27, 2013 in Guangdong. Guangdong Provincial Department of Transport awarded a certificate of 'Guangdong Green Freight Demonstration Company' to each of the ten trucking companies participating in the Phase 1 of green truck technology demonstration. The event was highlighted by the signing of an 'Agreement on Cooperation for Green Freight Development in Guangdong' between the Xingye Bank and the Provincial Department of Transport. The Xingye Bank reached an agreement with the Guangdong Provincial Department of Transport, and several local companies in Guangdong, on a concept for a green freight financing pilot project. The implementation details are currently being worked out.

With China's logistics sector booming, many large trucking companies are expanding their fleets. Capital needs for this expansion are mounting, which brings opportunities not only for scaling-up of the green freight technologies and practices, but also for tapping into private sector resources for leverage.

Some innovations of the Green Freight Demonstration are being adopted in Brazil. Clean Air Asia, one of the Bank's partners in green freight in China, has started a pan-Asian green freight program with support from donors and the private sector. To further enhance the project influence, the project team will participate in the China (Shenzhen) International Logistics and Transportation Fair on October 14-16, 2014.

(d) ***Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland: Solar Chill: Commercialization and Transfer (UNEP).*** This project was initially approved with the World Bank as the implementing agency. However, the World Bank withdrew in 2010 from the project. The project was then re-submitted by UNEP with the addition of Swaziland. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014 and is expected to start implementation soon.

(e) ***Côte d'Ivoire: Construction of 1000 Ton-per-day Municipal Solid Wastes Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan (AfDB).*** This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and started implementation. The project preparation faced significant challenges, as it coincided with the period of instability in the country, with changes in the political environment as well as in Government priorities. The project implementation has been delayed in order to integrate it into a larger sustainable city planning project that could serve as a basis for GEF-6.

(f) ***Jordan: Dutyion Root Hydration System (DHRS) Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact (IFAD).*** This adaptation project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of irrigated agriculture to climate change by testing innovative and efficient water-use technologies. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2011 and has been re-designed, as initial field trials carried out during the project inception showed that the proposed technologies did not perform as expected under the local conditions. As a result, the Project Steering Committee decided to adopt alternative technologies for improved water-use efficiency. Due to the need for the re-design, the project is still at a very early stage of implementation. The project has finalized its work plan for the two coming years and developed solid partnerships that will help speed up project implementation.

(g) ***Mexico: Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico (IDB).*** The project was approved by the IDB in May 2012, following the GEF CEO endorsement in December 2011. The project implementation started in May 2013. The general objective of the project is to enable the local development of wind turbines for distributed generation and contribute to enhance Mexico's local capacities in wind energy technology.

Due to recent enactment of the National Strategy for Renewable Energies, disbursements of the project had experienced some delays. It has only disbursed 0.83 percent of project resources. The project finalized: (i) the detailed design of all the components (mechanical, electrical and civil works) and the subsystems of the wind turbine prototype; (ii) the blueprints for manufacturing and assembly of wind turbine components and definition of technical specifications of all subcomponents to be integrated in the prototype, and (iii) the validation of the designs by recognized peer reviewers. The project also trained 80 persons for the construction, installation, operation and maintenance of the class I-A wind turbine. The project will provide four training courses in the Regional Wind Technology Center to improve installation, operation and maintenance skills for distributed generation wind power applications.

Due to limitation in the international market to supply tailored wind blades for the prototype, a verbal agreement was reached with the executing agency, the Advanced Technologies Center, for the local manufacture of blades.

(h) ***Russian Federation: Phase-out of HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation through Technology Transfer (UNIDO).*** The project started its implementation in March 2011.

A set of legislation and regulations are now in place at the federal and Government levels to ensure a successful implementation of obligations under the Montreal Protocol. A robust enforcement mechanism is also in place for the control of the import, movement and consumption of ODS with a range of punitive measures including imprisonment for serious offences. These achievements made significant impact on the prioritization of HCFC phase-out across the foam and refrigeration sectors and some foreign-owned enterprises that have converted to non-ODS technology voluntarily ahead of the legal obligation. The strategy developed by the Government is to bypass the adoption of HFCs, by encouraging and facilitating the adoption of low-GWP solutions, emphasizing natural refrigerants such as ammonia and hydrocarbons, used in appropriate applications supplemented by the use of hydrofluoroolefins, which is still in the development phase.

The project supports the conversion of two factories to non-ODS low-GWP substances. One is completed and the production started in March 2014. The second one is going to be completed. Conversion activities at several other foam manufacturers are now underway.

The nature of the market has made it challenging to get stakeholders to invest in energy efficiency without any legal or financial imperative to change. Therefore, the project strategy is to first create the legal imperative to phase out HCFCs, and then to demonstrate the potential energy (and operating cost) savings that can be achieved by efficient natural refrigerant and foaming agent designs. The program is now at the

point where such a legal framework is in place and it is becoming much easier to engage stakeholders in the discussion on energy efficiency.

A Centre of Excellence (Microclimate, Energy Efficiency and Building Automation) was established in Moscow and promotes high efficiency refrigeration systems and trains refrigeration technicians (ongoing technical training is organized at three facilities). Additionally, the project already supported several training courses: (i) for officials of the Federal Customs Service and the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation in November 2013; (ii) on Preventing Illegal ODS Importation in November 2013, and (iii) a joint (Russian Federation/Turkmenistan) training session dedicated to the use of natural refrigerants as alternatives to ODS under phase-out. A study tour to Turkey was organized on April 29-30, 2014, to familiarize the Russian partners with a successful experience in the creation of an ODS accounting system. The lessons learned will contribute to the creation of the Russian ODS accounting system.

The project helped organize a conference titled 'Natural refrigerant ammonia. Chemical and technical security of the Russian Federation' on October 16, 2013 in Moscow, attended by more than 100 representatives of Russian ministries, trade associations, research institutes, public and private users of refrigerating systems, Russian and foreign producers of natural refrigerant-based systems. The project team also participated in the Research-to-Practice Conference in Enhancement of Reliability and Efficiency of Refrigerating and Petrochemical Equipment held on November 12-13, 2013.

The project-supported website dedicated to the ozone issues (www.ozoneprogram.ru) is updated on a regular basis.

(i) ***Senegal: Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal (UNDP).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012 and started implementation.

During the first months of the implementation, the project: (i) identified several additional techniques to use the Typha as insulation material, beyond the two techniques (Typha-cement and Typha-earth) presented during the preparatory phase; (ii) developed a national platform and succeeded in bringing together national institutions (such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Urbanization, Energy Efficiency Agency, Ministry of Education and Professional Training) to work together; (iii) developed training on insulation techniques and on Typha plant harvesting for local producers; and (iv) supported the Senegalese Standards Association in adopting 19 standardized norms on Typha handling (collection, drying, transport, storage).

The project team will participate in an event in July 2014 on 'The use of vegetable fibers in construction' organized by the NGO Craterre (co-financing partner of the project) in Villeneuve, France.

(j) ***Sri Lanka: Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka (UNIDO).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012. The launching of the project took place in September 2012.

The project designed and implemented a pilot for supply of pre-processed bamboo materials and production of semi-mechanized bamboo products at the village level involving below-poverty line families. In the process, the project also improved the capacity of a CBO. This pilot helped understanding the operating dynamics at the community level so as to develop a sustainable bamboo value chain to be replicated at the country level. The project also designed a revolving fund mechanism and launched a bidding process for the selection of the appropriate financial partner.

The project also conducted the first assessment regarding energy application for bamboo material. This information is needed to develop supply chain of bamboo energy feed stock and to establish pricing of bamboo material for energy use. Since the moisture content and different bulk density vary with the condition of production such as species, harvested time, sites etc., consideration of comparable/standardized measurement of calorific value or dry matter per unit volume or mass is important for the future market pricing of bamboo feedstock.

(k) ***Thailand: Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South-South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava (UNIDO).*** The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2012.

Due to political uncertainty and turmoil in Thailand, the project started implementation in November 2013. The first project Steering Committee meeting was held in Bangkok, Thailand in December 2013. Since then,

the project: (i) started dialogues and meetings with private sector including potential ethanol producers, experts, banks and financial institutes in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar; and (ii) started to design a demonstration plant in Thailand with a capacity 100 liters of ethanol/day.

The project organized a focused group meeting on bioethanol investment in Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar in Bangkok in May 2014. The meeting brought together key personnel and representatives from private sector and investors in both countries to learn more about the technology, its benefits, and terms of cooperation.

An information hub was established with the initiation of a database on ethanol technology.

Table A7.1:

Implementation Progress of Technology Transfer Pilot Projects under the Poznan Strategic Program

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Poznan Program Funding ($ millions)a*	*Total GEF Funding ($ millions)a*	*Co-financing ($ millions)*	*Status of Project*
4040	Brazil	UNDP	Renewable CO2 Capture and Storage from Sugar Fermentation Industry in Sao Paulo State	3.0	3.0	7.7b	The project was cancelled in February 2012 upon request from the agency. The project preparation identified investment costs far higher than initially expected, exceeding the available financing.
4042	Cambodia	UNIDO	Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions	1.9	1.9	4.6c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012. The project is under implementation.
4136	Chile	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile	3.0	3.0	31.8c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2012. The project is under implementation.
4119	China	World Bank	Green Truck Demonstration Project	3.0	4.9	9.8c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2011. The project is under implementation.
4682	Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland	UNEP	SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer	2.8	3.0	8.0b	The project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014 and is expected to start implementation soon.
4071	Côte d'Ivoire	AfDB	Construction of 1000 Ton-per-day Municipal Solid Waste Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan	3.0	3.0	36.9c	This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and is expected to start implementation soon.
4060	Jamaica	UNDP	Introduction of Renewable Wave Energy Technologies for the Generation of Electric Power in Small Coastal Communities	0.8	0.8	1.4b	The project was cancelled in October 2011 upon request from the agency.
4036	Jordan	IFAD	DHRS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact	2.4	2.4	5.5c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2011.

GEF ID	Country	Agency	Title	GEF Poznan Program Funding ($ millions)a	Total GEF Funding ($ millions)a	Co-financing ($ millions)	Status of Project
							Project implementation is underway.
4132	Mexico	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico	3.0	5.5	33.7c	Project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in December 2011. Project implementation started in May 2013.
4120	Russian Federation	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation through Technology Transfer	3.0	20.0	40.0c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2010. Project implementation is underway.
4055	Senegal	UNDP	Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal	2.3	2.3	5.6c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012 and started implementation.
4114	Sri Lanka	UNIDO	Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka	2.7	2.7	21.3c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012. The project is under implementation.
4032	Turkey, Cook Islands	UNIDO	Realizing Hydrogen Energy Installations on Small Island through Technology Cooperation	3.0	3.0	3.5 b	The project was cancelled in March 2012 upon request from the agency following changes in the concerned governments' priorities.
			TOTAL	36.9	58.6	241.4	
	Total (cancelled projects excluded)			30.1	51.6	228.8	

[a] Includes PPGs and agency fees.

[b] Co-financing amount at the GEF Council approval.

[c] Co-financing amount at the GEF CEO endorsement.

Annex 8: GEF Secretariat Consultations with the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN)

During the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat consulted with the CTCN on numerous occasions:

(a) A meeting between the GEF CEO and the UNEP Executive Director was held in China on July 20, 2013, where coordination and cooperation among the two institutions, including the CTCN, was discussed;

(b) The GEF Secretariat participated as an observer at the second and third meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board, held in Bonn, Germany on September 9-11, 2013 and in Copenhagen, Denmark on March 19-21, 2014, respectively;

(c) The GEF Secretariat and the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board held discussions on September 19, 2013;

(d) The GEF CEO, GEF Secretariat personnel, and the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board discussed cooperation on September 28, 2013 in Nantes, France;

(e) The GEF Secretariat and UNEP personnel held follow-up discussions on September 30, 2013 in Paris, France;

(f) The GEF Secretariat met with UNEP and UNIDO at the margins of the November 2013 GEF Council meeting regarding the GEF support to the CTCN;

(g) The GEF Secretariat organized several discussions with UNEP and UNIDO to help them finalize a $2 million project proposal that complies with both the CTCN and GEF requirements, which was approved by the GEF CEO on June 13, 2014;

(h) The GEF Secretariat discussed with the Director of the CTCN during SBI 40 the ways to enhance future collaboration between the GEF and the CTCN;

(i) The GEF Secretariat organized the second and third informal coordination meetings on the GEF-supported regional Technology Transfer and Financing Centers on November 4, 2013 in Washington DC, and May 27, 2014 in Cancun, Mexico, at the margins of the 45th and 46th GEF Council meetings. Participants to the meeting included ADB, UNEP, IDB, EBRD, AfDB, the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board, and the Director of the CTCN. These bi-annual meetings aimed to enable all participants to: (i) monitor the progress of the regional projects and the CTCN, (ii) identify options for stronger collaboration, and (iii) identify experiences gained in these projects that can help the CTCN implementation;

(j) The GEF Secretariat convened two teleconference discussions on January 14 and February 19, 2014 with the Chair of the CTCN Advisory Board, the Director of the CTCN, UNEP, UNIDO and the UNFCCC Secretariat to identify concepts that would support the CTCN activities and comply with the GEF rules and procedures. This was further discussed with the same participants at the margins of the third CTCN Advisory Board meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark on March 19-21, 2014.

Annex 9: Status of Resources Approved by the GEF Secretariat for the Preparation of Biennial Update Reports from Parties Not Included in Annex I to the Convention

As at April 30, 2014, the GEF Secretariat has received 11 additional requests for support to prepare BURs. All of the requests were approved by the GEF Secretariat and are either undergoing project preparation or awaiting approval from the GEF Council. Table A9.1 provides information on the status of these requests.

Table A9.1
Status of Requests for Resources for Biennial Update Reports (as at April 30, 2014)

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
1.	Argentina	World Bank	29-Jan-2014	Not applicable	Agency project document under preparation	300,854	Agency project document under preparation	1st Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2015	☑ Preparation of agency project document
2.	Armenia	UNDP	5-Feb-2014	Not applicable	14-Apr-2014	352,000	9-May-2014	1st Quarter 2015	1st Quarter 2015	☑ Project in the inception phase

Party	*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
3. Azerbaijan	UNDP	10-Jun-2013	Not applicable	2-Oct-2013	321,461	19-Dec-2013	December 2014	December 2014	☑ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: <25% completed ☑ Domestic MRV: Not yet initiated ☑ Constraints and Gaps: Not yet initiated ☑ Other Information : Not yet initiated
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	22-Aug-2013	Not applicable	26-Sep-2013	352,000	4-Nov-2013	September 2014	December 2014	☑ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: 25-50% completed ☑ Domestic MRV: <25% completed ☑ Constraints and Gaps: <25% completed ☑ Other Information: 25-50% completed

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
5.	Brazil	UNDP	2-May-2013	20-June-2014	CEO endorsement pending	7,528,500	CEO endorsement pending	Not yet determined	Dec 2016 FBUR and Dec 2018 SBUR	☑ BUR request included in the full project proposal. CEO endorsement request and project document under preparation. Note: This is a GEF full-size NC project with $1,000,000 support towards FBUR and SBUR.
6.	China	UNDP	1-Oct-2012	15-Nov-2012	CEO endorsement pending	7,280,000	CEO endorsement pending	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	☑ BUR request included in the full project proposal. CEO endorsement request and project document under revision by the GEF Secretariat. Note: This is a GEF full-size NC project with $1,000,000 support towards BUR.
7.	Côte d'Ivoire	UNEP	18-Nov-2013	Not applicable	30-Apr-2014	352,000	Disbursement pending	October 2015	December 2015	☑ Awaiting updated banking details from the agency, however, project in the inception phase
8.	Ecuador	UNDP	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	21-Jan-2014	852,000	25-Feb-2014	June 2015	June 2015	☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessional Work Program ☑ Project in the inception phase Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
9.	El Salvador	UNDP	12-Sep-2013	7-Nov-2013	Agency project document under preparation; finalization foreseen by the end of May 2014	852,000	Agency project document under preparation	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for TNC, cleared by the November 2013 Work Program ☑ Project document under agency review for clearance Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.
10.	Ghana	UNEP	5-Jun-2013	Not applicable	23-Aug-2013	352,000	17-Sep-2013	December 2014	January 2015	☑ National Circumstances: >75% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: >75% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: <25% completed ☑ Domestic MRV: <25% completed ☑ Constraints and Gaps: 25-50% completed ☑ Other Information: Not yet initiated

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
11.	India	UNDP	26-Jan-2012	29-Feb-2012	10-Jun-2013	9,010,604	25-Sep-2013	December 2014	December 2014	☑ BUR request included in the full project proposal, GEF CEO endorsed on May 2, 2013. ☑ National Circumstances: <25% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: Not yet initiated ☑ Domestic MRV: Not yet initiated ☑ Constraints and Gaps: <25% completed ☑ Other Information : <25% completed Note: This is a GEF full-size TNC project which includes $2,500,000 support towards BUR submission during 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
12.	Indonesia	UNDP	6-Apr-2012	6-Jun-2012	22-Nov-2013	4,500,000	6-May-2014	December 2014	December 2014	☑ BUR request included in the full project proposal, GEF CEO endorsed on October 24, 2013. ☑ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: 25-50% completed ☑ Domestic MRV: <25% completed ☑ Constraints and Gaps: 25-50% completed ☑ Other Information : 25-50% completed Note: This is a GEF full-size TNC project which includes $400,000 support towards BUR.
13.	Kuwait	UNEP	Pending	10-Mar-2014	Clearance of project proposal by the GEF Secretariat pending	852,000	Clearance of project proposal by the GEF Secretariat pending	October 2015	December 2015	☑ Legal instrument covers the project sent to the EA for signature ☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for SNC ☑ Project, however, in the inception phase. Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.

Party	*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
14. Lebanon	UNDP	19-Jun-2013	Not applicable	25-Sep-2013	321,461	28-Oct-2013	December 2014	December 2014	☑ National Circumstances: 50-75% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: 50-75% Completed ☑ Domestic MRV: <25% completed ☑ Constraints and Gaps: 25-50% completed ☑ Other Information: 25-50% completed
15. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	UNDP	29-May-2013	Not applicable	2-Sep-2013	321,461	30-Sep-2013	December 2014	December 2014	☑ National Circumstances: >75% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 50-75% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: 50-75% completed ☑ Domestic MRV: <25% completed ☑ Constraints and Gaps: 25-50% completed ☑ Other Information: 25-50% completed

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
16.	Malaysia	UNDP	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	18-Mar-2014	852,000	6-May-2014	December 2015	December 2015	☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessional Work Program ☑ Project in the inception phase Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.
17.	Mauritania	UNEP	29-Oct-2013	Not applicable	25-Feb-2014	352,000	28-Mar-2014	August 2015	October 2015	☑ Inception workshop held ☑ National Circumstances: <25% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: <25% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: Not yet initiated ☑ Domestic MRV: Not yet initiated ☑ Constraints and Gaps: Not yet initiated ☑ Other Information: Not yet initiated

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
18.	Mexico	UNDP	29-May-2013	Not applicable	24-Sep-2013	321,461	25-Nov-2013	December 2014	December 2014	☑ National Circumstances: Not yet initiated ☑ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: <25% completed ☑ Domestic MRV: <25% completed ☑ Constraints and Gaps: <25% completed ☑ Other Information: Not yet initiated
19.	Montenegro	UNDP	25-Feb-2014	Not applicable	1-May-2014	352,000	Disbursement pending	December 2014	December 2014	☑ Project document under IA review for clearance
20.	Namibia	UNDP	16-Sep-2013	Not applicable	25-Nov-2013	352,000	23-Jan-2014	December 2014	December 2014	☑ National Circumstances: >75% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: Not yet initiated ☑ Domestic MRV: Not yet initiated ☑ Constraints and Gaps: <25% completed ☑ Other Information: 25-50% completed

Party	*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
21. Oman	UNEP	Pending	Not applicable	Clearance of project proposal by the GEF Secretariat pending	852,000	Clearance of project proposal by the GEF Secretariat pending	October 2015	December 2015	☑ Legal instrument covers the project sent to the agency for signature ☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for SNC ☑ Project in the inception phase Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.
22. Paraguay	UNDP	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	11-Mar-2014	852,000	15-Apr-2014	December 2014	December 2014	☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessional Work Program ☑ Project in the inception phase Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.
23. Peru	UNDP	25-Sep-2013	Not applicable	12-Nov-2013	352,000	Disbursement pending	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	☑ Project in the inception phase
24. Republic of Moldova	UNEP	5-Feb-2014	Not applicable	18-Apr-2014	852,000	9-May-2014	September 2015	October 2015	☑ Project in the inception phase Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.
25. Serbia	UNDP	25-Sep-2013	Not applicable	17-Feb-2014	352,000	Disbursement pending[42]	March 2015	March 2015	☑ Project in the inception phase

[42] Change in Government resulted in change of implementing partner.

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
26.	South Africa	UNEP	21-Feb-2013	12-Apr-2013	CEO endorsement request and project document under preparation	4,006,650	CEO endorsement request and project document under preparation	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	☑ Note: This is a GEF full-size TNC project that includes $352,000 support towards BUR.
27.	Thailand	UNDP	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	23-Apr-2014	852,000	Disbursement pending	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessional Work Program ☑ Project document under agency review for clearance Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.
28.	Uruguay	UNDP	27-Dec-2012	Not applicable	20-Jun-2013	320,000	2-Sep-2013	December 2014	December 2014	☑ National Circumstances: 25-50% completed ☑ GHG Inventories: 25-50% completed ☑ Mitigation Actions and Their Effects: 25-50% completed ☑ Domestic MRV: Not yet initiated ☑ Constraints and Gaps: Not yet initiated ☑ Other Information: Not yet initiated

Party		*Agency*	*Date of Project Clearance by the GEF Secretariat*	*Date of Approval by the GEF Council*	*Date of approval by the Agency*	*Total Amount Approved ($)*	*Date of Initial Disburse-ment of Funds by the Agency*	*Approximate Date of Completion of Draft BUR*	*Approximate Date of BUR Submission to the UNFCCC*	*Status of Project Activities*
29.	Viet Nam	UNEP	29-Jan-2014	Not applicable	Agency project document under preparation	352,000	Agency project document under preparation	September 2015	October 2015	☑ Project in the inception phase
30.	Yemen	UNDP	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	4-Apr-2014	852,000	Disbursement pending	December 2015	December 2015	☑ BUR funding included in the agency's proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessional Work Program ☑ Project in the inception phase Note: This project includes $500,000 for NC and $352,000 for BUR.

Annex 10: GEF Adaptation Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

Table A10.1:
GEF Adaptation Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

Country(ies)	*Project Title*	*Status*
Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the La Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change	Under implementation
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Trans-boundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Climate Change	Under implementation
Sri Lanka	Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka	Under implementation
Mozambique	Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder Development	Under implementation
Tajikistan	Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change	Under implementation
Yemen	MENARID: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-biodiversity Resources in the Rained Highlands of Yemen	*(Mid-term)* Under implementation
India	SLEM/CPP: Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management	Under implementation
	SLEM/CPP: Sustainable Land Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	Under implementation
	SLEM/CCP: Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madya Pradesh	Under implementation
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	CTI: Coast and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia under Coral Triangle Initiative	Under implementation
Regional (Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu)	PAS: Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific - under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program	Under implementation
Tunisia	MENARID: Second Natural Resources Management Project	Under implementation
India, Global	SLEM/CPP: Reversing Environmental Degradation and Rural Poverty through Adaptation to Climate Change in Drought Stricken Areas in Southern India: A Hydrological Unit Pilot Project Approach	Under implementation
Albania	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas	Project completion
Armenia	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia	Project completion

Annex 11: Status Report on the LDCF and the SCCF for FY 2014[43]

1. **The Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change (LDCF)** was established in November 2002 to address the needs of the least developed countries whose economic and geophysical characteristics make them especially vulnerable to the impact of global warming and climate change. **The Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF),** consisting of two active funding windows, i.e., Program for Adaptation and Program for Technology Transfer, 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 with bilateral and multilateral funding. The GEF administers both the SCCF and LDCF and the World Bank acts as trustee for both funds.

1. Least Developed Countries Fund

a. Status of Pledges and Contributions

2. As of June 30, 2014, pledges had been received from 25 Contributing Participants: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The total amount pledged to date is $906.64 million eq.[44] and signed contribution agreements for $879.46 million. Of this, payments amounting to $872.63 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A11.1 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions45 and payments made to the LDCF since inception.

3. During the financial year July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, donors to the LDCF Trust Fund pledged $159 million eq and the Trustee has received $266.9 million eq. against signed contribution agreements.

b. Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

4. As of June 30, 2014, cumulative net funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to $843.7 million, of which $761.6 million was for projects and project preparation activities, $74 million was for fees, and $8.1 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the LDCF. This represents an overall increase of $235 million or 39% compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2013.

5. 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 net total amount of $448.4 million, of which $389.8 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, $50.4 million to fees, and $8.1 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.

6. Cash transfers were made to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet their projected disbursement requirements. Out of the cumulative commitments of $448.4 million, upon request from Agencies, the Trustee has transferred $245.5 million as of June 30, 2014. As a result, $202.9 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A11.2.

c. Schedule of Funds Available

7. Funds held in trust without restrictions total $647.6 million eq, comprising of cash and investments. Of this amount, $598.9 million has been set-aside to cover funding decisions by the Council or by the CEO. Consequently, net funds available for approval by the Council or the CEO amounts to $48.6 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2014 can be found in Table A11.3.

d. Investment Income

8. Pending cash transfers to Agencies, cash contributions paid to LDCF Trust Fund are held in trust by the World

[43] This status report is provided by the Trustee of the LDCF and the SCCF (the World Bank). The GEF Secretariat has not edited this report.

[44] US Dollar Equivalent

[45] Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

Bank and maintained in a commingled investment portfolio ("Pool") for all trust funds administered by the World Bank. The assets in the Pool are managed in accordance with the investment strategy established for all of the trust funds administered by the World Bank. The LDCF had cumulative investment returns of $19.7 million eq as of June 30, 2014.

2. Special Climate Change Fund

a. Status of Pledges and Contributions

9. As of June 30, 2014, pledges had been received from 15 Contributing Participants: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The total amount pledged to date is $344.1 million eq. and signed contribution agreements for $332.87 million. Of this, payments amounting to $323.75 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A11.4 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions[46] and payments made to the SCCF since its inception; Table A11.5 presents this information broken down by program.

10. During the financial year July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014, donors to the SCCF Trust Fund pledged $13.8 million eq and the Trustee has received payments against signed contribution agreements of $79.9 million eq.

b. Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

11. As of June 30, 2014, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to $301.9 million, of which $270.5 million was for projects and project preparation activities, $26.2 million was for fees, and $5.2 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the SCCF. This represents an overall increase of $48.9 million or 19% compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2013.

12. 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 $301.9 million, the Trustee committed $189.9 million, of which $166.1 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, $18.7 million to fees, and $5.2 million to cover corporate activities and administrative expenses.

13. The Trustee transfers cash to Agencies on an as-needed basis to meet the projected disbursement requirements of the Agencies. As of June 30, 2014, out of total cumulative commitments of $189.9 million, the Agencies have requested and the Trustee has transferred $135.6 million. As a result, $54.3 million remains payable to Agencies, pending their request. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A11.6.

c. Schedule of Funds Available

14. Funds held in Trust without restriction comprising cash and investments for both the Adaptation and Transfer of Technology programs, total $202.1 million eq. Of this amount, $166.3 million has been set-aside to cover funding approved by the Council and endorsed by the CEO. Consequently, net funds available for approval by the Council or the CEO amount to $35.8 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2014 can be found in Table A11.7, which shows the funding status by program.

d. Investment Income

15. The SCCF shares the same investment management as the LDCF. Its overall investment return was $13.3 million eq from inception.

[46] Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

Table A11.1

LDCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2014

		Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized a/			Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
								Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid	
1		2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9+ 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10	8	9	10	11
Contributing Participant		Currency	Amount	USDeq. b/	Amount	USDeq. b/	Total Contributions	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. a/	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq. b/
Australia		AUD	46,500,000	42,967,350	0	0	46,500,000	46,500,000	42,967,350	0	0
Austria		EUR	1,900,000	2,669,600	0	0	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,669,600	0	0
Belgium		EUR	37,440,000	50,307,600	0	0	37,440,000	37,440,000	50,307,600	0	0
Canada		CAD	30,000,000	27,358,972	0	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	27,358,972	0	0
Czech Republic		EUR	18,000	25,454	0	0	18,000	18,000	25,454	0	0
Denmark		DKK	220,400,000	39,333,555	0	0	220,400,000	220,400,000	39,333,555	0	0
Finland		EUR	25,598,282	34,255,785	1,600,000	2,184,092	23,998,282	23,998,282	32,071,693	0	0
France		EUR	10,850,000	14,617,380	0	0	10,850,000	10,850,000	14,617,380	0	0
Germany		EUR	165,000,000	222,037,936	0	0	165,000,000	160,000,000	215,212,650	5,000,000 c/	6,825,286
Hungary		EUR	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0
Iceland		USD	483,500	483,500	0	0	483,500	483,500	483,500	0	0
Ireland	d/	EUR	4,834,869	6,275,884	0	0	4,834,869	4,834,869	6,275,884	0	0
		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	d/	EUR	1,000,000	1,582,900	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,582,900	0	0
		USD	4,120,000	4,120,000	0	0	4,120,000	4,120,000	4,120,000	0	0
Netherlands	d/	EUR	55,200,000	73,174,578	0	0	55,200,000	55,200,000	73,174,578	0	0
		USD	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0
New Zealand		NZD	8,100,000	5,808,840	0	0	8,100,000	8,100,000	5,808,840	0	0
Norway	d/	NOK	158,000,000	26,753,523	0	0	158,000,000	158,000,000	26,753,523	0	0
		USD	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0
Portugal		EUR	50,000	64,065	0	0	50,000	50,000	64,065	0	0
Romania		EUR	150,000	214,005	0	0	150,000	150,000	214,005	0	0
Spain		EUR	1,354,185	1,773,184	0	0	1,354,185	1,354,185	1,773,184	0	0
Sweden		SEK	517,000,000	75,938,182	0	0	517,000,000	517,000,000	75,938,182	0	0
Switzerland		CHF	8,800,000	8,456,211	0	0	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,456,211	0	0
United Kingdom		GBP	92,000,000	148,727,800	0	0	92,000,000	92,000,000	148,727,800	0	0
United States		USD	105,000,000	105,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	0
				906,640,604		27,184,092			872,631,226		6,825,286

a/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) June 30, 2014 value of amount pending FX.

b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - June 30, 2014

c/ Payable in installments in FY2015.

d/ Contributions made in more than one currency.

Table A11.2
LDCF Summary of Allocation, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2014
(in $)

		Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Entity	**Approved Allocations**	**Commitments**	**Transfers**	**Amount Due**
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects					
	ADB	13,900,000	4,560,000	0	4,560,000
	AfDB	83,595,282	24,274,125	5,817,125	18,457,000
	FAO	65,409,181	11,333,182	5,418,818	5,914,364
	IBRD	70,091,359	56,216,907	48,729,063	7,487,844
	IFAD	47,285,284	21,453,348	11,498,403	9,954,945
	UNDP	394,231,977	241,149,955	114,020,664	127,129,291
	UNEP	84,164,318	30,694,343	11,729,555	18,964,788
	UNIDO	2,920,000	100,000	0	100,000
	Sub-total	761,597,401	389,781,860	197,213,628	192,568,232
Fees					
	ADB	1,112,000	364,800	0	364,800
	AfDB	7,937,086	4,419,941	1,289,234	3,130,707
	FAO	6,321,709	2,626,369	897,482	1,728,887
	IBRD	6,498,742	5,340,463	4,444,444	896,019
	IFAD	4,605,243	3,132,823	1,156,480	1,976,343
	UNDP	39,015,008	29,508,289	28,959,336	548,953
	UNEP	8,224,393	4,932,092	4,932,092	0
	UNIDO	262,800	110,520	0	110,520
	Sub-total	73,976,981	50,435,297	41,679,068	8,756,229
Corporate Budget [a/]					
	Secretariat	5,545,801	5,545,801	4,525,669	1,020,132
	Evaluation	143,568	143,568	66,568	77,000
	STAP	277,884	277,884	156,884	121,000
	Trustee	2,171,132	2,171,132	1,847,432	323,700
	Sub-total	8,138,384	8,138,384	6,596,552	1,541,832
Total for LDCF		**843,712,767**	**448,355,542**	**245,489,248**	**202,866,293**

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the LDCF and Corporate activities, including annual audit.

Table A11.3

LDCF for Climate Change Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2014

Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change
Schedule of Funds Available as of
June 30, 2014

		(in USDeq.)
1. Funds held in Trust		**647,591,284** *a/*
Cash and investments	647,591,284	
Promissory notes	0	
2. Restricted Funds		**0**
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		**647,591,284**
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**598,949,630**
Amounts Trustee Committed	202,866,293	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	385,996,136	
Umbrella Set-aside	10,087,201	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		**48,641,654**

a/ Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2014

Table A11.4

SCCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2014

		Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized a/		Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
							Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid	
1	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9+ 11	5	6	7 = 8 + 10	8	9	10	11
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Contribution	USDeq. b/	Amount	USDeq. b/	Total Contribution	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. c/	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq. b/
Belgium	EUR	31,000,000	41,213,100	0	0	31,000,000	31,000,000	41,213,100	0	0
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 e/	EUR	10,970,000	14,857,355	900,000	1,228,552	10,070,000	10,070,000	13,628,803	0	0
	USD	367,592	367,592	0	0	367,592	367,592	367,592	0	0
Germany	EUR	90,017,000	121,239,158	0	0	90,017,000	87,000,000	117,120,780	3,017,000 d/	4,118,378
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 f/	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	183,000,000	32,269,824	0	0	183,000,000	183,000,000	32,269,824	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	9,000,000	12,349,100	0	0	9,000,000	9,000,000	12,349,100	0	0
Sweden	SEK	40,000,000	6,120,153	0	0	40,000,000	40,000,000	6,120,153	0	0
Switzerland e/	CHF	8,600,000	8,188,704	0	0	8,600,000	8,600,000	8,188,704	0	0
	USD	400,000	399,973	0	0	400,000	400,000	399,973	0	0
United Kingdom	GBP	10,000,000	18,603,167	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	18,603,167	0	0
United States	USD	50,000,000	50,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	0	0
			344,097,693		11,228,552			323,750,763		9,118,378

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

b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on June 30, 2014

c/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.

d/ This amount is payable in installments in FY2015.

e/ Contributions made in more than one currency.

f/ Represents past due contribution.

Table A11.5
SCCF Status of Contributions by Program as of June 30, 2014

Contributing Participant		Currency	Total Contribution	Amount Paid in Currency	USD eq. [a/]	Amount Due in Currency	USD eq. [b/]
			Contribution Agreements Finalized				
I. Program for Adaptation							
Canada		CAD	11,000,000	11,000,000	10,342,172	0	0
Denmark		DKK	40,000,000	40,000,000	7,233,508	0	0
Finland	e/	EUR	9,720,000	9,720,000	13,207,438	0	0
		USD	367,592	367,592	367,592	0	0
Germany		EUR	90,017,000	87,000,000	117,120,780	3,017,000 [c/]	4,118,378
Ireland		USD	1,275,000	1,275,000	1,275,000	0	0
Italy		USD	5,000,000	0	0	5,000,000 [d/]	5,000,000
Netherlands		EUR	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,128,880	0	0
Norway		NOK	166,500,000	166,500,000	29,268,285	0	0
Portugal		EUR	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,299,099	0	0
Spain		EUR	8,000,000	8,000,000	11,050,100	0	0
Sweden		SEK	37,000,000	37,000,000	5,690,107	0	0
Switzerland	e/	CHF	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,503,660	0	0
		USD	400,000	400,000	399,973	0	0
United Kingdom		GBP	10,000,000	10,000,000	18,603,167	0	0
United States		USD	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	0	0
					264,489,762		9,118,378
II. Program for Technology Transfer							
Belgium		EUR	31,000,000	31,000,000	41,213,100	0	0
Canada		CAD	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,552,531	0	0
Denmark		DKK	10,000,000	10,000,000	1,808,377	0	0
Finland		EUR	350,000	350,000	421,365	0	0
Ireland		USD	850,000	850,000	850,000	0	0
Italy		USD	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0
Norway		NOK	16,500,000	16,500,000	3,001,539	0	0
Spain		EUR	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,299,000	0	0
Sweden		SEK	3,000,000	3,000,000	430,046	0	0
Switzerland		CHF	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,685,044	0	0
					59,261,002		0
Total for SCCF					**323,750,763**		**9,118,378**

a/ Represents actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.
b/ Valued at exchange rates on June 30, 2014.
c/ This amount is payable in installments in FY2015.
d/ This amount is past due.
e/ Contribution made in more than one currency.

Table A11.6
SCCF Summary of Allocations, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2014
(in $)

		Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Entity	**Approved Allocations**	**Commitments**	**Transfers**	**Amount Due**
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects					
	ADB	5,853,080	5,853,080	2,133,000	3,720,080
	AfDB	12,084,778	5,475,000	225,000	5,250,000
	EBRD	9,745,249	9,745,249	9,745,249	0
	FAO	11,261,818	1,314,735	164,735	1,150,000
	IADB	6,032,250	4,215,750	0	4,215,750
	IBRD	93,289,844	57,299,887	48,168,084	9,131,803
	IFAD	25,693,851	13,883,851	6,469,924	7,413,927
	UNDP	73,084,545	53,330,945	36,669,503	16,661,442
	UNEP	30,034,818	14,881,818	12,031,818	2,850,000
	UNIDO	3,400,000	90,000	0	90,000
	Sub-total	270,480,233	166,090,315	115,607,313	50,483,002
Fees					
	ADB	566,900	584,920	361,818	223,102
	AfDB	1,134,137	698,091	0	698,091
	EBRD	974,525	974,525	974,525	0
	FAO	1,090,157	393,098	71,368	321,730
	IADB	603,225	421,575	0	421,575
	IBRD	8,893,653	6,191,989	6,007,073	184,916
	IFAD	2,547,823	1,646,753	658,750	988,003
	UNDP	7,157,709	5,625,249	5,625,249	0
	UNEP	2,923,092	1,987,057	1,987,057	0
	UNIDO	323,000	134,330	0	134,330
	Sub-total	26,214,221	18,657,587	15,685,840	2,971,747
Corporate Budget [a/]					
	Secretariat	2,957,916	2,957,916	2,448,993	508,923
	Evaluation	275,426	275,426	218,426	57,000
	STAP	270,882	270,882	149,882	121,000
	Trustee	1,657,175	1,657,175	1,490,175	167,000
	Sub-total	5,161,399	5,161,399	4,307,476	853,923
Total for SCCF		**301,855,853**	**189,909,301**	**135,600,628**	**54,308,672**

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the SCCF and Corporate activities, including annual audit.

Table A11.7

SCCF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2014

(in USDeq.)

Program for Adaptation		
1. Funds held in Trust		**158,168,919**
Cash and investments	158,168,919	
Promissory notes	0	
2. Restricted Funds		**0**
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		**158,168,919**
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**128,295,907**
Amounts Trustee Committed	45,589,077	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	82,706,830	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		**29,873,012**
Program for Transfer of Technology		
6. Funds held in Trust		**43,891,559**
Cash and investments	43,891,559	
Promissory notes	0	
7. Restricted Funds		**0**
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
8. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (8 = 6 - 7)		**43,891,559**
9. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**37,977,358**
Amounts Trustee Committed	8,710,046	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	29,267,312	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
10. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (10 = 8 - 9)		**5,914,202**
Total SCCF Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 + 10)		**35,787,214**