United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change

FCCC/CP/2017/7

Distr.: General
23 August 2017

Original: English

Conference of the Parties
Twenty-third session
Bonn, 6–17 November 2017

Item 10(d) of the provisional agenda
Matters relating to finance
Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

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

Note by the secretariat

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by 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 UNFCCC secretariat.

2. In response to that provision, the GEF secretariat has submitted the report contained in the annex, dated 3 August 2017. It is reproduced here as submitted by the GEF, 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 concerning the Financial Mechanism approved by the COP.

GE.17-14601(E)
1714601

Blank page

Annex

[English only]

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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

August 3, 2017

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADFD	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
APA	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement
APMR	Annual Portfolio Monitoring Report
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
CBO	Community-based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCD	Cross-cutting Capacity Development
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CCREEE	Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
CEIT	Countries with Economy in Transition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
CI	Conservation International
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CO_2 eq	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
CPF	Collaborative Partnership on Forests
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DHRS	Dutyion Root Hydration System
EA	Enabling Activity
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECOWAS	Economic Community of Western African States
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
EnMS	Energy Management System
ESA	Energy Service Agreement
ESCO	Energy Service Company
EST	Environmentally Sound Technology
ETC	Early Transition Country
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
EV	Electric Vehicle
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FINTECC	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change
FSP	Full-sized Project
FY	Fiscal Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAP	Gender Equality Action Plan
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGP	Global Environment Facility Gender Partnership
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System

GPSC	Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
GSP	Global Support Program
GWP	Global-warming Potential
HC	Hydro-carbon
HCFC	Hydro-chlorofluorocarbon
HFC	Hydro-fluorocarbon
IAF	International Arrangement on Forests
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICA	International Consultation and Analysis
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPAG	Global Environment Facility Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
kt	kilotonne (10^3 tonnes)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LCT	Low-carbon Technology
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MFA	Multi-focal Area
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
NC	National Communication
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDA	Nationally Designated Authority
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIS	National Inventory System
NRM	Natural Resource Management
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFP	Operational Focal Point
OPS	Overall Performance Study
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
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
PV	Photo-voltaic
RAC	Refrigeration and Air-conditioning
RBM	Results-based Management
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus[a]
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
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
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMED	Southern and Eastern Mediterranean
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TAP	Technology Action Plan
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TEST	Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies
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
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training And Research
WHO	World Health Organization
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

[a] 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 (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) 2017, from July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. Part I of this report pertains to the implementation of the guidance by the Conference of the Parties (COP). Part II presents updates on GEF initiatives relating to the Paris Agreement, Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT), Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) programs, support for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs), complementarity in climate finance, integration of gender considerations into the GEF support for climate change, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the seventh replenishment of the GEF (GEF-7). Part III demonstrates the results of the GEF support for CCM, CCA, and associated capacity-building and technology transfer activities.

2. The Paris Agreement and related COP decision affirmed the role and contributions of the GEF to address climate change as part of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. In particular, the GEF, as well as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), along with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), were designated to serve the Paris Agreement.

Capacity-building Initiative on Transparency

3. As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed to establish the CBIT, aiming to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement. Parties requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of CBIT as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions during the sixth replenishment of the GEF (GEF-6).

4. In response to COP 21 guidance, the GEF Council established a new CBIT Trust Fund and approved associated programming directions in June 2016.[1] Eleven donors pledged approximately $55 million to the CBIT Trust Fund at its official launch at COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco, in November 2016.[2] Since then, additional voluntary donor contributions have been made to the CBIT Trust Fund. In the reporting period, national CBIT projects were approved by the GEF in Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Kenya, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Uganda and Uruguay (see Part II, Section 3 and Part III, Section 3). In addition, funding has been approved for a Global Coordination Platform, to share lessons learned and engage with partners to enhance transparency.

Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions

5. At COP 22, the GEF was encouraged to continue its efforts to invite countries to align, as appropriate, their GEF programming with priorities as identified in their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) during GEF-7, and to continue to promote synergies across its focal areas.[3] As a response, the GEF has been working to include NDCs and synergies across its focal areas in the draft Programming Directions document for the ongoing replenishment negotiations for the GEF-7 period (July 2018 to June 2022). In addition, and as requested at COP 21, the GEF continued to encourage governments to align the GEF programming for GEF-6 with INDC priorities, where they exist, and refer to the relationship with relevant INDCs in their funding proposal submissions. The Work Programs approved at the October 2016 and May 2017 GEF Council meetings included projects that support CCM actions identified in the INDCs.

Integrated Programming in GEF-6

6. This report covers the third year of the four-year GEF-6 replenishment period (July 2014 to June 2018), in which the Programming Directions[4] place an emphasis on supporting synergy and integration that combine policies, technologies, and management practices with significant CCM and resilience potential. In line with the GEF 2020 Strategy[5], they aim to help countries address key drivers of global environmental degradation that stem from

[1] Documents GEF/C.50/05 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.05_CBIT_TF_Establishment_0_0.pdf) and GEF/C.50/06 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions.pdf)

[2] Joint Statement on the donor's pledge of $55.3 million to the CBIT (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/CBIT-donor-statement-COP22.pdf)

[3] COP decision 11/CP.22 (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/10a01.pdf)

[4] GEF-6 Programming Directions (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF-6%20Programming%20Directions.pdf)

[5] Document GEF/C.46/10/Rev.01 (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.46.10.Rev_.01_GEF2020_-_Strategy_for_the_GEF_4.pdf)

underlying global mega-trends, notably urbanization, population growth, and the rising middle class.

7. Given the growing significance of climate change for all areas of GEF intervention, the GEF-6 CCM Focal Area Strategy seeks to enhance synergies across focal areas and to enhance complementarity with other climate financing options, including the GCF. The GEF-6 Programming Directions articulate three unique GEF value propositions for CCM efforts as follows:

   (a) Facilitating innovation and technology transfer with supportive policies and strategies;

   (b) Catalyzing systemic impacts through synergistic multi-focal area (MFA) initiatives; and

   (c) Building on Convention obligations for reporting and assessments to foster mainstreaming of CCM goals into sustainable development strategies.

8. The GEF-6 Programming Directions identified three priority themes where GEF resources can address key drivers of environmental degradation at global or regional scales; tackle the most urgent time-bound issues or problems which may become too costly to reverse if not addressed; and fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing work of others. These three efforts, also known as IAP programs, are being applied in the following areas:

   (a) Taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains;

   (b) Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa; and

   (c) Sustainable cities - harnessing local action for global commons.

9. Each of these pilot programs generates global environmental benefits (GEBs), including CCM, and several of the child projects under the programs also aim to enhance resilience. The Commodities IAP program is estimated to deliver 117 Mt CO_2 eq in emission reductions through advances in sustainable forest management (SFM) and greening the supply chain for major commodities, including palm oil, beef and soy. The Food Security IAP program is estimated to deliver approximately 18 Mt CO_2 eq in emission reductions and enhance resilience by supporting sustainable land management (SLM) and climate-smart agriculture techniques. Finally, the Sustainable Cities IAP program, which is the largest GEF-6 program approved to date, places strong emphasis on integrated urban planning to achieve climate outcomes, delivering an estimated 671 Mt CO_2 eq. Taken together, the three IAP programs aim to deliver an estimated 806 Mt CO_2 eq.

10. FY 2017 saw significant progress under each of the three IAP programs, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) endorsements of all five of the child projects for Commodities IAP program, eleven of the total of thirteen child projects for Food Security IAP program[6], and ten of the total of twelve child projects for Sustainable Cities IAP program.

11. *Climate Change Mitigation*Table 6). Most of these were funded from the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF). The GEF funding leveraged over $45 billion from a variety of sources, including GEF agencies, national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and civil society organizations (CSOs), with an average co-financing ratio of one (GEF) to 8.4 (co-financing).

12. In the reporting period, the GEF allocated $159 million from the GEFTF to 28 CCM stand-alone and MFA projects in the Climate Change Focal Area, excluding enabling activities (EAs). These 28 projects are expected to leverage approximately $1.25 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of one (GEF) to 7.9 (co-financing). They are expected to avoid or sequester over 55.9 Mt CO_2 eq in total over their lifetime. Projects and programs that have been approved in the first three years of GEF-6 (July 2014 to June 2017) are estimated to deliver more than 1,920 Mt CO_2 eq of mitigation benefit, thus exceeding the GEF-6 target greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction goal of 750 Mt CO_2 eq.

13. Through CCM projects, the GEF and its partners are supporting GEF recipient countries in key CCM sectors. These include: energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport and urban systems, and agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU), as well as technology transfer/innovative low-carbon technologies (LCTs). Projects and initiatives that were approved in this reporting period include the following:

   - In energy efficiency, the GEF and its partners have supported four projects with energy efficiency components, with funding totaling $13.6 million. Co-financing leveraged for these four projects amounted to $184.3 million. Together, the four projects are working to mitigate an estimated 11.75 Mt CO_2 eq.

[6] One child project of the Food Security IAP program was endorsed by the CEO in FY 2016.

- In the renewable energy sector, the GEF has supported two renewable energy projects, facilitating the transfer of various renewable energy technologies, including small hydro, waste-to-energy generation, wind power, solar photo-voltaic (PV), and biomass-to-energy. The GEF funding for these two projects amounted to $1.9 million, leveraging $8.8 million in co-financing. Expected GHG emission reductions amount to 1.00 Mt CO_2 eq.
- The GEF has supported five stand-alone projects in sustainable transport and urban systems, with GEF funding of $18.9 million and $220.5 million in co-financing. The total targeted emission reductions are estimated to be 1.71 Mt CO_2 eq. These projects contribute to the 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.
- The GEF has supported eight projects in the AFOLU sector. All projects are categorized as MFA and draw funds from other GEF focal areas in addition to CCM resources. Seven of the eight accessed the SFM incentive to achieve multiple benefits from the land use sectors included in the projects. The GEF funding to these eight projects amounts to $78.5 million and was supplemented by $639.1 million in co-financing. These AFOLU initiatives aim to reduce approximately 32.9 Mt CO_2 eq.

14. There is an increased use of programmatic approaches to support greater transformative, integrated and synergistic impacts than through individual projects. To date, the programs that the GEF has financed in CCM or MFA programs with CCM components include: one in GEF-3, fifteen in GEF-4, twelve in GEF-5 and eight in GEF-6 up to and including this reporting period (2014-2017).

15. For the Small Grants Program (SGP)[7], 20 CCM projects were approved in FY 2017, with grant funding amounting to $603,516. According to the SGP Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016, 848 SGP CCM projects were active in the reporting period, with total GEF investment of $29.06 million, matched by $13.65 million of cash co-financing and $17.22 million of in-kind co-financing. The majority of projects (72%) focused on promoting the demonstration, development and transfer of LCTs at the community level. Between 1992 and 2016, the SGP supported a cumulative total of more than 20,000 projects implemented by civil society groups in 131 countries, across all GEF focal areas. In the CCM Focal Area, the GEF has cumulatively supported 4497 community-based CCM projects totaling $131 million and leveraging over $87 million in cash and $81 million in in-kind contributions.

Adaptation to Climate Change

16. The GEF and its partners also provide significant support to countries' efforts to adapt to climate change. In the field of CCA, the GEF has funded projects through the Strategic Priority on Adaptation (SPA), the LDCF and the SCCF. Currently, new projects and programs are financed only through the LDCF and the SCCF. The GEF support for CCA provides critical local benefits in least developed countries (LDCs) and other developing countries in terms of reducing vulnerability to climate change and building adaptive capacity through, for example, diversifying livelihoods, reducing the vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems, developing early-warning systems, and developing and strengthening policies, plans and monitoring at the national and sub-national levels.

17. The 'GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF'[8] for the period 2014-2018 seeks to:

    (a) Integrate CCA into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term CCA needs; and

    (b) Expand synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas.

18. Since its inception, the GEF, through the LDCF, has approved $1.17 billion in grant funding for CCA projects and programs, as well as EAs. It has financed the preparation of 51 National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), of which all 51 have been completed, and 50 countries have had at least one NAPA implementation project approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO. In FY 2017, $164.8 million was approved for 23 projects.

19. Given the important mandate of the LDCF to support the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process[9], total funding

[7] Based on information taken from the SGP database.

[8] https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF_AdaptClimateChange_CRA_0.pdf

[9] Decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 1 (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a02.pdf).

from the LDCF toward LDCs' NAP processes amounts to $41.7 million[10] as at June 30, 2017. This includes several projects that explicitly seek to advance NAP processes in Bangladesh, Chad, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal, in addition to targeted technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support that continues to be provided through the LDCF-financed NAP Global Support Program (GSP). Notably, several projects combined requests for funding to support NAP processes with requests to support concrete CCA investments for NAPA implementation. In the reporting period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved $26.5 million through the LDCF, for four projects supporting the NAP process in LDCs. As at June 30, 2017, four proposals seeking to support countries' NAP processes were in the technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF.

20. 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 countries towards the preparation of their NAP processes. Notably, 76 LDCF projects under implementation are already supporting 42 countries in their efforts to integrate CCA into 195 regional, national and sector-wide development policies, plans and frameworks. The LDCF also assists countries in laying the groundwork for climate-resilient development through 75 projects that will enable 41 countries to strengthen their national hydro-meteorological and climate information services.

21. As at June 30, 2017, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to $1.23 billion, of which 96 per cent had been paid (see Annex 7). Additional contributions are urgently needed if the Fund is to meet the full cost of addressing the urgent and immediate CCA needs of LDCs, estimated in their NAPAs to cost $2 billion.[11] Currently, the demand for LDCF resources considerably exceeds the funds available for new approvals.

22. As at June 30, 2017, resources available for new funding approvals amounted to $57.3 million; whereas funds amounting to $175.5 million were sought for 27 country-driven priority projects that are in line with the GEF Programming Strategy on CCA and have been technically cleared by the GEF Secretariat.

23. The GEF has provided $288 million for CCA projects to date through the SCCF Adaptation Program (SCCF-A), through 66 projects approved for funding. In the reporting period, the GEF Council further approved $1.1 million, through the SCCF-A, in support of a medium-sized regional project to enhance CCA in Mediterranean coastal and marine areas.

24. Since its inception, the SCCF-B (Program for Technology Transfer) has provided $60.7 million for twelve projects that support technology transfer, mobilizing $382.3 million in co-financing. No SCCF-B project was approved in the reporting period due to limited resource availability. As at June 30, 2017, funds available for Council/CEO approval amounted to $6.9 million and $2.2 million for the SCCF-A and SCCF-B, respectively (see Annex 7).

Technology Transfer

25. The GEF, in response to decision 2/CP.17, continues to support pilots and innovative projects for technology transfer and financing, including the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and four Regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing Centers. In the reporting period, for CCM, 19 projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with $111.7 million in GEF funding and $709.3 million in co-financing. For CCA, 24 projects with adaptation technology elements were approved with $165.9 million from LDCF and SCCF, and $572.5 million of co-financing. Detailed project descriptions are provided in Annex 12 and Annex 13.

Enabling Activities

26. Since its inception, the GEF has supported 404 EAs with $457.7 million from the GEFTF and the LDCF. Of this amount, 353 EAs have received $445.5 million in funding from the GEFTF, in support of National Communications (NCs), Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs). In the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 12 EAs, amounting to $8.6 million for NCs and BURs (see Annex 2.2). As indicated in paragraph 18, the LDCF has supported NAPAs in 51 countries with $12.2 million in funding. There were no EAs supported by the LDCF or the SCCF in the reporting period.

Non-grant Financing Instruments

27. Drawing on its experience in utilizing debt, equity and risk mitigation products in the past, including from the implementation of the GEF-5 private sector set-aside, the GEF launched a $110 million pilot program for non-grant financial instruments in 2014. By demonstrating and validating successful models for the use of non-grant

[10] This amount includes a project in Bangladesh that was submitted for the LDCF/SCCF Council approval, but that has not yet been formally approved as at June 30, 2017.

[11] Least Developed Countries Expert Group 2009, *Support needed to fully implement National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)*, available on http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/09_ldc_sn_napa.pdf.

instruments, the GEF is helping catalyze large-scale changes through broader adoption and generating approaches that may also be useful for other international environmental finance mechanisms such as the GCF. In the reporting period, one non-grant medium-sized project (MSP) with climate change benefits was approved by the GEF CEO, providing $2 million and leveraging $52 million in co-financing. Since the beginning of GEF-6, the GEF has awarded ten non-grant projects covering multiple focal areas, including seven projects that directly deliver CCM benefits. These projects allocate a total of $70.2 million in GEF financing and leverage $1.57 billion in co-financing, including $1.1 billion from the private sector.

Introduction

1. Each year, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP). The GEF's report to COP 23 covers climate change mitigation (CCM), climate change adaptation (CCA), and capacity-building activities in fiscal year (FY) 2017 (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017). This report consists of three parts: (i) GEF's response to the Paris Agreement and COP 22 guidance as well as conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) 45 and SBI 46; (ii) GEF initiatives; and (iii) GEF achievements in the reporting period.

Part I: GEF's Response to COP Guidance

1. The Paris Agreement, COP 22 Decisions and SBI 45 and 46 Conclusions

2. The Paris Agreement and related COP decision affirmed the role of the GEF as part of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. Article 9 of the Paris Agreement stated the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of this Agreement. Furthermore, Parties decided that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the GEF, as well as the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), shall serve the Paris Agreement. The GEF is committed to serve the Paris Agreement as its financial mechanism.

3. Concrete steps taken by the GEF in this reporting period in serving the Paris Agreement include the establishment and operationalization of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT). As part of the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed to establish the CBIT to strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements in the Paris Agreement. Parties requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the CBIT as a priority reporting-related need, including through voluntary contributions during GEF-6. In response to this request by the COP, the GEF Council established a new CBIT Trust Fund and approved associated programming directions in June 2016 (see Part II, Section 3).[12] Eleven donors pledged approximately $55 million to the CBIT Trust Fund at its official launch at COP 22 in Marrakech, Morocco, in November 2016.[13]

4. COP 22 welcomed the GEF Council decisions to establish the CBIT Trust Fund and to ensure that the CBIT support will be included in the seventh replenishment period of the GEF (GEF-7) (July 2018 to June 2022), complementing the existing GEF support. By the end of the reporting period, national CBIT projects were approved by the GEF to take place in Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Kenya, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Uganda and Uruguay (see Part II, Section 3), in addition to the funding approval for a Global Coordination Platform, to share lessons learned and engage with partners to enhance transparency.

5. COP 22 provided specific guidance to the GEF. The SBI 45 and SBI 46 conclusions also contain matters of relevance for the GEF. Key topics include, *inter alia*, the GEF participation in the UNFCCC committees and constituted bodies such as the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB); the need to appropriately reflect the Paris Agreement in GEF-7; the alignment of GEF programming with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), where they exist, and synergies across its focal areas; the GEF support for National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); and a further expansion of the GEF non-grant instrument pilot with a view to increasing the leverage and impact of GEF financing.

6. The GEF continues to be responsive to COP guidance by incorporating it into its CCM and CCA strategies, through approval of projects and programs, and by adapting its policies and procedures. Table 1 describes the GEF's response to the COP decisions and SBI conclusions.

[12] Documents GEF/C.50/05 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.05_CBIT_TF_Establishment_0_0.pdf) and GEF/C.50/06 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions.pdf)

[13] Joint Statement on the donor's pledge of $55.3 million to the CBIT (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/CBIT-donor-statement-COP22.pdf)

Table 1: COP 22 decisions and SBI 45 and 46 conclusions and GEF's response

COP decision/SBI conclusion	*GEF's response*
Decision 2/CP.22, Paris Committee on Capacity-building[14]	
Paragraph 3, Annex on 'Terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building': Six representatives from bodies established under the Convention and from the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism will be invited to participate in all the meetings of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building in line with the annual theme of the Committee.	Noted. The GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, participated in the first meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) held in Bonn, Germany in May 2017. A GEF representative gave a presentation on the GEF experiences in supporting capacity-building, and provided inputs on previous COP guidance on matters relating to capacity-building.[15] The GEF will participate in any future PCCB meetings, as requested.
Decision 5/CP.22, Review and report of the Adaptation Committee[16]	
Paragraph 3: *Noted with appreciation* the ongoing and planned collaboration between the Adaptation Committee (AC) and other constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention, including the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Standing Committee on Finance, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, the Adaptation Fund, the GEF, the GCF, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the PCCB, in order to enhance the process to formulate and implement NAPs and NAPAs, the implementation of the relevant mandates contained in decision 1/CP.21 and access by developing country Parties to adaptation finance, in particular from the GCF, as appropriate.	Noted. The GEF will continue to collaborate with the AC and other constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention.
Decision 6/CP.22, National adaptation plans[17]	
Paragraph 8: *Welcomed* the support provided by the GEF for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.	Noted.
Paragraph 9: *Noted with concern* that 12 funding proposals seeking to support elements of countries' work in the process to formulate and implement NAPs were technically cleared by the GEF but, as at 10 November 2016, were awaiting funding under the LDCF.	The GEF, through the LDCF, has processed 22 climate change adaptation projects for approval since COP 22, with a total LDCF funding amount of $158.3 million and mobilizing an additional $550.1 million in indicative co-financing, including in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Tuvalu, Uganda, and Vanuatu. Several of these projects are entirely or partly dedicated to supporting NAP processes (see Part III, Sub-section 2d).
Paragraph 10: *Encouraged* developed country Parties to contribute to the LDCF and the SCCF and *invited* additional voluntary financial contributions to the LDCF, the SCCF and other funds under the Financial Mechanism, as appropriate, recognizing the importance of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.	In the reporting period, additional pledges totaling $38.2 million were made by five donor countries and one sub-national contributor to the LDCF and SCCF.

[14] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/10a01.pdf#page=5

[15] http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/10260.php

[16] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/10a1.pdf#page=12

[17] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/10a01.pdf#page=14

Decision 11/CP.22, Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility[18]	
Paragraph 1: *Emphasized* the need for the GEF to consider lessons learned from past replenishment periods and to take into account the entry into force of the Paris Agreement in its deliberations on the strategy for the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (GEFTF) in order to continue to increase the effectiveness of its operations.	The GEF is committed to serve the Paris Agreement as its financial mechanism, and to fulfil its role as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC. In its GEF-7 strategy development process, the GEF is taking into account relevant evaluations conducted by the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO), such as the Climate Change Focal Area study, and other analyses. The ongoing Sixth Review of the Financial Mechanism is also expected to provide information on GEF's effectiveness. Various stakeholders, including the UNFCCC Secretariat representatives, have been engaged in the replenishment process and have provided input and suggestions to refine the programming directions and policy. The GEF Secretariat has also proposed, through the draft Programming Directions for GEF-7, to allocate an adequate and predictable resource flow towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement, to be deliberated further in the replenishment process. The GEF will provide further information on the replenishment negotiations as they evolve.
Paragraph 2: *Called upon* developed country Parties, and invites other Parties that make voluntary financial contributions to the GEF, to ensure a robust seventh replenishment, in order to assist in providing adequate and predictable funding taking into consideration the Paris Agreement.	Noted.
Paragraph 3: *Requests* the GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, in its seventh replenishment programming, to continue to assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS), in accessing resources in an efficient manner.	Noted. The GEF Secretariat has proposed, through the draft Programming Directions for GEF-7, to continue to assist developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, in accessing resources in an efficient manner, specifics of which will be deliberated further in the replenishment process. The GEF will provide further information on the replenishment process as it evolves.
Paragraph 4: *Also requested* the GEF, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient manner.	Noted. The GEF is ensuring, through its regular due diligence processes and strong governance model, that its policies and procedures relating to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient manner.
Paragraph 5: *Took note* of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of the GEF due to exchange rate movements, and the decision of the Council of the GEF on item 6 on the agenda of the 51st meeting of the Council.	Noted.
Paragraph 6: *Requested* the GEF to continue its efforts, as appropriate and as needed, to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries, aiming to fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the GEF.	Noted. The GEF has been working on an ongoing basis to minimize potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 of decision 11/CP.22. The Work Program presented to the Council for decision at its 52nd meeting in May 2017 reflects this consideration, aiming to maintain the balance among the original allocations in the GEF-6 replenishment decision, assisting LDCs and SIDS in accessing resources and supporting core obligations to the conventions for which the GEF is a/the financial mechanism.
Paragraph 7: *Welcomed* the decisions of the Council of the GEF to establish the Trust Fund for the CBIT and to approve the CBIT programming directions, and to ensure that the support for the CBIT will be included in the seventh replenishment, to complement existing support under the GEF, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 86.	Appreciated the COP acknowledgement of GEF efforts in timely establishing and operationalizing the CBIT. The CBIT has been included in the draft GEF-7 Programming Directions document, to be deliberated further during the replenishment process.
Paragraph 8: *Also welcomed* the pledges made by several countries to make voluntary contributions to the CBIT and the signing of the first contribution agreement by a country and *encouraged* others that have pledged to make voluntary contributions to finalize their contribution agreements.	Noted.

[18] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/206/cop22/eng/10a01.p.f#page=38

Paragraph 9: *Requested* the GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, to continue providing in its annual reports, *inter alia*, information on the establishment and operation of the CBIT, including its programming and implementation modalities, on the voluntary contributions pledged and provided, and on the implementation of decision 9/CP.18.	Noted. Information on these matters is provided in Part II, Section 3 of this report.
Paragraph 10: *Welcomed* the GEF's continued engagement and coordination with the CTCN through the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer and the regional technology transfer and financing centres, as well as actions taken by the GEF in response to the recommendations by the TEC following the evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.	Noted.
Paragraph 11: *Urged* the GEF and recipient countries to continue exploring with the CTCN ways to support climate technology related projects through country allocations of the sixth replenishment of the GEF.	Noted. The GEF has continued exploring with the CTCN the support to climate technology-related projects through the System for Transparent Allocation of Resource (STAR) country allocations of GEF-6. The GEF Secretariat actively participated in the workshops with the CTCN as well as 14th meeting of the TEC in March 2017, and provided further information on GEF-6 programing to interested Parties, as appropriate.
Paragraph 12: *Requested* the GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, to take into consideration climate risks in all its programmes and operations, as appropriate, keeping in mind lessons learned and best practices.	The GEF Agencies, Secretariat and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) are working to ensure that climate-related risks are taken into consideration in the design and review of all GEF-financed projects and programs. Nevertheless, as recognized in the proposed Policy Agenda for GEF-7, there is a need for a more systematic approach that builds on best available risk information.[19] The GEF Secretariat, in consultation with GEF Agencies, is in the process of reviewing the ways in which the GEF could improve the consideration of climate change and natural disaster risks for the successful implementation and sustainability of all GEF-financed projects and programs. This work will be carried out in conjunction with the review and update of the GEF's minimum standards on environmental and social safeguards, requested by the GEF Council at its 52nd meeting in May 2017.[20]
Paragraph 13: *Encouraged* the GEF to continue its efforts to encourage countries to align, as appropriate, their GEF programming with priorities as identified in their NDCs, where they exist, during the seventh replenishment, and to continue to promote synergies across its focal areas.	The GEF has proposed to include NDCs and synergies across focal areas in the draft GEF-7 Programming Directions, to be deliberated further during the replenishment process. The GEF will provide further information on this process as it evolves.
Paragraph 14: *Welcomed* the conclusions of the "Program evaluation of the LDCF" by the GEF's IEO.	Noted.
Paragraph 15: *Requested* the GEF, as the operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention entrusted with the operation of the LDCF, to continue to enhance capacity development in the LDCs for the development of project proposals with a focus on identifying potential funding sources, both national and international, and enhancing long-term domestic institutional capacities.	Noted. The GEF has been consulting with the Chair of the LDC Group and other relevant stakeholders to ensure the guidance is implemented fully in its agreed form.
Paragraph 16: *Encouraged* the GEF to continue to track, review and report on the sustainability of project outcomes from the LDCF and the SCCF.	Noted. The GEF Secretariat has been consulting with the GEF's IEO on the tracking of sustainability of project outcomes under the LDCF and the SCCF and continues to track the sustainability of project outcomes from the LDCF and the SCCF.
Paragraph 17: *Welcomed* the initial assessment of the accreditation pilot and *noted* its conclusions.	Noted.

[19] GEF/R.7/02, GEF-7 Programming Directions and Policy Agenda (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-7%20Programming%20and%20Policy%20Document%20.pdf)

[20] Joint Summary of the Chairs: 52nd GEF Council Meeting, May 23–25, 2017.

Paragraph 18:	
Requested the GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, in light of the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, to continue streamlining project approval processes and providing enhanced support, including enabling activities, to developing country Parties, including the LDCs and SIDS, as appropriate, in the context of national climate strategies and plans.	Noted. The GEF has continued to provide funding for enabling activities (EAs) in a streamlined fashion, in the context of national climate strategies and plans. The GEF is working to reflect this guidance in GEF-7 as well.
Paragraph 19:	
Welcomed the successful roll-out of the non-grant instrument pilot and *encouraged* further expansion of the pilot with a view to increasing the leverage and impact of GEF financing.	Noted. The GEF Secretariat has proposed to further expand the non-grant instrument pilot with a view to increasing the leverage and impact of GEF financing, in the draft Programming Directions for GEF-7, to be deliberated further during the replenishment process. The GEF will provide further information on this process as it evolves.
Paragraph 22:	
Also requested the GEF to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps that it has taken to implement the guidance provided to it in this decision.	The GEF has included in this report further information on the steps that is has taken to implement the guidance provided to it in decision 11/CP.22.
Decision 12/CP.22, Sixth review of the Financial Mechanism[21]	
[…] *recognizing* that the review of the Financial Mechanism should inform the replenishment processes of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism […]	Noted.
Decision 14/CP.22, Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention[22]	
Paragraph 1:	
Welcomed with appreciation the progress made by the TEC, the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in further elaborating the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, including through an in-session workshop.	Noted.
Paragraph 8:	
Encouraged the TEC, the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance the involvement of relevant stakeholders as they undertake actions to strengthen the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism.	Noted. The GEF organized a side event during the SB 46 sessions in May 2017, and invited stakeholders of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer, as well as TEC members, to share innovative financing tools and prioritize activities to enhance technology transfer. The GEF also organized a meeting among the CTCN and implementing agencies (regional development banks) of the Poznan Strategic Program to enhance their collaborative activities on the margins of the 52nd meeting of the GEF Council in May 2017.
Paragraph 9:	
Invited the TEC, the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on their actions in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism in their annual reports to the Conference of the Parties for guidance on further actions if needed.	Noted. Information on strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism is included in this report, including, *inter alia*, as it relates to GEF support for the CTCN (See Part III, Section 4).
Decision 15/CP.22, Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism[23]	
Paragraph 12:	
Encouraged the GEF and the Climate Technology Centre to enhance their collaboration with respect to exploring new ways of supporting climate technology related requests for technical assistance.	The GEF Secretariat held a meeting with the CTCN on the margins of the SB 46 meeting in May 2017 to share the current status of the project to support the CTCN and exchange information on emerging opportunities to respond to requests from developing countries taking into account the country-drivenness and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
Paragraph 13:	
Underlined the importance of well-functioning and strengthened collaboration between the national designated authorities for the GCF, the focal points for the GEF and the national designated entities for technology development and transfer.	Noted.

[21] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/10a01.pdf#page=41

[22] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/10a02.pdf#page=3

[23] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/016/cop22/eng/10a02.pdf#page=5

Decision 21/CP.22, Gender and climate change[24]	
Paragraph 21: *Requested* the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work.	The GEF's Policy on Gender Mainstreaming was approved in 2011. In 2014, the GEF Council also approved the Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) to support the implementation of the Policy on Gender and to enhance gender mainstreaming across GEF's operations and governance. Furthermore, the GEF Secretariat established the GEF Gender Partnership (GGP) to serve as an ongoing platform for consultation and space to exchange information, share lessons learned and collaborate on other GEAP work products and events. The GGP is now formally operational with active participation of gender focal points from each GEF Agency, secretariats of the conventions, and representatives of the GEF Network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) and other key partners. Further information on GEF's efforts and initial results in integrating gender considerations into all aspects of GEF's work is provided in Part II, Section 8 of this report.
Decision 2/CMP.12, Report of the Adaptation Fund Board[25]	
Paragraph 2: *Decided* to renew the interim institutional arrangements with the GEF as the interim secretariat of the Adaptation Fund Board for an additional three years, from 30 May 2017 to 30 May 2020.	Noted.
SBI 45 Conclusions on 'Provision of financial and technical support'[26]	
Paragraph 30: […] welcomed the information provided by the GEF in its report to COP 22 on: (a) The establishment of the CBIT, including its programming and implementation modalities, and the voluntary contributions pledged by several countries; (b) The financial support provided for the preparation of national communication (NCs) and biennial update reports (BURs) by non-Annex I Parties; (c) The Global Support Programme (GSP) for Preparation of NCs and BURs by non-Annex I Parties, especially regarding the development and implementation of the 2016 work programme thereof.	Noted.
Paragraph 32: […] *noted with appreciation* the successful efforts of the GEF to take swift action in the establishment of the CBIT through voluntary contributions. The SBI welcomed the pledges made by several countries to make voluntary contributions to the CBIT. It also welcomed the signing of the first contribution agreement by a country and encouraged others that have pledged to make voluntary contributions to finalize their contribution agreements. The SBI noted that the CBIT efforts will be included in the next replenishment of the GEF.	Noted.
Paragraph 33: […] *encouraged* the GEF, subject to the availability of financial resources in the CBIT Trust Fund, to approve the first set of CBIT projects as early as possible. It also encouraged developing countries to submit project proposals to access financial resources from the CBIT Trust Fund.	National CBIT projects were approved by the GEF to take place in Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Kenya, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Uganda and Uruguay, in addition to the funding approval for a Global Coordination Platform to share lessons learned and engage with partners to enhance transparency. Further information on the projects approved and progress by the GEF in operationalizing the CBIT to date is provided in Part II, Section 3, of this report.
SBI 45 Conclusions on 'Matters relating to the least developed countries'[27]	
Paragraph 57: […] *further welcomed* the efforts of the GCF and the GEF secretariats, as well as other organizations, regional centres and networks in organizing special sessions related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs during the NAP Expo.	Noted.

[24] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/10a02.pdf#page=17

[25] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cmp12/eng/08a01.pdf#page=5

[26] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/20.pdf#page=13

[27] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/20.pdf#page=16

Paragraph 63: […] *noted* that, as at 10 November 2016, 13 project proposals for the implementation of NAPAs and for the process to formulate and implement NAPs that were previously technically cleared by the GEF, amounting to USD 87 million, had been approved by the GEF Council and were ready for implementation. An additional 35 technically cleared projects, seeking USD 231.4 million from the LDCF, have yet to be funded.	The GEF, through the LDCF, has processed 22 climate change adaptation projects for approval since COP 22, with a total LDCF funding amount of $158.3 million and mobilizing an additional $550.1 million in indicative co-financing, including in Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Guinea, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Tuvalu, Uganda, and Vanuatu. Several of these projects are entirely or partly dedicated to supporting NAP processes (see Part III, Sub-section 2d).
Paragraph 64: […] *welcomed* the follow-up project under the LDCF of the NAP GSP for LDCs through which all LDCs that were not supported under the first project will have the opportunity to access one-to-one support for their process to formulate and implement NAPs tailored to their specific needs and circumstances.	Noted.
Paragraph 65: […] *noted* with appreciation the new pledges to the LDCF of EUR 24 million for the years 2016–2018 which were made during the LDCF/SCCF Council meeting in October 2016.	Noted.
Paragraph 66: […] *urged* additional contributions to the LDCF and other funds under the Financial Mechanism, as appropriate, recognizing the importance of the full implementation of NAPAs and successfully undertaking the process to formulate and implement NAPs.	Noted.
SBI 45 Conclusions on 'Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer'[28]	
Paragraph 81: […] *welcomed* the report of the GEF on the progress made in carrying out the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer, including the actions taken by the GEF in response to the recommendations of the TEC.	Noted.
Paragraph 82: […] *welcomed* the new structure of the report referred to in paragraph 81 above. It encouraged the GEF to continue elaborating on the challenges and lessons learned in carrying out the Poznan strategic programme as part of its future progress reports.	Noted. Information on challenges and lessons learned in carrying out the Poznan Strategic Program is provided in Part III, Section 4 of this report.
Paragraph 83: […] *welcomed* the approval by the GEF Council of 31 projects with technology transfer objectives for climate change mitigation and 10 projects for climate adaptation during the GEF reporting period. It further welcomed the progress of the Poznan strategic programme technology transfer pilot projects.	Noted.
Paragraph 84: […] *welcomed* the ongoing collaboration between the CTCN and the regional technology transfer and finance centres supported by the GEF under the Poznan strategic programme, including the collaboration on responses to developing country requests for technical assistance. It encouraged the GEF and the CTCN to continue enhancing their collaboration. It further encouraged Parties to enhance collaboration between their GEF focal points and their national designated entities for technology development and transfer.	Noted. Further information on collaboration between the GEF and the CTCN is provided in Part III, Section 4 of this report.

[28] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/20.pdf#page=21

SBI 45 Conclusions on 'Paris Committee on Capacity-building'[29]	
Paragraph 92: […] *agreed* that representatives of the following operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and the constituted bodies established under the Convention will be invited to participate in the first meeting of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building […]: (a) The GEF; […].	Noted. The GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, participated in the first meeting of the PCCB held in Bonn, Germany in May 2017, and gave a presentation on the GEF experience in supporting capacity-building. The GEF will participate in any future PCCB meetings, as requested.
SBSTA 45 Conclusions on 'Matters relating to science and review: Research and systemic observation'[30]	
Paragraph 40: *[…] encouraged* Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen and maintain observation networks and capabilities in all countries, especially in developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS.	The GEF, through the LDCF, continues to provide support towards strengthening and maintaining observation networks and capabilities in LDCs. Consistent with the priorities identified in LDC NAPAs, approximately 12 per cent of total funding approvals under the LDCF as at June 30, 2017 were primarily targeted at enhancing climate information services. Under the SCCF, approximately five per cent of total funding approved is primarily directed towards the climate information services sector, as at June 30, 2017.
SBI 46 Conclusions on 'Matters relating to least developed countries'[31]	
Paragraph 6: […] *noted with appreciation* the new pledges to the LDCF of USD 17.1 million, made between November 2016 and April 2017.	Noted.
Paragraph 7: […] *noted* that, as at 9 May 2017, total LDCF funding approved during the GEF fiscal year 2017 amounted to USD 154.6 million, and that cumulative funding approvals since the establishment of the LDCF were USD 1.22 billion.	Noted.
Paragraph 8: […] *noted* that, as at 9 May 2017, 23 project proposals for the implementation of NAPAs submitted by the LDCs, accounting for a total of USD 146.1 million, had been technically cleared by the GEF secretariat and were awaiting allocation of resources from the LDCF.	Noted.
Paragraph 9: […] *urged* additional contributions to the LDCF.	Noted.

2. Engagement with the UNFCCC

7. The GEF Secretariat has continued to engage and consult with the UNFCCC Secretariat and various UNFCCC work streams in the reporting period. Key areas of engagement included: GEF-7 replenishment, joint retreat, consultations with UNFCCC national focal points (NFPs), involvement of the UNFCCC Secretariat in GEF Expanded Constituency Workshops (ECWs), Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) Dialogue organized on the margins of the GEF Council meetings, and GEF Secretariat participation in, and attendance at, various UNFCCC committee meetings. Further details on these engagements are provided below.

8. The GEF Secretariat has actively consulted with the UNFCCC Secretariat on the GEF-7 replenishment, to ensure that the proposed GEF Programming Directions address UNFCCC and Paris Agreement priorities and recent COP guidance, and facilitate synergies with other conventions towards greater effectiveness and impact. Input from the UNFCCC Secretariat has been sought through different channels and at various levels, including through bilateral dialogues between the GEF CEO and the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, technical bilateral discussions, engagement of the UNFCCC Secretariat in various thematic discussions at the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) meeting, participation in the first GEF-7 replenishment meeting and through written comments on proposed Programming Directions.

9. On September 27, 2016, the GEF and UNFCCC secretariats held a joint retreat via video-conference, to strengthen the collaboration between the secretariats on the implementation of the Paris Agreement and to discuss opportunities for cooperation in helping Parties towards a successful COP 22. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary and the GEF CEO opened the retreat. Topics discussed during the retreat included: expectations for and from the GEF vis-à-vis COP 22, whether and how linkages between the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement

[29] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/20.pdf#page=22

[30] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbsta/eng/04.pdf#page=12

[31] http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/sbi/eng/l02.pdf

would be explored and supported, and key developments at the GEF since COP 21, including programming for CCM and CCA, as well as progress with the CBIT. The joint retreat also addressed the upcoming GEF-7 replenishment and related expectations from the UNFCCC.

10. The GEF Secretariat has also continued its deep-rooted efforts at the country level to promote consultations among the GEF Secretariat, GEF operational focal points (OFPs), and the UNFCCC NFPs. Many of the focal point representatives are also GEF Council members and national climate change decision-makers. Furthermore, the GEF Secretariat has engaged with UNFCCC NFPs by supporting their participation in twelve GEF ECWs that covered 144 countries in FY 2017.[32]

11. Efforts have also been made to facilitate dialogue and synergy among the conventions secretariats, including the UNFCCC Secretariat, and the GEF stakeholders. At all ECWs held since January 1, 2017, the GEF conducted a session on 'Facilitating synergies in implementing MEAs towards sustainable development', adding a new perspective to the program. This initiative provides an opportunity for UNFCCC NFPs and MEA secretariats representatives, including the UNFCCC Secretariat, to directly interact with each other and with NFPs of other MEAs, as well as with GEF OFPs, to discuss potential synergy opportunities in programming GEF resources at the country level in the context of sustainable development. The session also enables the direct transmission of MEA guidance to inform ongoing and future country programming.

12. The GEF Secretariat also held an informal MEA dialogue at the 51st and the 52nd GEF Council meetings on October 24, 2016 and May 22, 2017, respectively, with representatives from the UNFCCC and other conventions to discuss synergies and entry points for integrated programming, and to inform the discussions on the GEF-7 replenishment.

13. The GEF Secretariat participated in COP 22 on November 7-18, 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco and supported countries on their way to implement the Paris Agreement. Highlights of GEF Secretariat activities during the COP included, inter alia, interventions on GEF initiatives and achievements based on its annual report as well as an update on National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs). The GEF Secretariat representatives also participated in contact groups and other meetings, as requested, to provide briefings to Parties and to respond to questions on GEF activities, its support to Parties and its responses to COP guidance. Additional engagements included the following: High-level Ministerial Dialogue on Climate Finance; President's high-level event on progress in advancing NAPs; launch of the NDC Partnership; Gender Day; Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) meeting; and the LEG side event. The GEF also organized two official side events on 'Implementing the Paris Agreement: What do countries need from the Financial Mechanism?'[33] and on 'Transforming the Food System to Safeguard the Global Commons.'

14. The UNFCCC Secretariat has also been engaged throughout the establishment and operationalization of the CBIT. At COP 22, the GEF CEO launched the CBIT, in coordination with the UNFCCC Secretariat, during a dedicated segment on the CBIT at the Facilitative Dialogue on Enhancing Ambition and Support.[34]

15. The CBIT Global Coordination Platform was formally launched on April 18-20, 2017 in Copenhagen, Denmark, through a CBIT coordination meeting and a technical workshop on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, to discuss developing country priorities for CBIT programming, in order to create a strong pipeline of high-quality projects for submission to the GEF Secretariat for review and approval.[35] The UNFCCC Secretariat actively participated in the launch event and provided updates on the evolving transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

16. Furthermore, the GEF participated in the UNFCCC-related meetings listed below and provided updates on GEF programming. GEF's active engagement to inform Parties about its support options for the implementation of NDCs was of particular relevance at these meetings.

    (a) NAP Expo on July 11-15, 2016 in Bonn, Germany, including a special event on 'Support under the LDCF for the LDCs', jointly organized by the GEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

    (b) Meeting of the NAP Task Force of the AC on July 12, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;

[32] In the reporting period, the GEF held 12 ECWs in: Brazil (9 countries), Cameroon (8 countries), Fiji (17 countries), Grenada (16 countries), Lebanon (13 countries), Madagascar (14 countries), Mexico (8 countries), Republic of Congo (8 countries), Seychelles (14 countries), Swaziland (10 countries), Ukraine (13 countries) and Viet Nam (14 countries).

[33] Report by the IISD (http://enb.iisd.org/climate/cop22/enbots/14nov.html)

[34] GEF press release (https://www.thegef.org/news/new-gef-fund-gives-boost-paris-agreement-implementation)

[35] GEF press release (https://www.thegef.org/news/new-coordination-platform-transparency-will-help-implement-paris-climate-agreement)

(c) Thirteenth meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) on July 18-20, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;

(d) NDC Regional Dialogue for Africa on September 5-7, 2016 in Tunis, Tunisia;

(e) The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Climate Change Negotiators and Ministers COP 22 preparatory meeting on September 5-7, 2016 in St. George's, Grenada;

(f) Thirteenth meeting of the TEC on September 5-9, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;

(g) Eighth Climate Week on September 19-25, 2016 in New York City, United States of America;

(h) Fourteenth meeting of the SCF on October 3-5, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;

(i) NAP-GSP TAG and Board meetings on December 5-7, 2016 in Bangkok, Thailand;

(j) LEG regional workshop on NAPs for Anglophone Africa on February 27-28, 2017 in Lilongwe, Malawi;

(k) International workshop on capacity-building and the implementation of the Paris Agreement on March 1-2, 2017 in Rabat, Morocco;

(l) Fifteenth meeting of the SCF on March 7-9, 2017 in Bonn, Germany;

(m) Eleventh meeting of the AC on March 7-10, 2017 in Bonn, Germany;

(n) Thirty-first meeting of the LEG on March 7-10, 2017 in Bonn, Germany;

(o) Fourteenth meeting of the TEC on March 28-31, 2017 in Bonn, Germany; and

(p) Forty-sixth session of the SBI (SBI 46) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 46) and the third session of the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1-3) on May 8-18, 2017 in Bonn, Germany. Highlights of GEF's activities during these sessions included, *inter alia*, two interventions at the workshop on long-term finance, and presentations at the PCCB, Technical Expert Meeting on Adaptation, Technical Expert Meeting on Mitigation, and the fourth voluntary meeting on REDD+.

17. The GEF Secretariat also participated as an observer at the following GCF Board meetings:

(a) Fourteenth meeting of the GCF Board on October 3-6, 2016 in Songdo, Republic of Korea; and

(b) Fifteenth meeting of the GCF Board on December 12-16, 2016 in Apia, Samoa.

Part II: GEF Initiatives

18. Various initiatives are underway to enhance GEF support for CCM and CCA, and for delivery of global environmental benefits (GEBs), in the areas of natural resource management (NRM) and chemicals and waste. The GEF is also working to assist countries in moving towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement and COP 22 decisions, including as these relate to the CBIT, and to support developing country Parties in aligning, as appropriate, their programming with priorities as identified in their NDCs, where they exist, and promote synergies across its focal areas. The following sections discuss GEF initiatives to implement the Paris Agreement and COP 22 decisions, in addition to other GEF initiatives with clear benefits for CCM and CCA that were underway in the reporting period.

1. The Paris Agreement

19. The Paris Agreement and related COP decision affirmed the role of the GEF as part of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention. Article 9 of the Paris Agreement stated the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including its operating entities, shall serve as the financial mechanism of this Agreement. Furthermore, Parties decided that the GCF and the GEF, as well as the LDCF and SCCF, shall serve the Paris Agreement. Given the GEF's mandate by the Paris Agreement, the GEF seeks to reinforce its efforts to support developing country Parties on their way to implementing the Agreement.

20. In particular, COP 21 requested the GEF to consider how to support developing country Parties in formulating policies, strategies, programs and projects to implement activities that advance priorities identified in their INDCs, starting in 2016. In addition, COP 22 encouraged the GEF to continue its efforts to encourage countries to align, as appropriate, their GEF programming with priorities as identified in their NDCs, where they exist, during GEF-7, and to continue to promote synergies across the focal areas.

21. As part of its response, the GEF, through its regular consultations with governments and agencies, for instance at GEF ECWs, has encouraged countries to consider explicit linkages between their (I)NDCs, planning, reporting and programming of resources from the GEFTF, the LDCF and the SCCF, as well as the CBIT, since the establishment of the CBIT Trust Fund in June 2016. In addition, the GEF has been continuously consulting with the UNFCCC Secretariat to reflect NDCs and the Paris Agreement in the draft Programming Directions and Policy Agenda for GEF-7, as elaborated in Part I, Section 2, of this report.

22. In addition to supporting CCM and CCA needs identified in INDCs through the GEFTF, the LDCF and the SCCF, the GEF has started supporting projects to strengthen institutional and technical capacities of developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Information to that effect is provided in the section on the CBIT (Part II, Section 3).

2. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals

23. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as embodied in the SDGs, was adopted in September 2015. Climate change, while cross-cutting in nature, has a dedicated goal under SDG 13 to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

24. The GEF support is relevant to help countries make progress on several SDG 13 targets and indicators, such as those relating to integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning, climate finance, and capacity-building in LDCs and SIDS. The GEF contributions in this reporting period are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: GEF contributions to climate change-related SDG targets and indicators[36]

Target	*Indicator*	*GEF contributions*
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a NAP, NDC, NC, BUR or other)	The GEF has been supporting integrated policy, strategy, and planning in recipient countries. Among the projects and programs approved in the reporting period, 24 address integrated policy, strategy, and planning needs in 22 countries. In the reporting period, the GEF approved 8 NC and 11 BUR projects. LDCF and SCCF: Total funding from the LDCF toward LDCs' NAP processes amounted to $41.7 million as at June 30, 2017.[37] This includes several projects that explicitly seek to advance NAP processes in Bangladesh, Chad, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal, in addition to targeted technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support that continues to be provided through the LDCF-financed NAP GSP. Overall, 76 LDCF NAPA and/or NAP projects are already supporting 42 countries in their efforts to integrate climate change adaptation into 195 national development policies, plans and frameworks. The SCCF has provided $5.1 million for a GSP to assist non-LDC developing countries in their country-driven processes to advance NAPs.

[36] For the GEF contributions to climate change-related SDG targets and indicators, the reporting period is the calendar year.

[37] This amount includes a project in Bangladesh that has been submitted for the LDCF/SCCF Council approval but that has not yet been formally approved as at June 30, 2017.

13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on CCM, CCA, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement CCM, CCA and technology transfer, and development actions	Overall: In calendar year 2016, the GEF provided support to 82 countries (through 135 projects totaling $216.9 million) on various aspects of capacity-building as defined by the UNFCCC. CBIT: In the reporting period, the GEF supported 10 countries in enhancing their institutional and human capacity for transparency. Cross-cutting Capacity Development (CCCD): In the reporting period, the GEF supported eight countries with CCCD projects.
13.A: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful CCM actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the GCF through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.A.1: Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment	As a Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF contributes to the mobilization of support to address developing country needs for climate action. In calendar year 2016, the GEF recorded commitments of funding to 251 projects for a total of $1.18 billion, of which 63% or $741 million was climate-related (using the Rio Markers methodology). In calendar year 2015, 76% of GEF commitments were climate-related, or $374 million. These figures cover all GEF trust funds, and were reported to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
13.B: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in LDCs and SIDS, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.B.1.: Number of LDCs and SIDS that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Overall: In calendar year 2016, the GEF supported capacity-building in 36 SIDS and LDCs through 48 projects, amounting to $76.5 million. LDCF: 23 projects in LDCs (including three projects in SIDS) were approved in the reporting period, totaling $164.8 million. CBIT: Of eleven projects totaling $12.7 million, two projects for two LDCs and SIDS were supported with $1.3 million.

25. In line with the concept behind the SDGs, countries are increasingly interested in pursuing integrated, cross-cutting opportunities for sustainable development that address MEAs and the SDGs. There is a close alignment of multiple SDGs with the GEF focal areas, in addition to SDG 13, as summarized in Table 2, and many of the targets pertaining to the SDGs are similar or aligned to those being tracked as part of the GEF-6 Programming Directions. The GEF Secretariat continues to work with relevant institutions and countries to explore possible synergies in addressing the SDGs in GEF programming, within its mandate.

26. The role of the GEF as a/the financial mechanism of multiple conventions that address various aspects of the SDGs is reflected in recent COP decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Stockholm Convention, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Of relevance to climate change is the UNCCD COP decision to request the GEF to support the voluntary target setting of land degradation neutrality (LDN), which is SDG target 15.3. The LDN encompasses the climate agenda, exemplified in the LDN target's sub-indicators 'carbon stocks above and below ground', 'land productivity', and 'land cover and land cover change.'

27. In the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat undertook several initiatives to facilitate synergies in the implementation of MEAs and highlight interlinkages with the SDGs. These include: the MEA dialogue on SDGs on the margins of the 51st GEF Council meeting in October 2016; and the panel discussion of MEA Executive Secretaries on the 2030 agenda at the 52nd GEF Council meeting in May 2017.

3. Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency

28. By adopting the Paris Agreement, Parties at COP 21 decided to establish "a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in order to build institutional and technical capacity, both pre- and post-2020" that "will support developing country Parties, upon request, in meeting enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Agreement in a timely manner." They urged and requested the GEF to make arrangements to support the establishment and operation of the CBIT, including through voluntary contributions to support developing countries during GEF-6 and future replenishment cycles.

29. Following the GEF Council decisions in June 2016 on the establishment of the CBIT Trust Fund and related Programming Directions, the CBIT Trust Fund establishment was finalized in accordance with the World Bank's applicable policies and procedures by September 2016. At COP 22, twelve donors issued a joint statement pledging over $50 million to the CBIT Trust Fund. Since COP 22, Ireland and Norway have pledged contributions, and additional donors have expressed their intention to pledge money in the near future. As at June 30, 2017, thirteen donors have signed their respective contribution agreements, and the Trustee has received total donor contributions amounting to $48.0 million.

30. The GEF Secretariat approved the first set of projects under the CBIT prior to COP 22, which included three national projects in Costa Rica, Kenya and South Africa, as well as a Global Coordination Project. Since COP 22, the GEF Secretariat has approved seven additional projects in Cambodia, Chile, Ghana, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Uganda and Uruguay. This brings the total of approved resources under the CBIT Trust Fund to $12.7 million. More information on these projects is provided in Part III, Section 3, Annex 10 and Annex 11.

31. The draft Programming Directions for GEF-7, as presented and discussed at the first formal replenishment meeting held on March 28-30, 2017 in Paris, France, included specific provisions for the CBIT support. The GEF Secretariat will continue to consult with the UNFCCC and its various work streams to ensure that the CBIT is adequately reflected in the GEF-7 replenishment process.

4. Integrated Approach Pilot Programs

32. A key feature of the GEF since its inception has been to stimulate innovative approaches to deal with existing and emerging complex challenges facing the global environment. One such direction is to reconnect environment-related investments previously dealt with in an isolated manner into more integrated portfolios that can better deal with complex, multi-faceted issues.

33. This integrated thinking is reflected in the GEF-6 CCM Program, aimed at supporting developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEIT) in making transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path (see Table 8 in Part III, Section I) through objectives that include facilitating innovation, catalyzing systemic impacts, and mainstreaming CCM goals into sustainable development (see paragraph 91).

34. The GEF-6 Programming Directions identified three priority themes where GEF resources can address key drivers of environmental degradation at global or regional scales; tackle the most urgent time-bound issues or problems which may become too costly to reverse if not addressed; and fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing work of others. These three efforts, also known as Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) programs, have been applied in the following areas:

    (a) Taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains;

    (b) Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa; and

    (c) Sustainable cities - harnessing local action for global commons.

35. The paragraphs below provide an update on progress across the three IAP programs, which are expected to deliver substantial CCM benefits, aiming at reducing 806 Mt CO_2 eq. The programs also seek to enhance resilience; child projects of the Food Security IAP program, for example, are reducing vulnerability to adverse effects of climate change and variability on smallholder agriculture in the semi-arid region of sub-Saharan Africa. Selected child projects of the Sustainable Cities IAP program (in Senegal, South Africa and Viet Nam) are aiming to reduce flood risk through measures, such as improved storm water management systems.

Commodities IAP program

36. The IAP program on taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains is a $44 million[38] GEFTF initiative that builds on the significant commitments made by companies, industry groups and governments to develop results at scale in eliminating deforestation from agricultural commodities production. Leveraging nearly $265 million of additional resources, this program is working with governments, the private sector, communities, civil society and consumers to tackle a set of key drivers of deforestation. The program is estimated to deliver 117 Mt CO_2 eq in emission reductions through advances in sustainable forest management (SFM), and by greening the supply chain for each of the three commodities it is focused on: palm oil, soy and beef. Table 3 below summarizes the design of this program. All five of the child projects of this program were CEO-endorsed in the reporting period.

Table 3: Design of the Commodities IAP

Supply chain element	***Palm oil***	***Soy***	***Beef***	***GEF amount ($ million)***	***Co-financing[39] ($ million)***	***GHG emissions avoided[40] (kt)***
Support to production *Agencies: UNDP (lead), Conservation International (CI), World Wildlife Fund (WWF)*	Indonesia and Liberia as participating countries; engagement with round tables, private sector, production systems and smallholders; Tropical Forest Alliance and Consumer Goods Forum	Brazil[41] as the participating country; engagement with market/private sector actors and production systems	Paraguay as the participating country; engagement with landscape-level production systems, private sector, production and traceability systems	21.2[42]	193[43]	117,500
Enabling transactions *Agencies: World Bank/International Finance Corporation (IFC) (lead), UNEP, WWF*	Engagement with the private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies	Engagement with the private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies	Engagement with the private sector; financial institutions, financial market benchmarking; risk analysis and methodologies	6.4	23	n/a
Generating responsible demand *Agencies: WWF (lead), UNDP*	Engagement with the private sector, associations and round tables, Consumer Goods Forum	Engagement with soy traders and round tables, Consumer Goods Forum	Engagement with private sector and round tables, Consumer Goods Forum	8.8	42.3	n/a
Adaptive management and learning *Agency: UNDP (lead)*	Cross-cutting focus on knowledge management, coordination and global level engagement to advance practices for taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains			4	5.3	n/a
Total				**40.5**	**263.6**	**117,500**

[38] Including agency fees.

[39] For all the tables in this section on the IAPs, co-financing is indicated as expected until confirmed at the time of CEO endorsement or approval.

[40] The GHG numbers for the three IAP tables presented in this section represent anticipated emissions.

[41] The Government of Brazil requested an explicit focus on the soy supply chain and proposed that a single child project be formulated that brings together substantive aspects of the Production, Enabling Transactions, and Responsible Demand child projects.

[42] The Production child project received $14.6 million and the Brazil child project $6.6 million.

Food Security IAP Program

37. The Food Security IAP program aims to work with small-scale farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to sustainably increase yields, thereby enhancing food security for millions of poor people, while preventing desertification, improving land health, and sequestering carbon though sustainable land management (SLM) and climate-smart agriculture. The program draws on $106 million in GEF grants, will leverage approximately $786 million[44] in co-financing, and is expected to deliver more than 18 Mt CO2 eq in emission reductions. Building resilience to climate variability and change in this highly vulnerable, semi-arid region is also a key consideration of its child projects. In the reporting period, twelve of the program's 13 child projects were CEO-endorsed. Table 4 below summarizes the participating countries, their respective resource packages and anticipated GHG emission reductions.

Table 4: Participating countries of the Food Security IAP program

Child projects	*Agency*	*GEF amount ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*GHG emissions avoided (kt)*
Burkina Faso	IFAD	7.2	35.9	6
Burundi	IFAD/FAO	7.3	45	2,500
Ethiopia	UNDP	10.2	144.9	tbd[45]
Ghana	World Bank	12.7	22	4,500
Kenya	IFAD/UNEP	7.2	61	1,600
Malawi	IFAD/FAO	7.1	87.3	1,700
Niger	IFAD	7.6	60.3	346
Nigeria	UNDP	7.1	57	tbd[46]
Senegal	IFAD/UNIDO	7.2	28.5	5,100
Swaziland	IFAD	7.2	48	1,300
Tanzania	IFAD	7.8	52.9	915
Uganda	UNDP/FAO	7.1	58	480
Cross-cutting capacity-building, knowledge services and coordination	IFAD	11.0	85	n/a[47]
Total		**106.7[48]**	**785.8**	**18,447**

Sustainable Cities IAP Program

38. The Sustainable Cities IAP program is a flagship initiative that draws on $152 million in GEF resources and $1.58 billion in co-financing. It aims to support integrated models of urban design, planning, and management to influence cities' resource flows and investments for years to come. Given the extent of urban infrastructure development that is expected to take place in developing countries over the coming decades, the program comes at an opportune time.

Child projects under this IAP program include investments in 27 cities that together cover all aspects of urban sustainability: access to services such as public transport and clean water supply, green buildings and other interventions designed to mitigate GHG emissions and air pollution, resource efficiency, waste management, ecosystem protection, and biodiversity. Climate resilience, and resilience to flood risk, was identified as a critical need in selected cities. The expected CCM benefit of the program is 671 Mt CO_2 eq (see

[44] $805 million represents the total indicative co-financing stated at the work program inclusion and is subject to change as GEF CEO endorsement requests are being submitted. Actual breakdown of co-financing by country will depend on individual child projects.

[45] Estimates of GHG emission benefits will be established at project inception.

[46] Ibid.

[47] This Food Security IAP hub project will not be engaged in on-the-ground activities to generate GEBs.

[48] This figure does not include agency fees.

39. Table 5). In addition to funding activities at the city level, $10 million is allocated for global knowledge coordination, programmatic support, and experience-sharing between IAP and non-IAP cities or sustainability-focused organizations. Ten of the program's twelve child projects were CEO-endorsed in the reporting period.

Table 5: Participating countries and cities of the Sustainable Cities IAP program

Child projects	*Pilot cities*	*Agency*	*GEF amount ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*GHG emissions avoided[49] (kt)*
Brazil	Brasilia, Recife	UNEP	25	193	2,405
China	Guiyang, Shenzhen, Ningbo, Nanchang, Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang	World Bank	36	411	632,742
Côte d'Ivoire	Abidjan	AfDB/UNIDO	6	33.1	1,040
India	Vijayawada-Guntur, Mysore, Jaipur, Bhopal	UNIDO	13.5	114	5,724
Malaysia	Melaka	UNIDO	3	20.2	16,600
Mexico	La Paz, Campeche, Xalapa	IDB	15	110	4,000
Paraguay	Gran Asuncion	UNDP	8.5	240.3	1,200
Peru	Lima	IDB	7.5	133.3	2,260
Senegal	Dakar, Saint Louis, Diamniadio	World Bank/UNIDO	9.5	51.8	36
South Africa	Johannesburg	UNEP/DBSA	9	119.9	1,770
Viet Nam	Hue, Vinh Yen, Ha Giang	ADB	9	148	3,500
Global Platform	N/A	World Bank	10	5.4	
Total	**27 cities**		**152**	**1,580**	**671,277**

5. Innovations in Blended Finance

40. Building on successful interventions during GEF-4 and GEF-5, the GEF has prioritized innovative approaches for blended finance in GEF-6. In line with COP guidance[50], the emphasis has been to identify new opportunities to deploy non-grant instruments, including debt, equity, and risk sharing instruments, that deliver innovative projects and catalytic partnerships and help attract additional private sector participation leading to enhanced climate change benefits.

41. The GEF-6 investments are implemented through a $110 million pilot program, launched in 2014, to demonstrate and validate the application of non-grant financial instruments to combat global environmental degradation. Considering GEF's role in innovating high-impact approaches, the GEF offers concessional finance for both public and private sector recipients. By demonstrating and validating successful models for the use of non-grant instruments, the GEF is creating opportunities for large-scale changes through broader adoption that may also be useful for other international environmental finance mechanisms.

42. Since the beginning of GEF-6, the GEF has awarded ten non-grant projects covering multiple focal areas, including seven projects that directly deliver CCM benefits. These projects allocate a total of $70.2 million in GEF financing and leverage almost $1.6 billion in co-financing, including $1.1 billion from the private sector. In the reporting period, one non-grant medium-sized project (MSP) with climate change benefits was approved by the GEF CEO, providing $2 million and leveraging $52 million in co-financing. This project ("Piloting Innovative Investments for Sustainable Landscapes") will contribute to the launch of Production, Protection and Inclusion (PPI) initiative in partnership with the IDH, the Sustainable Trade Initiative.[51]

[49] The anticipated avoided GHG emissions of the Sustainable Cities IAP program child projects have been accounted in the CCM Section.

[50] Decision 8/CP.21, paragraph 10 (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a02.pdf#page=13)

[51] Details on the GEF-6 non-grant pilot program are available on the GEF website at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/ngi.

43. Under current policies in GEF-6, the maximum amount for each non-grant project is $15 million. Despite this limit, well-targeted GEF funding is helping de-risk investments by the private sector and other partners, thereby promoting innovation and demonstration of new business models and technologies at the early stages of market development. As sustainable energy technologies have achieved significant cost reductions and countries' enabling policy environments have strengthened, the opportunity for private sector investment has expanded. For example, as illustrated by the GEF-6 non-grant pilot, the use of GEF funds to support equity investments in Africa and Latin America is expected to be particularly useful for supporting deployment of smaller-scale renewable and energy efficiency investments.

44. There is also a growing number of opportunities for investment in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector where the GEF can provide critical seed capital or de-risking to help pioneering project developers and small-holders implement SLM and forestry practices. The GEF portfolio for these types of projects not only supports the UNFCCC priorities for CCM, but can promote resilience and help deliver additional GEBs.

6. GEF Support for Climate Change Mitigation

a. GEF Support for INDC Development and Implementation

45. As an important foundation for COP 21 and in response to guidance from COP 19 and COP 20, the GEF has supported 46 countries to prepare their INDCs. Forty-four of the 46 countries supported by the GEF had submitted their INDCs to the UNFCCC ahead of COP 21. The two remaining countries (Timor-Leste and Uzbekistan) submitted their INDC in the reporting period. The GEF has continued to provide technical assistance on INDCs through the GSP to all countries and participated in the regional NDC Dialogue for Africa in Tunisia in September 2016[52].

46. Responding to COP 22 guidance, the GEF continues to encourage governments to align the GEF programming for GEF-6 with INDC priorities and is working to ensure that NDCs and synergies across focal areas are reflected in the draft Programming Directions for GEF-7.

47. The GEF became a member of the NDC Partnership at the official launch of the Partnership at COP 22, provided relevant information on its funding windows and modalities to the new Partnership portal and participated in the Partnership Forum in Washington, United States of America in April 2017.

b. GEF Support to Reduce Emission Gap

48. Consistent with the GEF-6 CCM Focal Area Strategy, the overall goal of the GEF in CCM is to support developing countries and CEIT to make transformational shifts towards a low emission development path. The GEF support also aims to enable recipient countries to prepare for and begin implementation of the Paris Agreement. The key indicator for successful investments is tonnes of CO2 eq avoided over the investment and impact period of the projects.

49. Through its support to 867 CCM projects and programs in over 165 countries to date, the GEF continues its critical engagement with countries towards a low-emission development pathway. In the reporting period, the GEF funded 28 projects that are expected to avoid or sequester over 55.9 million tCO2 eq over their lifetime (see paragraphs 84-8585). Contributions to emission reductions come in multiple sectors, including technology transfer, energy efficiency, renewable energy, transport and urban development, and AFOLU. Many of these programs and projects address the need for systemic low-carbon transformation of food, urban, land, and energy systems through integrated approaches. The GEF investments approved during the first three years of GEF-6 (July 2014 to June 2017) are expected to avoid or sequester over 1,920 million t CO_2 eq.

7. Complementarity in Climate Finance

a. Green Climate Fund

50. In the reporting period, the GEF and GCF Secretariats further enhanced collaboration and engaged in several discussions to articulate practical steps to work together. The GEF CEO and the GCF Executive Director held bilateral meetings on the margins of the UNFCCC COP 22 in November 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco, and on the occasion of the GCF Executive Director's visit to Washington DC, United States of America in March 2017.

51. The representatives of GEF and GCF secretariats met on the margins of the 51st GEF Council meeting in October 2016 and discussed a range of potential items for enhanced complementarity and coherence that may merit in-depth

[52] Details of the GEF support for INDCs are available on the GEF website at: https://www.thegef.org/gef/INDC.

consideration. During COP 22, staff of both secretariats, led by the GEF Director of Programs and the GCF Director of Country Programming/Secretary to the Board, held a working meeting to discuss areas for potential cooperation. The following areas emerged:

(a) Explore further a pilot for coordinated national strategy and project development - identify countries where GEF OFPs and GCF NDAs are identical to facilitate easier start-up conversations;

(b) Conduct joint country missions to five or more countries for national strategy/project development;

(c) Organize joint outreach to GEF agencies/GCF international entities, as needed;

(d) Consider mutual engagements in the GCF Structured Dialogue and GEF ECWs;

(e) GEF to support GCF in the annual Dialogue with Climate Finance Delivery Channels, as requested by the GCF Board, including suggestions on agenda and active participation;

(f) GCF to support GEF on elements relating to transparency of support for the CBIT[53];

(g) Convene small working groups on key topics, such as technology transfer, capacity-building and NAPs;

(h) Discuss fund-to-fund arrangements, also informed by small working group discussions on key topics; and

(i) Collaborate with a view to potentially addressing parts of COP guidance jointly as financial mechanism at large.

52. The representatives of GEF and GCF secretariats followed up on the areas of potential collaboration at a teleconference in February 2017. The GEF Secretariat reiterated the invitation to the GCF to observe/participate in GEF ECWs during 2017. As a direct result, a GCF representative took part in the GEF ECW in Viet Nam in the first week of April 2017, and provided an overview of the GCF and potential for synergies.

53. Upon request from the GCF Secretariat, the GEF Secretariat made arrangements to enable a GCF Secretariat staff member to observe the first GEF-7 replenishment meeting in March 2017 to help prepare for the GCF replenishment in the future.

54. The GEF took part in a meeting of secretariats of climate finance delivery channels, including the GEF, Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Adaptation Fund, and the GCF, on the margins of the Spring meetings of the World Bank on April 20, 2017. The meeting, organized by the GCF in collaboration with the CIF, was convened to discuss how to maximize opportunities for complementarity and coherence in the climate finance architecture, and to explore potential avenues of collaboration.

55. The GEF and GCF staff have also continued to discuss items of mutual interest on an ad hoc basis.

b. Complementarity with other sources of climate finance

56. In addition to enhancing complementarity within the GCF, the GEF has continued to pursue complementarity with other sources of climate finance, including funds outside the Convention, MDBs and bilateral channels. The GEF plays a unique role in five different areas:

(a) Early policy lock-in and regulatory reform to support governments in encouraging partners to invest in low-emission, climate-resilient technologies;

(b) Demonstrating innovative technologies and business models, with a view to unlock the market for low-emission, climate-resilient technologies or enable partners to conduct large-scale replication;

(c) Strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes at sub-national, national and regional levels to improve information, participation and accountability in public and private decisions that enable partners to design and implement low-emission, climate-resilient plans and policies;

(d) Building multi-stakeholder alliances to develop, harmonize and implement sustainable practices to pursue integrated approaches that further the global commons through the promotion of synergies amongst sectors and the delivery of multiple benefits; and

(e) De-risking partner investments by applying guarantees and equity instruments to re-direct private sector investments into low-emission, climate-resilient business models.

[53] The GCF may support the GEF on this matter, as appropriate, by, for instance, sharing information on financial support provided.

57. During the reporting period a number of complementary initiatives were supported by the GEF (see Annex 2 and 3). Examples include, among others, the Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project (GEF ID 9564), where GEF's $6.3 million grant is working to catalyze a $100 million World Bank loan that will create a revolving fund and a contingency facility, to remove barriers for the adoption of energy efficiency investments in 32 Mexican municipalities. The energy efficiency investments spurred by the project are expected to lead to 4.7 million t CO_2 eq in GHG emission reductions. In Benin, the Sustainable Forest Management and Conservation Project (GEF ID 9383) draws on a $3.0 million GEF grant and a $14.7 million AfDB loan to improve management effectiveness of new protected areas, develop local capacity on sustainable forest management, and support alternative livelihoods, with carbon benefits estimated at 8.5 million t CO_2 eq of emissions avoided. In Viet Nam, the Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (GEF ID 9265) utilizes $6.7 million in GEF funding to catalyze and complement $310 million in co-financing from the World Bank to adopt a range of innovative integrated landscape approaches on 2 million hectares that will benefit from sustainable forest management, contributing to both mitigation and adaptation benefits.

c. United Nations Forum on Forests

58. The GEF Secretariat continued its participation in the formulation of the International Arrangement on Forests (IAF) Strategic Plan through its participation in the following meetings: the Ad Hoc Expert Groups of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) in Bangkok, Thailand (October 24-28, 2016), the UNFF Working Group and Special Session in New York, United States of America (January 16–20, 2017), as well as virtual follow-up meetings and the UNFF 12 (May 1-5, 2017). The UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030, adopted by the UNFF Special Session on January 20, 2017, provides a global framework for actions at all levels to sustainably manage all types of forests and trees outside forests and halt deforestation and forest degradation. At the heart of the Strategic Plan are six Global Forest Goals and 26 associated targets to be achieved by 2030, which are voluntary and universal. They support the objectives of the IAF and aim to contribute to progress on the SDGs, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Paris Agreement adopted under the UNFCCC and other international forest-related instruments, processes, commitments and goals.

59. The Omnibus Resolution[54] adopted by UNFF 12 provides specific guidance to the GEF, asking the GEF to provide further funding for SFM. The two paragraphs related to the GEF are the following: "The UNFF,… (i) Welcomes the funding made available for forests under the 6th replenishment of the GEF (2014-2018) through the cross-cutting Strategy for SFM, as well as through the GEF focal areas related to forests, and (ii) Invites the GEF, in consultation with donors, to make further funds available for SFM and other forest-related initiatives under its 7th replenishment cycle (2018-2022)".

60. The GEF also continued to actively collaborate with the CPF in the reporting period. In particular, the GEF took part in the CPF meetings organized on the margins of the Ad Hoc Expert Groups meeting, COP 22, UNFF Working Group and Special Session and UNFF 12. The GEF also participated in CPF Organization-Led Initiative on the Development of Global Forest Indicators on November 28-30, 2016 and in the CPF working meeting on March 14-15, 2017, both in Rome, Italy. Through this intensive agenda and responding to the UNFF 11 Resolution, the CPF has finalized important tasks in preparation for the UNFF 12, including its new policy document (multilateral memorandum of understanding) and a CPF work plan aligned with the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017- 2030.

61. The decisions taken by the UNFF of relevance to the GEF, including GEF's responses to substantial items, were presented in an Annex to the GEF Council document on Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions[55].

8. Integration of Gender Considerations

62. The GEF's Policy on Gender Mainstreaming[56], approved in 2011, originates mainly from the guidance issued by the various conventions for which the GEF operates as financial mechanism. It corresponds to the UNFCCC COP mandates that highlight the need for women and men to be equally represented in all aspects of the Convention process

[54] http://www.un.org/esa/forests/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/UNFF12OmnibusResolution_5May2017.pdf

[55] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.52.03_Relations_with_the_Conventions_0.pdf

[56] GEF, Policy on Gender Mainstreaming, May 2012. Policy Document GEF/SD/PL/02 (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/Gender_Mainstreaming_Policy-2012_0.pdf)

and for climate action to respond to the differentiated needs, experiences, priorities and capacities of women and men.[57] Responding to the GEF-6 Policy Recommendations[58], moreover, a Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP)[59], developed in close collaboration with the GEF agencies, secretariats of the Conventions and other experts, was approved in 2014 to support implementation of the Policy on Gender and to enhance gender mainstreaming across GEF operations and governance. Furthermore, the GEF Secretariat established the GEF Gender Partnership (GGP) to serve as an ongoing platform for consultation and space to exchange information, share lessons learned and collaborate on other GEAP work products and events. The GGP is now operational with active participation of gender focal points from each GEF Agency, secretariats of the Conventions, as well as the representatives from the GEF Network of CSOs, the GEF Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) and other key partners.

63. Joint GGP efforts have so far led to: (a) improved systems and processes to mainstream gender in GEF projects and programs; (b) enhanced knowledge base on gender; (c) improved monitoring of gender mainstreaming; and (d) enhanced collaboration and learning. The GGP that is gradually serving as a community of practice has helped build stronger collaboration on gender with the Conventions and other partners and relationships among the designated gender experts of the three Rio Conventions, as well as the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions. Collaboration has included: (a) discussions on extending the Lima Work Plan on Gender at the UNFCCC inter-agency capacity-building dialogue; (b) gender-related events at UNFCCC COP 22 and the CBD COP 13 mainstreaming gender and social inclusion session; (c) collaboration on guidelines and action plans; and (d) multi-agency efforts including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), UN Women, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), MEA secretariats and other partners to develop a free open-access online course and webinar series on gender equality and the environment, partly designed to target constituencies of MEAs (e.g. NFPs).

64. Reviews suggest that GEF's efforts are gradually translating into improved practices. A portfolio analysis of GEF-6 projects in FY 2017[60], for example, suggests that 67 per cent of GEF-6 projects conducted or planned to conduct a gender analysis compared to the baseline of 18 per cent. Beyond project design, analysis also shows a steady upward trend in projects that include information on gender in monitoring and evaluation reports, from a baseline of 41 per cent to 51 per cent in FY 2017.

9. Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund

a. GEF-7 Replenishment Activities in the Reporting Period

65. Resources for the GEFTF are replenished every four years by countries that wish to contribute to the Fund ("Contributing Participants").

66. The GEF Council, at its 51st meeting in October 2016, requested the Trustee, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to initiate the discussions on GEF-7[61].

67. Through the replenishment process, which consists of a series of meetings over a period of approximately one year, Contributing Participants review the GEF's performance, assess future funding needs and agree on a financing framework, and set out key policy reforms and programming directions.

68. The first meeting on GEF-7 took place in Paris, France on March 28–30, 2017. The meeting was co-chaired by Vice President, Development Finance of the World Bank Group and the GEF CEO and Chairperson. Contributing Participants were joined by observers from: non-donor recipient countries representing Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe,

[57] Formal mandates on gender and climate change have greatly expanded since the 2001 decision 36/CP.7 on increasing women's participation in the UNFCCC and its bodies. Particularly noteworthy is the Paris Agreement (1/CP.21), where Parties acknowledged that "Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity". Furthermore, at COP 22, Parties adopted decision 21/CP.22 that extends the Lima Work Plan on Gender and also requests the Financial Mechanism and its operating entities to include in their respective annual reports to the COP information on the integration of gender considerations in all aspects of their work.

[58] GEF, GEF-6 Policy Recommendations, February 2014. GEF 6 Replenishment (Fourth Meeting) Working Document GEF/R.6/21/Rev.03. (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF_R.6_21_Rev.03,_GEF-6,_Policy_Recommendations,_February_24,_2014_4.pdf)

[59] GEF, Gender Equality Action Plan, GEF/C.47/09.Rev.01, October 2014 (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/25_EN_GEF.C.47.09.Rev_.01_Gender_Equality_Action_Plan_1.pdf)

[60] GEF/C.52/Inf.09 (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.52.Inf_.09_Progress_Report_on_the_GEAP.pdf)

[61] Joint Summary of the Chairs: 51st GEF Council Meeting, October 25-27, 2016.

and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC); the GEF Agencies; two non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/CSOs from donor and recipient countries, respectively; two private sector companies; and the secretariats of the five global environmental Conventions for which the GEF serves as a/the financial mechanism, including the UNFCCC. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the STAP and the IEO. A GCF representative also attended as an observer, upon its request.

69. The first meeting featured discussions on the GEF's evolving operating environment, preliminary findings of IEO's Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF (OPS 6), the draft Programming Directions and Policy Agenda for GEF-7, and the financial structure of the replenishment. In their comments, Contributing Participants highlighted the importance of maximizing the GEF's positive impact on the global environment, while aligning GEF support with countries' priorities and needs, the objectives of the MEAs that the GEF serves, and the GEF's comparative advantage in an evolving landscape of environmental finance. A number of specific follow-up actions were agreed as the Secretariat and the Trustee prepare for the second replenishment meeting.

70. All documents presented at the first meeting, along with the Co-Chairs' Summary of the discussions, are publicly available[62].

71. The second meeting on GEF-7 is scheduled to take place in Ethiopia, on October 3–5, 2017. The third and fourth meetings are scheduled for January 23–25, 2018 and April 26–27, 2018, respectively, with venues to be confirmed. The Sixth GEF Assembly, which concludes the replenishment process, will take place in Viet Nam in the week of June 24, 2018.

b. Sixth Overall Performance Study of the GEF

72. Replenishments of the GEF are informed by periodic assessment of and reflection on GEF achievements and results through independent overall performance studies (OPSs). Guided by the request of the GEF Council from October 2015, the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) is conducting the OPS 6. The main purpose of OPS 6 is to assess the extent to which the GEF is achieving its objectives, as laid out in the GEF Instrument and in reviews by the Assembly, and developed and adopted by the GEF Council in operations, policies, and programs for GEF-financed activities, and to identify potential improvements. The OPS 6 reporting will consist of a Draft Report provided to the second replenishment meeting and a Final Report to the third meeting. The Final Report will become a working document of the Sixth Assembly of the GEF.

73. In October 2016, the IEO presented the Approach Paper for OPS 6 to the GEF Council. The Paper provided the context for the replenishment, objectives and audience of OPS 6, and key questions and approach for the evaluation. The Paper also listed methodological considerations, explained quality assurance for the study, provided an overview of stakeholder interaction, and laid out a timeline for the completion of the report.

74. Preliminary findings from 23 studies were presented at the first replenishment meeting. A total of 29 evaluations will be included in OPS 6, including focal area studies on biodiversity, land degradation, climate change, chemicals and waste and international waters, performance and impact of GEF projects, thematic evaluations such as programmatic approaches, multiple benefits, cross-cutting matters such as gender, safeguards, indigenous peoples, and the private sector; and institutional matters such as knowledge management, results-based management (RBM) and the overall governance and health of the GEF partnership.

75. Each evaluation has its own set of recommendations and OPS 6 will aggregate the main findings and present overall directional recommendations. Evidence from several evaluation streams points out the continued relevance of the GEF to the conventions and countries and its comparative advantage in addressing environmental issues beyond climate change, continued satisfactory performance outcome ratings for completed projects at about 80 per cent, and relatively better performance of completed child projects in GEF-4 programs as compared with stand-alone projects. However, the results suggest that program complexity affects outcomes and this will have to be effectively managed in GEF-7. Another overarching conclusion is that the GEF has supported transformational change in countries and, with good ex-ante assessments, there is scope for incorporating elements into projects that underpin such changes such as legal and regulatory reforms. The private sector sees a clear role for the GEF in leveling the playing field in countries through policy reform. The GEF has made progress in cross-cutting areas such as gender and safeguards, but there is scope for improvement in implementation and follow-up.

76. The Draft Report of OPS 6 will include evaluative evidence on the governance and health of the GEF partnership, including the effects of expansion, IAPs, a more in-depth look at the GEF's impact with a focus on MFA support

[62] http://www.thegef.org/council-meetings/gef-7-replenishment-first-meeting

and the progress towards impact of GEF projects. It will also integrate the findings from the review of the STAR.

Part III: GEF Achievements

1. Climate Change Mitigation

77. a. Overview of GEF Support for MitigationTable 6). Most of these were funded from the GEFTF. The GEF funding leveraged over $45 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 one (GEF) to 8.4 (co-financing). To date, the GEF has also supported 353 EAs, including NCs and BURs as countries' obligation under the Convention, with $445.5 million in funding from the GEFTF (see Table 17 and Table 18). The GEF's support to EAs is described in this Part in Section 5.

78. Out of 867 projects that were implemented in developing countries and CEIT (see Table 6), 25.3 per cent were in Africa, 31.1 per cent in Asia, 18.5 per cent in LAC, and 17.2 per cent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. In addition, there were 69 global and regional projects that account for eight per cent of the overall CCM portfolio. Fourteen GEF agencies have participated in the implementation of these CCM projects. The UNDP, the World Bank, the UNEP, and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) have the major shares of the portfolio in project development and implementation.

79. Table 7 categorizes these 867 projects in the areas of technology transfer, energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport and urban systems, AFOLU, small grants program (SGP), and mixed and others. They also include projects with multiple CCM objectives that have direct impact on GHG emission reductions. The total combined share of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects is significant, accounting for approximately 55 per cent in terms of total number of projects, and 46 per cent in terms of total CCM funding. The AFOLU as single-sector CCM projects accounts for 15 per cent of the total project numbers and 21 per cent of the total CCM funding. The funding of sustainable transport and urban systems projects significantly increased in GEF-6 (by 63 per cent) to reach a total of 93 projects with $568 million since GEF inception (corresponding to eleven per cent of the total number of projects and CCM funding).

80. 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. The GEF support focuses on testing and demonstrating innovative mechanisms that are complementary to the efforts of other financial mechanisms to scale up, replicate and reach critical mass in a timely manner.

81. There is an increased use of programmatic approaches to support greater transformative, integrated and synergistic impacts than individual projects. To date, the number of programs the GEF financed in CCM are: one in GEF-3, 15 in GEF-4, twelve in GEF-5 and nine in the first three years of GEF-6 (July 2014 to June 2017). The largest GEF-6 program is the Sustainable Cities IAP (see Part II).

Table 6: GEF projects on climate change mitigation by region (1991–2017)
(excluding EAs, NC and BUR projects)

Region	***Projects***		***GEF amount***[a]		***Co-financing***[b]		***Co-financing ratio***
	Number	*Share*	*$ million*	*Per cent*	*$ million*	*Per cent*	
Africa	219	25.3%	1,050.4	19.7%	8,257.8	18.4%	7.9
Asia	270	31.1%	1,817.1	34.1%	20,670.8	46.0%	11.4
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	149	17.2%	747.3	14.0%	6,488.2	14.4%	8.7
LAC	160	18.5%	1,103.5	20.7%	7,479.1	16.6%	6.8
Global	58	6.7%	525.2	9.9%	1,337.9	3.0%	2.5
Regional	11	1.3%	83.1	1.6%	712.4	1.6%	8.6
Total	867	100.0%	5,326.5	100.0%	44,946.2	100.0%	8.4

[a] These amounts include all focal area contributions to climate change, including agency fees and project preparation grants (PPGs). The total includes $1.15 billion from other focal areas and set-asides, including IAPs and non-grant instruments). Parent programs were not counted, only child projects under parent programs were counted. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are not considered as programs for reporting purposes.

[b] These numbers include actual and expected co-financing.

Table 7: GEF projects on climate change mitigation by phase (excluding EAs, NC and BUR projects) (in $ million)

Phase		*Technology transfer/ Innovative low-carbon technologies (LCTs)*[a]	*Energy efficiency*	*Renewable energy*	*Transport/Urban*	*AFOLU*[b]	*SGP*[c]	*Mixed and others*[d]	*Total*
GEF Pilot (1991-1994)	Number of Projects	2	7	12	2	2	0	3	**28**
	GEF Amount	10.1	33.3	94.5	9.0	4.0	-	46.7	**197.6**
	Co-financing	0.1	341.2	1,848.0	2.0	0.1	-	145.9	**2,337.2**
GEF-1 (1994-1998)	Number of Projects	2	16	16	0	0	0	6	**40**
	GEF Amount	8.2	134.4	146.9	-	-	-	27.0	**316.4**
	Co-financing	6.2	447.5	809.7	-	-	-	94.5	**1,357.8**
GEF-2 (1998-2002)	Number of Projects	6	32	44	6	1	0	6	**95**
	GEF Amount	102.3	189.9	227.8	30.0	0.9	-	19.1	**570.1**
	Co-financing	827.8	2,025.4	1,097.8	28.3	1.0	-	182.9	**4,163.3**
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	Number of Projects	4	29	53	13	0	0	14	**113**
	GEF Amount	64.6	228.2	248.6	88.8	-	-	76.3	**706.5**
	Co-financing	309.2	1,310.1	1,462.3	886.1	-	-	348.4	**4,316.0**
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	Number of Projects	9	83	48	20	25	3	15	**203**
	GEF Amount	46.3	382.5	118.9	110.9	121.5	65.3	88.6	**934.0**
	Co-financing	215.2	3,747.4	856.8	2,082.7	870.9	44.5	490.4	**8,307.9**
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	Number of Projects	38	38	56	27	69	10	17	**255**
	GEF Amount	223.7	199.1	206.6	125.3	515.9	159.0	105.7	**1,535.3**
	Co-financing	1,797.6	4,355.7	2,022.5	2,558.1	2,386.8	160.5	1,046.1	**14,327.3**
GEF-6 to date (2014-2017)	Number of Projects	6	15	25	25	36	11	15	**133**
	GEF Amount	16.9	119.2	143.1	203.9	485.0	53.3	45.0	**1,066.5**
	Co-financing	82.4	825.9	2,928.6	2,894.0	3,021.2	80.8	303.8	**10,136.7**
Total	**Number of Projects**	**67**	**220**	**254**	**93**	**133**	**24**	**76**	**867**
	GEF Amount	**472.1**	**1,286.7**	**1,186.3**	**567.8**	**1,127.4**	**277.6**	**408.5**	**5,326.5**
	Co-financing[e]	**3,238.3**	**13,053.1**	**11,025.7**	**8,451.4**	**6,279.9**	**285.9**	**2,611.9**	**44,946.2**

[a] 'Technology Transfer' (TT) means 'special initiative on technology transfer' up to GEF-4, 'promoting innovative LCTs' in GEF-5 and 'promoting timely development, demonstration, and financing of LCTs and CCM options' in GEF-6.

[b] These include projects under the CCM focal objective focused on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), climate-smart agriculture, and projects receiving SFM incentive.

[c] In addition to 18 GEF SGPs and one global program 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] Mixed projects are projects with multiple CCM objectives. Mixed projects with technology transfer components are categorized as 'TT'. 'Others' include seven projects relating to methane and three projects relating to fuel substitution. In GEF-6, others include five INDC preparation projects and two applied research projects on the global commons.

[e] These numbers include actual and expected co-financing.

b. Achievements in the Reporting Period

82. The GEF activities and achievements in the reporting period were consistent with the Programming Directions emphasis on supporting synergies and integration that combine policies, technologies, and management practices with significant CCM potential and resilience (see Table 8).

83. The FY 2016 Annual Portfolio Monitoring Report (APMR) for stand-alone CCM projects shows that, out of 252 projects and programs that are currently under implementation for longer than one year and have a completed Project Implementation Report (PIR), 91 per cent were rated moderately satisfactory or above on achieving their development objectives. Regarding implementation progress, out of 252 projects and programs, 89 per cent have been rated being moderately satisfactory or above.

84. In the reporting period, the GEF allocated $159 million from the GEFTF to 28 CCM stand-alone and MFA projects and program in the Climate Change Focal Area (excluding EAs). They are expected to leverage approximately $1.25 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of one (GEF) to 7.9 (co-financing). Out of the 28 projects and programs, 11 were MSPs and 17 were full-sized projects (FSPs). Annex 1 provides an overview of country allocations under the GEF-6 STAR. Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF in the reporting period.

85. These 28 projects and programs are expected to avoid or sequester over 55.9 Mt CO_2 eq in total over their lifetime. In the first three years of GEF-6, projects and programs are estimated to reduce more than 1,920 Mt CO_2 eq, thus exceeding the GEF-6 target GHG emission reduction goal of 750 Mt CO_2 eq.

Table 8: Climate change mitigation GEF-6 strategic objectives and results framework

Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) objective	*Expected outcomes*
CCM-1: Promote innovation, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies **CCM-2:** Demonstrate systemic impacts of CCM options **CCM-3:** Foster enabling conditions to mainstream CCM concerns into sustainable development strategies	**Outcome A:** Accelerated adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reductions and carbon sequestration **Outcome B:** Policy, planning and regulatory frameworks foster accelerated low GHG development and emissions mitigation **Outcome C:** Financial mechanisms to support GHG reductions are demonstrated and operationalized

86. The 28 projects and programs approved in the reporting period are distributed across 22 countries in three regions and include global projects. Eleven projects are in Africa, six are in Asia and the Pacific, seven are in LAC, while four are global. Regional distribution of GEF investments ($159 million) is $60.3 million (38 per cent) for African region, $33.7 million (21 per cent) for Asia and the Pacific, $40.1 million (25 per cent) for LAC and $24.6 million (16 per cent) for global projects.

87. Of the 28 CCM projects and programs, 10 projects (36 per cent) are categorized as MFA projects, meaning project components and funding support are aligned with other GEF strategic objectives, such as SFM, land degradation, biodiversity, and chemicals and waste. Table 9 shows the distribution of funding for stand-alone and MFA projects.

88. Of the 28 CCM projects and programs, four focus on energy efficiency; two on renewable energy; five on mixed objectives; five on sustainable transport and urban systems; eight on AFOLU; and three on technology transfer/innovative LCTs. In addition, there is one SGP project. Table 10 summarizes estimated emission reductions per type of projects and programs.

89. The 28 projects and programs are distributed over six GEF agencies. The UNDP has the largest share in terms of number of projects (ten, or 36 per cent), followed by the UNIDO (eight, or 29 per cent), the World Bank (five, or 18 per cent), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) (two, or 7 per cent, each) and the UNEP (one, or 4 per cent).

90. In addition to financing the implementation of projects, the GEF assists eligible countries at their request with the preparation of complex projects, through PPGs. In the reporting period, the GEF provided a total of $2.5 million in PPGs from the GEFTF for the preparation of 23 of the 28 projects and programs.

Table 9: Breakdown of GEF funding for projects and programs with climate change mitigation components

	Number of Projects			GEF Amount ($ million)			
	CCM stand-alone projects	*MFA projects*	*Total*	*Funding from CCM focal area*	*Funding from other focal areas*[a]	*Other Trust Funds*[b]	*Total*
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	177	26	203	784.7	149.4	-	934.0
GEF-5 (2010-2014)	168	87	255	1,044.4	466.9	23.9	1,535.3
GEF-6 to date (2014-2017)	72	61	133	559.7	506.7	-	1,066.5
Total	**417**	**174**	**591**	**2,388.8**	**1,123.0**	**23.9**	**3,535.8**

[a] Includes funding from SFM, IAP set-aside, non-grant instruments set-aside, in addition to other focal areas.

[b] LDCF/SCCF funding.

Table 10: Expected CO_2 eq emission reductions[63] from projects and programs approved in FY 2017 (excluding EAs and SGP)

Type of projects and programs	*Total emission reductions (Mt CO_2 eq)*
Technology Transfer/Innovative LCTs	0.96
Energy Efficiency	11.75
Renewable Energy	1.00
Urban/Transport	1.71
AFOLU	32.89
Mixed/others	7.63
Total	**55.94**

c. GEF Support for Key Mitigation Sectors

91. The thematic scope of the GEF portfolio of CCM projects has significantly changed in GEF-6 compared to the previous replenishment cycles. In particular, the development of CCM projects has moved towards more integrated projects with systemic approaches. The following sub-sections discuss CCM activities in key sectors supported by the GEF in the reporting period. Technology transfer is presented in Part III, Section 4, as it is a cross-cutting topic for CCM and CCA.

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. In the reporting period, four projects with energy efficiency components were approved with funding amounting to

[63] Emissions estimates are prepared by the GEF Agencies using approved methodologies. At each stage in the GEF project cycle, Agencies submit revised estimates reflecting additional data collection and progress to date. The GEF works with Agencies to ensure that final evaluations of project results reflect the best available data. The GEF's IEO regularly assesses project results to evaluate achievements against targets.

$13.6 million. Co-financing leveraged for these four projects amounted to $184.3 million. Together, the four projects are working to mitigate an estimated 11.75 Mt CO_2 eq. An example is the GEF/World Bank project Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project (PRESEM) aiming to use Energy Service Agreements (ESAs) mechanism to finance energy efficiency projects in 32 Mexican municipalities, in this way it addresses the risks associated with municipal default, a major barrier for the adoption of energy efficiency investments in Mexico.

c.2. Renewable Energy

94. In the renewable energy sector, the GEF supported two renewable energy projects in the reporting period, facilitating the transfer of various renewable energy technologies, including small hydro, waste-to-energy generation, wind power, solar PV, and biomass-to-energy. The GEF funding to these two projects amounted to $1.9 million, leveraging $8.8 million in co-financing. Expected GHG emission reductions amount to 1.00 Mt CO_2 eq. These renewable projects are expected to entail significant positive impacts on several other environmental and developmental issues in developing countries beyond CCM. One project example is Sustainable Industrial Production in the Cassava and other Agro-food Sectors through the Use of Renewable Energy Applications and LCTs in Côte d'Ivoire. The GEF invested $1 million and leveraged $4 million to demonstrate the technical feasibility and commercial viability of industrial bio-energy systems in the agro-food value chain and enable investment environment and strengthen human and institutional capacities in low carbon technology investment in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) of the rural areas in the country. The project aims to reduce 101,640 t CO_2 eq over the project lifetime.

c.3. Sustainable Transport and Urban Systems

95. In the reporting period, the GEF supported five stand-alone projects in this category, with GEF funding of $18.9 million and $220.5 million in co-financing. The total targeted emission reductions are estimated to be 1.71 Mt CO_2 eq. These projects contribute to the 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.

c.4. AFOLU

96. The program under the CCM Focal Area addressing the AFOLU sector provides a suitable avenue through which projects can leverage funds from other relevant GEF focal areas as well as access SFM incentives to achieve multiple environmental benefits, including carbon benefits. The projects approved in this category are designed to address multiple conventions and are 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 the development of new or existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems relating to AFOLU 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.

97. In the reporting period, the GEF supported eight projects under these objectives. All projects are categorized as MFA and draw funds from other GEF focal areas in addition to CCM resources. Seven of the eight accessed the SFM incentive to achieve multiple benefits from the land-use sectors included in the projects. The GEF funding for these eight projects totals $78.5 million and was supplemented by $639.1 million in co-financing. The GEF funds supported land and forest management practices targeted at reducing GHG emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, fire prevention in forest and peatlands to conserve carbon stocks, promote climate-smart agriculture investments, and develop and implement carbon monitoring systems. The funding through the projects also supported policy formulation, and institutional and technical capacity-building to address the drivers of land-use changes that cause GHG emissions. These eight AFOLU initiatives aim to reduce approximately 32.89 Mt CO_2 eq.[64]

[64] Emissions estimates are prepared by the GEF Agencies using approved methodologies. At each stage in the GEF project cycle, Agencies submit revised estimates reflecting additional data collection and progress to date. The GEF works with Agencies to ensure that final evaluations of project results reflect the best available data. The GEF IEO regularly assesses project results to evaluate achievements against targets.

c.5. Mixed Projects

98. In the reporting period, the GEF supported five projects that were categorized as mixed, as these included multiple components. The projects were approved with funding amounting of $3.9 million and supplemented with $152.5 million of co-financing. For example, project at the global level *Aligning the Financial System and Infrastructure Investments with Sustainable Development - a Transformational Approach* aims to encourage systemic changes to the financial system consistent with the need to mobilize financing for the SDGs by identifying and amplifying innovative market, policy and regulatory and infrastructure investment practices. The GEF invested over $2 million and leveraged over $3 million in co-financing. Another example is the project *Applications of Industry-Urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low Emission and Persistent Organic Pollutants - Free Industrial Development in Thailand*. The project aims to reduce GHG emissions as well as releases of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and other harmful chemicals from industries and urban centers through the application of industry-urban symbiosis and green chemistry technology, by sharing and exchange of waste/energy and wastewater treatment between industrial park and urban settlement. The GEF invested over $3 million and leveraged and leveraged over $59 million. The five projects together will contribute to a total of 3.8 Mt CO_2 eq.

d. Small Grants Program for Climate Change Mitigation

99. 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 CSOs by providing grants of up to $50,000 directly to CSOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and indigenous peoples' organizations to undertake environmental projects.

100. Between 1992 and 2016, the program supported a cumulative total of more than 20,000 projects implemented by civil society groups in 131 countries, across all GEF focal areas. In the CCM Focal Area, the GEF has cumulatively supported 4497 community-based CCM projects totaling $131 million and leveraging over $81 million in in-kind and $87 million in cash contributions. The majority of projects (around 72 per cent) focused on community solutions for providing access to renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.

101. Twenty CCM projects were approved in FY 2017[65] through the SGP, with grant funding amounting to $603,516. According to the SGP Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016[66], 848 SGP CCM projects were active in the reporting period, with total GEF investment of $29.06 million matched by $13.65 million of cash co-financing and $17.22 million of in kind co-financing. In the reporting period, in line with the overall GEF-6 strategic priorities, the key focus for the GEF SGP was to: (i) promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level; (ii) promote and support energy efficient, low-carbon transport at the community level, and (iii) support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of LULUCF. Majority of the projects (72%) are on the objective (i), where they focused on renewables (46%) and energy efficiency solutions (26%). Based on the stakeholder priorities and aligned with the GEF strategic directions, the SGP is expanding work on this objective in its Operational Phase 6 (OP 6)[67], with additional emphasis on energy access and social and environmental benefits.

2. Climate Change Adaptation

a. Background on GEF Support for Adaptation

102. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF has played a pioneering role in supporting CCA. The 1995 GEF Operational Strategy[68] 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".

103. The GEF was entrusted with the management of two funds prioritizing CCA, namely 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. The SCCF was established

[65] Based on information taken from the SGP database.

[66] https://www.sgp.undp.org/index.php?option=com_docman&view=document&layout=default&alias=802-amr-2015-2016-1&category_slug=key-sgp-documents&Itemid=258

[67] This is the current operational phase of the SGP.

[68] GEF Council document GEF/C.6/3, Revised Draft GEF Operational Strategy (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.6.3_5.pdf)

to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementing those funded by the Climate Change Focal Area of the GEFTF, and through bilateral and multilateral sources. While the SCCF has four financing windows[69], CCA was given top priority, in accordance with COP guidance (decision 5/CP.9).

104. The Strategic Priority on Adaptation (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[70]. Twenty-six innovative pilot projects were approved under the SPA and initial lessons from the portfolio were captured in a 2010 evaluation.[71] As SPA resources have been fully allocated, the GEF now finances CCA solely through the LDCF and SCCF.

105. All of the GEF's CCA projects and programs adhere to the guiding principles of country-drivenness, replicability, sustainability, 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, NAPAs and INDCs, as well as other relevant assessments and action plans.

106. Following the COP guidance to support the preparation of the NAP process (decision 12/CP.18, paragraphs 1 and 4), the GEF financed in 2015, through the SCCF, a global program to assist eligible non-LDC developing countries in advancing the preparation of their NAP processes. Through the LDCF, the GEF has provided support to assist LDCs with country-driven processes to advance their NAPs, thereby giving all LDCs the opportunity to access one-on-one support tailored to their specific needs to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to start or advance their NAP process. Furthermore, in the reporting period, the GEF, through the LDCF, approved a total of $26.3 million to support NAPs processes in Chad, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal. As at June 30, 2017, four proposals seeking to support elements of countries' NAP processes were in the technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF.

107. The GEF continues to work with the LEG, the AC and other relevant bodies to enhance the effectiveness of the support provided through the LDCF and the SCCF to developing countries towards the preparation of their NAP processes.

108. The 'GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and SCCF' for the period 2014-2018 was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in May 2014.[72] In accordance with the guidance provided by the COP, the Strategy introduced two pillars that now guide the 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 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 into their development policies, plans, programs and projects. Three strategic objectives guide the efforts to achieve this goal, as specified in the Strategy. As shown in Table 11, these are: (i) 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.

[69] In accordance with the COP guidance, the SCCF finances activities relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the GEF in the following areas: (i) adaptation to climate change; (ii) technology transfer; (iii) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and (iv) economic diversification. COP 9 decided that CCA 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.

[70] GEF Council document GEF/C.27/Inf.10, Operational Guidelines for the Strategic Priority "Piloting an Operational Approach to Adaptation" (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/C.27.Inf_.10_Operational_Guidelines_for_Strategic_Priority_4.pdf)

[71] GEF Council document GEF/ME/C.39/4, Evaluation of the GEF Strategic Priority for Adaptation (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEFME-C39-4-SPA_Evaluation_0_4.pdf)

[72] LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03/Rev.1 (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.16.03%2C_Programming_Strategy_on_Adaptation_to_Climate_Change_for_the_LDCF_and_the_SCCF%2C_5-20-14_4.pdf)

Table 11: 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

LDCF Achievements since Inception

110. The LDCF was designed to address the special needs of LDCs under the UNFCCC. From its inception to June 30, 2017, $1,175.2 million has been approved for projects, programs, and EAs to meet this mandate. This includes financing the preparation of 51 NAPAs, all of which have been completed, and the approval[73] of 197 NAPA implementation projects, submitted by 50 countries.[74] The LDCF support for approved CCA projects and programs currently totals $1,163 million and it mobilized $4.5 billion in co-financing (see Table 12). As at June 30, 2017, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to $1.23 billion, of which $1.19 billion have been received (see Annex 7).

111. The LDCF received over $37.7 million in new pledges in the reporting period, including by a sub-national government.[75] Additional contributions are urgently needed to enable the LDCF to address the immediate adaptation needs of LDCs, estimated in their NAPAs to cost $2 billion.[76]

112. As at June 30, 2017, the demand for LDCF resources considerably exceeds the funds available for new approvals. In the reporting period, the LDCF supported 23 projects with $164.8 million, whereas 27 priority projects that had been technically cleared by the GEF Secretariat remained unfunded in the pipeline, amounting to $175.5 million as at June 30, 2017 (Figure 1). On the same date, funds available for new funding approvals amounted to $57.3 million.

[73] Approval is granted by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO.

[74] Support for preparation of NAPAs is classified as an EA. For purposes of this Section, EAs are not shown in the summaries of projects in Annex 3.

[75] Pledges were made by Belgium, Iceland, Japan, Sweden and the Walloon Region of Belgium.

[76] Least Developed Countries Expert Group 2009, *Support needed to fully implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs)*, available on http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/09_ldc_sn_napa.pdf.

Figure 1: Annual and cumulative funding approvals and technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF as at June 30, 2017

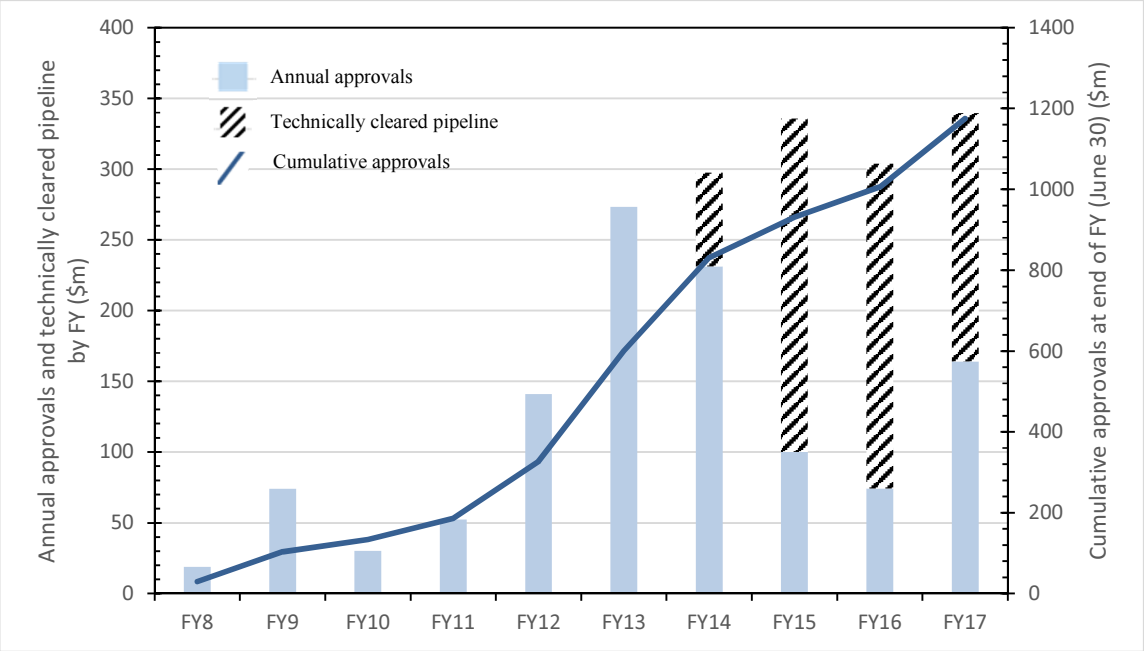

Table 12: Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the LDCF as at June 30, 2017

Region	*Number of projects*	*LDCF financing ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*
Africa	135	782.3	3216.7
Asia	54	343.5	1,208.4
LAC	5	23.5	75.6
Global	3	13.7	32.0
Total	**197**	**1,163**	**4,532.7**

Includes all MSPs and FSPs approved under the LDCF.

113. 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 them. There is evidence of increase in speed of resource access, as well as of scaling-up. There is also a trend of growth of project resources in the LDCF portfolio over time, with the last ten approvals averaging $7.9 million, compared with $3.3 million for the first ten approvals.

LDCF Achievements in the Reporting Period

114. In the reporting period, South Sudan submitted its NAPA to the UNFCCC, bringing the total number of countries that had completed and submitted their NAPAs to 51, namely: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, 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, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zambia.

115. The maximum amount that each country could access was raised from $20 million to $30 million in December 2013 in response to the significant additional contributions received between June and December 2013. In June

2016, the $30 million flexible ceiling was further raised to $40 million to accommodate growing demand from LDCs.

116. In the reporting period, LDCF resources amounting to $164.8 million were approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council, for 22 FSPs and one MSP. Eighteen of these 23 projects were in Africa, four in Asia and one in LAC (see Table 13). These projects will mobilize over $568 million in indicative co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF Agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and others. These projects will support adaptation planning and NAPs processes in Chad, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal, and help countries such as Guinea and Lesotho meet long-term adaptation needs through delivery of climate information services. Others are supporting NAPA implementation through measures such as landscape restoration, sustainable water supply, and development of index-based weather insurance.

117. The FY 2016 Annual Monitoring Review of the LDCF and the SCCF provides information on 79 active projects under the LDCF.[77] Seventy-five of the 79 LDCF projects under implementation, or 95 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives. As at June 30, 2016, the 79 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio have already reached more than 4.4 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 340,000 people in various aspects of CCA. Through these 79 projects, an estimated 1.1 million hectares of land have also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 51 national policies, plans or frameworks in 15 LDCs have been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 33 projects have enhanced climate information services in 32 countries.

Table 13: Regional distribution of adaptation projects under the LDCF approved in FY 2017

Region	*Number of projects*	*LDCF financing ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*
Africa	18	113.2	371.9
Asia	4	44.6	176.2
LAC	1	7.0	20.0
Total	**23**	**164.8**	**568.1**

c. Special Climate Change Fund

Achievements since Inception

118. 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, CCA was given top priority in accordance with the UNFCCC guidance (decision 5/CP.9). As at June 30, 2017, the GEF, through the SCCF-A (CCA window), has provided $287.9 million for adaptation projects. Sixty-six projects were approved for funding, mobilizing nearly $2.3 billion in co-financing (see **Table 14**). The SCCF-B (technology transfer window) has provided $60.7 million for twelve projects that support technology transfer, mobilizing $382.3 million in co-financing (see **Table 15**).

119. As at June 30, 2017, $351.7 million has been pledged to the SCCF, of which $346.7 million was received. The demand for SCCF resources continues to be far higher than the resource availability. As at June 30, 2017, funds available for Council/CEO approval amounted to $6.9 million and $2.2 million for the SCCF-A and SCCF-B, respectively (see Annex 7).

[77] LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/04, FY16 Annual Monitoring Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.22.04_FY16_AMR_LDCF_SCCF.pdf)

Table 14: Regional distribution of adaptation projects under the SCCF-A as at June 30, 2017

Region	*Number of projects*	*SCCF-A financing ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*
Africa	20	83.0	753.1
Asia	17	80.3	900.9
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	11	44.8	290.3
LAC	15	70.1	265.2
Global	3	11.7	461.9
Total	**66**	**287.9**	**2,271.4**

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

Table 15: Regional distribution of adaptation projects under the SCCF-B as at June 30, 2017

Region	*Number of projects*	*SCCF-B financing ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*
Africa	2	10.3	183.5
Asia	3	11.3	43.2
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	2	7.6	89.9
LAC	3	16.9	28.1
Global and Regional	2	14.5	37.7
Total	**12**	**60.7**	**382.3**

120. Like the LDCF, the SCCF-A has benefited from user-friendly guidelines for accessing resources, a coherent RBM framework, as well as earlier efforts to engage with diverse country contexts, sectors, and agencies. The portfolio of projects and programs financed under the SCCF represents a broad range of highly innovative adaptation approaches.

121. The FY 2017 Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF describes the progress made in the operations of the LDCF and the SCCF since their inception.[78] As at June 30, 2017, 74 SCCF projects have been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO and were under some stage of implementation or ready to enter implementation.[79] In total, 50 out of these 74 projects provided an estimate of the number of direct beneficiaries. These 50 projects, with SCCF resources amounting to $231.4 million, are already supporting 47 countries in their efforts to integrate adaptation into 128 national development policies, plans and frameworks.

SCCF Achievements in the Reporting Period

122. This reporting period has seen the inclusion of one innovative MSP that seeks to bring adaptation benefits to an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)-identified climate change hotspot, the Mediterranean Sea region. It also supports the integration of climate resilience considerations into a recently-approved GEFTF-funded project (International Waters) in the Mediterranean region. The *Enhancing Regional Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas* project draws on an SCCF-A grant amounting to $1.1 million to build adaptive capacity of marine and coastal natural and socio-economic systems to the impacts of climate change; integrate adaptation measures into national policies frameworks; promote access to existing and emerging adaptation-relevant finance mechanisms; and influence broader Mediterranean policy processes.

[78] LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/03/Rev.01, Progress Report on the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.22.03.Rev_.01_Progress_Report_LDCF_SCCF.pdf)

[79] One approved SCCF-A project was cancelled in the reporting period: Sri Lanka: *Resilient and Integrated Urban Development for Greater Colombo* (SCCF-A grant: $4.1 million).

123. The FY 2016 Annual Monitoring Review of the LDCF and the SCCF[80] states that 29 of the 31 SCCF projects under implementation, or 94 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives. As at June 30, 2016, the 33 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio have already reached more than 3.7 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 20,000 people in various aspects of CCA. Through these 33 projects, some 1.6 million hectares of land have also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 14 national policies, plans or frameworks in seven countries have been strengthened or developed to better integrate and address climate change risks, while six projects have enhanced climate information services in six countries.

d. Support for the NAP Process

124. Given the important mandate of the LDCF and the SCCF to support the NAP process[81], total funding from the LDCF towards the LDCs' NAP processes amounts to $41.7 million[82] as at June 30, 2017. This includes several projects which explicitly seek to advance NAP processes in Bangladesh[83], Chad, Niger, Rwanda and Senegal, in addition to targeted technical assistance for tailored one-on-one support that continues to be provided through the LDCF-financed NAP GSP. In the reporting period, the LDCF/SCCF Council approved $26.5 million through the LDCF, for four projects supporting the NAP process in LDCs. The SCCF support amounting to $5.1 million seeks to complement the LDCF initiatives by assisting non-LDC developing countries with their country-driven processes to advance NAPs.

125. Notably, several projects combined requests for funding to support NAP processes with requests to support concrete adaptation investments for NAPA implementation. Such requests may, for instance, comprise investments in hydro-meteorological infrastructure to provide climate and weather data that are intended for use by decision-makers when integrating climate change impacts and adaptation measures into regional, national and sub-national policies and plans, including for NAPs; such joint NAPA-NAP projects include separate components that are solely devoted to the NAP process through technical assistance and capacity-building. In its support of NAP processes, the GEF follows the country needs and priorities, providing flexibility to combine NAP and NAPA financing in joint projects, enhancing efficiency and simplifying access to finance in response to COP guidance requesting the GEF to simply access modalities.

e. Program Evaluation of the SCCF by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office[84]

126. The SCCF was recognized by decision 5/CP.6 as a funding channel under the Bonn Agreements on the implementation of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. The SCCF was then established by decision 7/CP.7.

127. The program evaluation of the SCCF has been intended as an update of the 2011 Evaluation of the SCCF and provides evaluative evidence on the progress towards SCCF objectives, as well as the major achievements and lessons learned since the SCCF's establishment in 2001 and during the past nine years of project implementation.

128. The GEF acts as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and was entrusted with the administration and financial operation of the SCCF. The SCCF is separate from the GEFTF, and – together with the LDCF – has its own Council. The governance structure and operational procedures and policies that apply to the GEFTF are also applied to the LDCF and SCCF. However, the LDCF/SCCF Council can modify these procedures if necessary. The 18 GEF Agencies have direct access to the SCCF for the preparation and implementation of activities financed by the Fund. As of May 31, 2016, ten GEF Agencies were involved in SCCF operations: Asian Development Bank (ADB), AfDB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), FAO, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank. The SCCF portfolio as of October 27, 2016 consists of 74 projects that are CEO endorsed, under implementation or completed. The UNDP has the largest financial share of the SCCF portfolio with $91.39 million and 31.1 per cent of the total number of projects. The World Bank has the second largest share with $86.81 million and 18.9 per cent of total number of projects.

129. The main objective of this program evaluation was to provide evaluative evidence on the progress towards SCCF

[80] LDCF/SCCF Council document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/04, FY15 Annual Monitoring Review of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.LDCF_.SCCF_.22.04_FY16_AMR_LDCF_SCCF.pdf)

[81] Decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 1.

[82] This amount comprises projects that are explicitly devoted, as the sole project objective or through dedicated components, to enhancing a country's NAP process. It also includes a project in Bangladesh that has been submitted for the LDCF/SCCF Council approval but has not yet been formally approved as at June 30, 2017.

[83] Ibid.

[84] This Chapter was provided by the GEF's IEO. The GEF Secretariat did not edit it.

objectives (including GEF Strategic Objectives and Pillars), major achievements and lessons learned since the Fund's establishment. As part of the evaluation's methodology, a theory of change (TOC) was developed for the SCCF, combining (i) GEF's strategic objectives for CCA, (ii) the GEF CCA program objectives, outcomes and overarching goal, and (iii) the SCCF outcome areas as identified by COP decisions for funded activity windows SCCF-A and SCCF-B. The overarching goal and sub-objectives of the Fund were translated into three main evaluation questions and several sub-questions grouped by the core evaluation criteria. The evaluation team assessed the performance and progress of the SCCF using aggregated data gathered against these questions:

(a) Relevance - How relevant is the SCCF support in light of COP guidance and decisions, and the GEF CCA programming strategy?

(b) Effectiveness and Efficiency - How effective and efficient is the SCCF and its portfolio in reaching its objectives, based on emerging results?

(c) Results and Sustainability - What are the emerging results of the SCCF and its portfolio and factors that affect the sustainability and resilience of these results?

130. The evaluation team applied a portfolio analysis protocol to 117 MSPs and FSPs at various stages of implementation, and a quality-at-entry review protocol to 74 MSPs and FSPs that were either endorsed by the GEF CEO, under implementation, or completed as of October 2016. The status of the respective SCCF project determined the manner in, and extent to, which it was included in the SCCF program evaluation according to the core evaluation criteria.

131. In addition to document and project reviews, the evaluation team conducted three country field visits (to Ghana, Honduras and the Philippines) and carried out interviews with key stakeholders to cross-check and validate the data collected. Finally, it conducted an analysis of, and triangulated, data collected to determine trends and formulate main findings, conclusions, lessons, and recommendations. The evaluation matrix summarizes key questions, indicators or basic data, sources of information and methodology, and was used to guide the analysis and triangulation.

132. In its evaluation of the SCCF, the IEO reached the following eight conclusions:

(a) **Conclusion 1. SCCF support has been highly relevant to UNFCCC guidance, to GEF adaptation strategic objectives, and to countries' national environmental and sustainable development goals and agendas.** The evaluation confirmed that there is a high degree of coherence between the SCCF portfolio's project objectives and the priorities and guidance provided to the Fund from the UNFCCC. The SCCF portfolio is also highly complementary to the three GEF adaptation strategic objectives of reducing vulnerability, strengthening capacities, and mainstreaming adaptation. SCCF projects were also found to be strongly country-driven, and well-aligned with national environmental and sustainable development policies, plans and priorities, including - but not limited to – countries' specific climate change goals.

(b) **Conclusion 2. The relevance of SCCF support to other, non-adaptation GEF focal areas – and to GEF's global environmental benefits – is limited.** While almost 45 percent of projects will potentially contribute to the GEF focal area of 'land degradation', the apparent potential for contributing to other focal areas is far more modest. Similarly, the SCCF portfolio's likely contributions to global environmental benefits (GEBs) will be very limited, and will be restricted to the GEB of sustainable land management.

(c) **Conclusion 3. The SCCF's niche within the global adaptation finance arena has been its accessibility for non-Annex I countries, and its support for innovative adaptation projects.** The SCCF's support for innovative projects was also identified as another comparatively distinctive element of the Fund. This openness to innovation was seen to be particularly important in light of the nascent Green Climate Fund (GCF); a number of stakeholders felt that the SCCF had the potential to be the ideal 'incubator' for countries to test and refine project concepts, prior to seeking large-scale finance through the GCF.

(d) **Conclusion 4. The SCCF portfolio is highly likely to deliver tangible adaptation benefits and catalytic effects.** The evaluation estimated that virtually all SCCF projects (98.7 percent) had either a high or a very high probability of delivering tangible adaptation benefits. Virtually all projects were also found to have achieved some degree of catalytic effect, whereby the SCCF work had a positive influence on activities, outputs and outcomes beyond the immediate project.

(e) **Conclusion 5. The ultimate catalytic effect of scaling-up often demands further investments.** The key constraint to actual scaling-up was the post-implementation difficulty in securing sufficient resources and/or mainstreaming the work within, for example, national budgets.

(f) **Conclusion 6. The SCCF's effectiveness and efficiency has been seriously undermined by limited and unpredictable resources.** Despite the continued relevance of the Fund, its popularity amongst non-Annex I countries, and evidence that tangible adaptation results are being delivered, the SCCF resources have been completely inadequate to meet demand, with contributions to the Fund effectively stalled since 2014. This is obviously affecting the SCCF's short-term performance, but there is a significant risk that longer-term performance is also being undermined: as a direct consequence of the limited and unpredictable resources, some GEF Agencies have confirmed that they are no longer considering or promoting the SCCF when discussing proposal developments with project partners. The SCCF resource situation can be characterized as a vicious circle: no resources are available, so no proposals are developed, which can be interpreted by donors as limited interest or lack of demand, so donors do not provide resources.

(g) **Conclusion 7. The gender sensitivity of the SCCF portfolio has strengthened over time, with this improvement almost certainly influenced by the GEF's Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and Gender Equality Action Plan.** Based on analysis of three project elements – project design, project M&E, and project implementation – the evaluation found that the gender sensitivity of SCCF projects has improved markedly across all three elements.

(h) **Conclusion 8. There are significant discrepancies in project data from the GEF Secretariat's Project Management Information System (PMIS).** Project data harvesting from the PMIS revealed - for example - that 64 of the 117 projects reviewed had an incorrect project status in PMIS. Moreover, cross-checking the available project data with GEF Agencies and progress reports to Council revealed further discrepancies in PMIS data.

Recommendations

133. In its evaluation of the SCCF, the IEO reached the following three recommendations:

(a) Recommendation 1. Reaffirming and strengthening a recommendation from the previous SCCF Program Evaluation in 2011, the GEF Secretariat should prioritize the development of mechanisms that ensure predictable, adequate and sustainable financing for the Fund, given its support for, and focus on innovation

(b) Recommendation 2. The GEF Secretariat should articulate and publicly communicate the SCCF's niche within the global adaptation finance landscape, to include an explicit statement regarding the SCCF's relation with – and complementarity to – the Green Climate Fund.

(c) Recommendation 3. The GEF Secretariat should ensure that PMIS data is up to date and accurate.

134. The Program Evaluation of the SCCF was submitted to the LDCF/SCCF Council at its 22nd meeting in May 2017, with the following recommended Council decision: "The Council, having reviewed document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/ME/02, Program Evaluation of the Special Climate Change Fund and GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/ME/03, Management Response to the Evaluation of the Special Climate Change Fund, takes note of the conclusions of the evaluation and endorses the recommendations."

135. The Management Response from the GEF Secretariat to the Program Evaluation was formulated as follows:

(a) The Secretariat welcomes the Program Evaluation of the SCCF prepared by the GEF IEO. The report provides an analysis of the SCCF portfolio, discusses the relevance of SCCF support and its effectiveness and efficiency, and highlights emerging results and potential sustainability of SCCF projects.

(b) The Secretariat appreciates the findings of the report and notes the recommendation for the SCCF to focus on innovation. Based on the deliberations by the LDCF/SCCF Council and the endorsement of that finding, the GEF Secretariat will continue to articulate and publicly communicate the role of the SCCF externally.

(c) The Secretariat agrees with the GEF IEO that enhancing financial predictability can improve the effectiveness of the SCCF. The Secretariat notes that the means to address this need falls within the purview of the donors of the Fund. As part of the overall upgrade of the GEF project management information systems, the Secretariat will also endeavor to correct, verify and update the relevant SCCF project data.

136. The Council decision on the Program Evaluation and Management Response, as reflected in the Joint Summary of the Chairs for the 22nd LDCF/SCCF Council Meeting, was as follows: "The Council, having reviewed document

GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/ME/02, Program Evaluation of the Special Climate Change Fund and GEF/LDCF.SCCF.22/ME/03, Management Response to the Program Evaluation of the Special Climate Change Fund, takes note of the conclusions of the Evaluation and endorses the recommendations, taking into account the Management Response."

3. Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency

137. The establishment of the CBIT Trust Fund was finalized in September 2016. Prior to COP 22, the CBIT Trust Fund received the first donor contributions and the GEF Secretariat approved the first set of projects under the CBIT.

138. At COP 22, twelve donors (Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom including Scotland, United States of America, and the Walloon Region of Belgium) issued a joint statement pledging and expressing their intention to support the CBIT Trust Fund with over $50 million. Since COP 22, Ireland and Norway have pledged contributions, and additional donors have expressed their intention to pledge in the near future. As at June 30, 2017, thirteen donors have signed their respective contribution agreements, and the Trustee has received total donor contributions of $48.0 million.

139. As at June 30, 2017, the CBIT Trust Fund has received pledges of $55.6 million. More information is provided in Annex 11. Several GEF Agencies are in the process of signing the Financial Procedures Agreement with the Trustee to access the resources from the CBIT Trust Fund, including the CI, FAO, IADB, UNDP and UNEP.

140. In the reporting period, ten national projects and one global project were approved, amounting to $12.7 million of CBIT funding and $14.8 million in co-financing (see Annex 9 and Annex 10 for details). The national projects were approved for the following countries: Cambodia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ghana, Kenya, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Uganda and Uruguay.

141. The national projects respond to nationally identified priorities, and are thus specific to each country's transparency-related capacity-building needs. In general, they all seek to enhance coordination at the national level, improve or further develop national MRV frameworks, and strengthen the institutional capacity for transparency-related activities. All projects have components on GHG inventories (GHGIs) and transparency of CCM actions, and some have a sector-specific focus. In addition, some projects also include transparency of CCA actions and of support needed and received.

142. The global project aims to establish a Global Coordination Platform to enable coordination, maximize learning opportunities and foster knowledge-sharing to facilitate transparency enhancements. The project will build on the extended network of practitioners through the GSP for NCs and BURs, implemented by the UNDP and UNEP. It will also provide a platform to help coordinate with existing transparency-related initiatives, such as the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, and the NDC Partnership. Furthermore, collaboration with key work streams under the UNFCCC, including the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE), is also envisaged.

143. The GEF Secretariat participated in the coordination meetings on the CBIT and the launch of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform on April 18-20, 2017 in Copenhagen, Denmark. These meetings provided an opportunity to present updates on the CBIT, strengthen coordination, identify gaps and needs, and introduce the CBIT Global Coordination Platform to the representatives from over 30 developing countries, GEF Agencies, UNFCCC, and other relevant initiatives and organizations. The workshop presented the updates on the CBIT, identified gaps and needs for enhanced transparency frameworks (ETFs), and presented initial technical support available[85].

144. The GEF Secretariat has been engaged in numerous consultations with GEF Agencies and countries about their interest in submitting CBIT proposals and national priorities. Through these consultations, the GEF Secretariat has been informed about the concept development of several national projects, as well as a few regional and global initiatives. Some of these proposals have been officially submitted, and are undergoing technical review by the GEF Secretariat. Others are expected to be officially submitted in the near future. Several other countries have also expressed interest in accessing the CBIT resources.

145. While the requested resources will likely be adjusted during the project development and review stage, the total requested resources for the concepts under development that have been brought to the GEF Secretariat's attention are already nearing the available balance of the CBIT Trust Fund as at June 30, 2017. The GEF Secretariat will continue to make every effort to program the available resources before June 30, 2018.

[85] http://www.thegef.org/news/new-coordination-platform-transparency-will-help-implement-paris-climate-agreement

146. The GEF Secretariat has continued the awareness-raising and outreach efforts for the CBIT using various channels.

147. Information on the CBIT opportunities and access to support has been integrated into agenda of the GEF ECWs and Constituency Meetings to raise awareness among GEF OFPs, UNFCCC NFPs, and other stakeholders. Five ECWs were held in the reporting period.

148. A dedicated webpage on the CBIT was created and can be found on the GEF website.[86]

149. The progress report on the CBIT presented to the GEF Council at its 51st Meeting was submitted to the COP on November 3, 2016 as an addendum to the GEF report to COP 22. This report includes the information on the CBIT presented to the GEF Council at its 52nd Council Meeting, held on May 23-25, 2017. The progress report on the CBIT for the 53rd Council Meeting, to be held on November 28-30, 2017, will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

4. Technology Transfer

150. The transfer of low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies has been a key cross-cutting theme for the GEF since its establishment. The GEF-6 CCM Strategy for the period of July 2014 to June 2018 promotes the timely development, demonstration and financing of LCTs and CCM options. The GEF supports the development, adoption and implementation of policies, strategies, regulations and financial or organizational mechanisms that accelerate CCM technology innovation and uptake.[87] Similarly, the RBM framework for the SCCF and LDCF includes climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up as one of nine overarching outcomes. Furthermore, the entire GEF climate change portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer as defined by the IPCC and by the technology transfer framework adopted by COP 7.[88]

151. In the reporting period, for CCM, 19 projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with $111.7 million in GEF funding and $709.3 million in co-financing.[89] For CCA, 24 projects to promote technologies for adaptation were approved with $165.9 million from the LDCF and SCCF, and $572.5 million of co-financing. Detailed project descriptions are provided in Annex 12 and Annex 13.

152. 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 Program for Technology Transfer (SCCF-B).[90] This program included three funding windows to support technology transfer, namely: (i) Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs); (ii) piloting priority technology projects linked to TNAs; and (iii) dissemination of GEF experience and successfully demonstrated Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs).

153. 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 towards 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 Plan for the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer to COP 16.[91] The GEF submission included the following elements to further scale up investments in ESTs in developing countries in accordance with the GEF Climate Change Focal Area Strategy, and to enhance technology transfer activities under the Convention[92]:

    (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.

---

[86] https://www.thegef.org/topics/capacity-building-initiative-transparency-cbit

[87] GEF-6 Programming Directions, page 60. https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF-6%20Programming%20Directions.pdf

[88] Decision 4/CP.7 (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop7/13a01.pdf#page=22)

[89] These projects are aligned with the objective of CCM-1: Promote innovation, technology transfer, and supportive policies and strategies. They include projects categorized in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency and transport in Table 7.

[90] Financing details can be found in the GEF's report to SBI 29 (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf

[91] FCCC/SBI/2010/25 http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/sbi/eng/25.pdf)

[92] Three of the long-term elements (piloting projects, TNAs, and GEF as a catalytic supporting institution) are a direct continuation and scaling up of the three elements of the initial Poznan Strategic Program. See FCCC/CP/2013/3, annex, paragraph 140. (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/03.pdf)

154. The following sub-sections describe the progress made on the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer according to the three areas recommended by the evaluation of the Poznan Strategic Program by the TEC submitted to SBI 43[93]. The sub-sections also include challenges and lessons learned in the implementation of the project.

a. Regional and Global Climate Technology Activities

155. The GEF is supporting four regional projects and the CTCN through one global project, listed in Table 16. The detailed activities of these projects are described in Annex 12. These projects receive funding from the GEFTF for CCM as well as from the SCCF-B for CCA. The regional projects are generating lessons learned to help inform the Technology Mechanism, in particular the CTCN, and facilitate coordination and cooperation on climate technology development and transfer.

Table 16: GEF projects for climate technology transfer and financing centers and the CTCN

Title	*Region*	*Agency*	*GEF financing ($ million)*		*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Status*
			GEFTF	*SCCF*		
Promoting accelerated transfer and scaled-up deployment of CCM technologies through the CTCN	Global	UNIDO	1.8	0	7.2	Under implementation
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
Finance and Technology Transfer Center for Climate Change	Europe and Central Asia	EBRD	10.0	2.0	77.0	Under implementation
Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in LAC	LAC	IDB	10.0	2.0	63.4	Under implementation

156. In addition, in the reporting period, global and regional CCM projects with technology transfer objectives were approved by the GEF. They include a global project aiming to provide support for the Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator, aligned with the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll), to secure public commitment from governments, industrial corporations and associations, and utilities to drive the adoption of Energy Management Systems (EnMS), best practices and innovation in industry.

157. In response to invitations from SBI 37, SBI 39, SBI 40, SBI 41, SBI 42 and SBI 45, the GEF Secretariat, the CTCN and the GEF Agencies consulted on the collaboration between the CTCN and the regional technology and finance centers on numerous occasions, including in the reporting period.

158. Constructive dialogue has been established with the respective GEF Agencies to seek synergies and avoid duplication.

159. *The Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center* has a component that is aligned with the role and mission of the CTCN as described in COP decisions. While the project continues to support its partner countries in identifying potential technical assistance activities for its services, it also does so for prospective requests for submission to the CTCN. The UNEP is also in contact with the CTCN communications team with regard to sharing of project outputs, events, trainings etc. on the CTCN webpage. The project is also addressing completed technical assistance activities in the region from both the project and the CTCN, for upscaling to larger national programs to facilitate technology use and NDC implementation, as well as financing incentives and mechanisms to promote the use of technology.

160. The 2016 Asia-Pacific Summit on Low Carbon Technology organized by the ADB under this project, in which the CTCN took part, provided an opportunity for the CTCN and the project to promote their initiatives in advancing LCT development and transfer. The Summit provided a venue for sharing best practices, challenges, and experiences in promoting LCT transfer among participants. Through its technology exhibition and investment catalogue, it also showcased advances and innovation in LCTs that could be relevant to the CTCN. It also provided an occasion for the ADB, CTCN and UNEP to discuss future collaboration.

[93] FCCC/SBI/2015/16 (http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/16.pdf)

161. *The Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network* project has participated in several regional events organized by the CTCN in the reporting period. The project and the CTCN exchanged on project proposals from Africa, particularly in the two focus sectors of the project: energy and water. The collaboration should be further strengthened, building on the comparative advantage and focus of both the project and the CTCN.

162. *The Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change* (FINTECC) project in Europe and Central Asia has established good collaboration with the CTCN since its onset and this collaboration is growing. The CTCN contributed to the discussion at the project technology transfer event at COP 22, by giving a presentation and illustrating the positive results of the collaboration with the EBRD. Additionally, as part of the project objectives, a network of practitioners is being created in Morocco to promote climate technologies transfer in the agrifood sector. The CTCN will be involved in the coming months to connect to this network as one of its key stakeholders. The collaboration also extends to other useful events – for example, the participation of the EBRD in a CTCN workshop in May 2017. All these aspects of the collaboration between the project and the CTCN are proving useful and are leading to further action on technology transfer.

163. *The Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in LAC* project invited the CTCN to the project's dissemination events/activities. The CTCN is also informing the IDB on technical assistance requests submitted by LAC countries. The IDB contributed with a short consultancy to one of CTCN's technical assistance requests.

164. The GEF organized a side event "Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer - Innovative Financing Schemes of the Regional Technology and Financing Centers" on the margins of SB 46 sessions in Bonn, Germany on May 15, 2017[94]. This side event aimed to share the experience and lessons learned from the Poznan Strategic Program, focusing in particular on the knowledge and experience of the regional center projects by the ADB/UNEP and EBRD that have implemented innovative financing schemes and business models. The speakers from the regional center projects stressed the importance of networking and partnership between private and public sectors so that various barriers and risks can be addressed. Capacity development of beneficiaries is essential to adapt and manage advanced climate technologies. It was pointed out that the projects would have not been realized without GEF financing. Replicability, monitoring and evaluation were also discussed. The TEC representative introduced the activities of the TEC, including the key findings of the evaluation of the Poznan Strategic Program in 2015. The TEC will update this evaluation report in 2017 and 2018, with a focus on regional centers and pilot projects, and further specify the impact of the activities of the Poznan Strategic Program.

165. In addition, the GEF organized a coordination meeting on the pilot regional climate technology and finance centers with the regional development banks, UNEP, UNIDO and the CTCN on the margins of the GEF Council meeting on May 25, 2017. This coordination meeting, which has been held regularly since 2012, enabled participants to: (i) share progress in the implementation of the regional projects and the CTCN; and (ii) discuss and coordinate their collaboration. The participants exchanged the status of the projects and their future activities and identified possible areas of collaboration, such as the regional workshops organized by each center, as well as other financing mechanisms operationalized by the banks. The GEF is planning to continue such coordination on the margins of the next GEF Council meeting.

166. The GEF Secretariat participated in, and/or observed, key international discussions supporting the development of technology transfer initiatives and raised awareness of the Program in the reporting period. Examples include:

    (a) Thirteenth meeting of the TEC, on September 6-9, 2016 in Bonn, Germany;

    (b) Asia-Pacific Summit on LCT on October 19-20, 2016 in Changsha, China; and

    (c) Fourteenth meeting of the TEC, on March 28-31, 2017 in Bonn, Germany.

b. National Climate Technology Activities

167. In the reporting period, 16 CCM national projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with $89.2 million in GEF funding and $681.2 million in co-financing. For CCA, 24 national projects to promote technologies for adaptation were approved with $165.9 million from the LDCF and SCCF, and $572.5 million in co-financing. Detailed project descriptions are provided in Annex 3 and Annex 5.

168. 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 CCA was received. This proposal was funded, along with three other proposals that included CCA elements. Total

[94] The agenda of the side event during SB46 meeting is available on the UNFCCC website: https://seors.unfccc.int/seors/reports/archive.html

GEFTF[95] and SCCF-B funding for the 14 pilot projects amounted initially to $58 million, and total co-financing for these projects initially was more than $195 million.

169. 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 amounted to $49.4 million and $2.4 million, respectively, and the total co-financing amounted to $223.2 million and $5.7 million, respectively.

170. 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.

171. The technologies targeted by the endorsed projects address both CCM and CCA, and are diverse and innovative. They include technologies on renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind), energy efficiency (insulation materials, efficient and hydro-chlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-free appliances), transport ("green" trucks), and composting. Membrane drip irrigation, flood- and drought-resistant crops with SLM practices were included as CCA-related technologies.

172. In response to SBI 36 conclusions, the GEF requested the GEF Agencies to provide updates to further elaborate on the experiences gained and lessons learned in carrying out the Poznan pilot projects and the progress made by the GEF Agencies in the delivery of technology transfer. The eleven projects have implemented their activities, including demonstration, policy and standards development and capacity-building. They have identified and trained local companies and technicians to adopt innovative technologies. Some projects experienced challenges, such as the elections and governmental change as well as low price of fossil fuel, and have implemented CCM actions.

173. SBI 45 encouraged the GEF to share the mid-term evaluations of the Poznan Strategic Program climate technology transfer and finance centers and pilot projects of the fourth replenishment of the GEF with the TEC and the CTCN as soon as available. The GEF projects are required to implement mid-term and terminal evaluations, and to submit reports to the GEF[96]. Of eleven projects, one project (in China) submitted its terminal report and two projects (in Mexico and Sri Lanka) submitted their mid-term review (MTR) reports to the GEF in the reporting period[97]. Based on the experience from the projects, these reports highlight the importance of flexibilities in the project design and commitments of the governments as key factors for achieving their overall goals. The compiled summaries are presented in Annex 13.

c. Technology Needs Assessments

174. The GEF provides financial support for developing countries to undertake TNAs. Since 2001, more than 80 developing countries have undertaken TNAs. The first TNA project concept under the Poznan Strategic Program (called the Global TNA project, phase I) was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in April 2009 and endorsed by the GEF CEO in September 2009. Project implementation by the UNEP started in October 2009 and was completed in April 2013. Total SCCF-B funding for this project was $9 million.

175. The Global TNA project (TNA Phase I) 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.

176. The TNA Phase I supported 36 countries between 2009 and 2013. These countries were:

    (a) Africa and the Middle East: Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia;

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

    (c) LAC: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru.

[95] Financing details can be found in the GEF report to SBI 29: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf.

[96] Note that not all reports are made publicly available.

[97] The report on the project in China is available on the IBRD website: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/105411467614051818/pdf/ICR2510-P119654-Box396252B-PUBLIC-disclosed-6-29-16.pdf. The report on the project in Mexico is available on the IDB website: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project-description-title,1303.html?id=ME-X1011. The report on the project in Sri Lanka is available on the UNIDO website: https://open.unido.org/projects/LK/projects/100043.

177. The terminal evaluation of the TNA Phase I project was completed in October 2016.[98] The positive achievements of the project include successful completion of provision of support to 32 countries that submitted their reports: eleven countries in Africa and the Middle East, 13 countries in Asia and Eastern Europe, and eight in LAC. The project contributed substantially to the preparation of documents and plans. It expanded the process and priorities to include CCA, overcoming the earlier gaps, and reached out to new knowledge partners for CCA. The processes ensured considerable national consensus, and linked to national development priorities. The evaluation found multiple examples of utilization of the outputs and an important level of learning was observed among all stakeholders.

178. The evaluation concludes that the reasons behind the successes of the project include a good project design without major shortcomings, good planning, and excellent arrangements for the implementation with adequate support from the regional institutions, including the Bariloche Foundation in Argentina, Libélula in Peru, the Environment Development Action in the Third World in Senegal and the Asia Institute of Technology in Thailand. The enthusiasm, support and interest for the project in most countries were also an important contributing factor, stemming from the countries' perception of the project's importance. The reviews of documents and stakeholder views show high performance on most factors above, with good standards leading to high levels of satisfaction.

179. Some limitations were noted in the evaluation and by the respondents from the countries. The variations within countries were largely due to internal factors, which also included delays in official procedures, thereby reducing their time for participation and slowing down implementation. Furthermore, many countries reported their lack of experience, capacity for analysis and domestic resources. Additional domestic resources available were often utilized by the higher performing teams to enhance national outputs and outcomes. It was noted in many countries that the leadership of the national coordinator was often a highly critical factor for the success of the project.

180. The evaluation recommends the countries participating in the TNA process to note that several factors to achieve better results and higher national value are in their control. The countries can ensure greater usefulness of the results by close integration of such work into national decision-making and climate change structures, providing energetic leadership at the appropriate national level with access to senior officials and a reasonable provision for national resources to complement external finance.

181. The second TNA project concept (TNA phase II) to support 28 countries was approved by the GEF Council in April 2013 and endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2014. Total GEF funding for this project is $6.1 million. Project implementation by the UNEP started in November 2014. Two additional countries that already participated in TNA Phase I (namely, Kazakhstan and Lao People's Democratic Republic) have been supported in concluding their TAP reports. The Phase II countries are:

    (a) Africa and the Middle East: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Gambia, Jordan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia;

    (b) Asia and Eastern Europe: Armenia, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan;

    (c) LAC: Belize, Bolivia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay.

182. The project comprises two components: (i) an in-depth analysis of the actual market and trade barriers that hinder the transfer of prioritized technologies, followed by an assessment of the policy, institutional and finance options to overcome these barriers; and (ii) preparation of TNAs and TAPs through improved training and material.

183. Some countries (e.g., Armenia, Pakistan, Tunisia and Uruguay) show a very strong commitment and are well advanced. These countries are expected to deliver their main expected outputs (TNA, Barrier Analysis and TAP report) by mid-2017. Six countries (Belize, Burundi, Grenada, Honduras, Panama, and the Philippines) have experienced delays with little progress to date, but remain engaged and have benefited from additional support missions and the collaborating regional institutions. These delays were not due to a lack of interest from the countries, but rather because they were fully engaged in developing their INDCs at the time when the project was under implementation. Five countries (Bolivia, Egypt, Malaysia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) have withdrawn from the project.

184. The project's second global experience-sharing workshop was organized in September 2016. It was attended by representatives from the TNA Phase II countries, representatives from selected TNA Phase I countries, and some donors. It permitted to discuss progress made, present some success stories from TNA Phase I countries, strengthen capacities for TAP preparation and implementation, and project proposal development.

[98] https://wedocs.unep.org/rest/bitstreams/65942/retrieve

185. The third TNA project concept (TNA phase III) to support 20 SIDS and LDCs was approved by the GEF Council in June 2016. Total GEF financing for this project is $5.9 million from the CCM Focal Area set-aside. These countries are as follows:

(a) Africa and the Middle East: Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea, Liberia, Malawi, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Uganda;

(b) Asia and the Pacific: Afghanistan, Fiji, Myanmar, Nauru;

(c) LAC: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

186. Based on the experience from the two previous projects, this new project will be improved by: (i) implementing national training for a wider team of stakeholders in the country in order to strengthen capacities and engagement of a wider array of stakeholders; (ii) peer-to-peer inter-country workshops; and (iii) national event and roundtable to present TNA/TAP products to potential donors, development partners and investors for the financing and implementation of technology actions prioritized by the countries.

187. Under the GEF-6 Programming Directions, support to other countries' TNAs may be possible using GEF-6 national allocations. In the reporting period, there was no national TNA project proposal received.

188. Two projects on NCs and BURs (in Azerbaijan and Georgia) prioritize, among other information, TNA for various sectors in relation to CCM and CCA.

5. Enabling Activities and Capacity-Building

a. Overview of GEF Support for Enabling Activities

189. 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.

190. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 404 EAs with $457.7 million from the GEFTF and the LDCF. Of this amount, 353 EAs have been supported with $445.5 million in funding (see Table 17 and Table 18) from the GEFTF, in support of NCs and BURs.

191. In the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 12 EAs, in the amount of $8.6 million. Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF in the reporting period.

Table 17: GEF Trust Fund Enabling Activities projects by region (1991-2017)

Region	*Number of projects*	*GEF amount ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*
Africa	104	37.3	16.9
Asia	76	73.1	59.6
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	51	19.5	5.1
LAC	93	82.6	70.1
Global	29	233.0	40.0
Total	**353**	**445.5**	**191.7**

Table 18: GEF Trust Fund Enabling Activities projects by phase

Phase	*Number of projects*	*GEF amount ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*
GEF Pilot (1991-1994)	8	34.1	9.5
GEF-1 (1994-1998)	96	49.3	10.8
GEF-2 (1998-2002)	105	49.8	17.6
GEF-3 (2002-2006)	36	83.2	10.5
GEF-4 (2006-2010)	8	56.1	31.2
GEF-5 (2011-2014)	60	112.2	102.5
GEF-6 (2014-2017)	40	60.8	9.6
Total	**353**	**445.5**	**191.7**

192. As at June 30, 2017, a total of 131 BURs have been approved for GEF funding in 111 countries.

193. The LDCF has supported the preparation of 51 NAPAs since its inception, in the total amount of $12.2 million. As at FY 2014, all requests for NAPAs from LDCs have been financed and no additional request was received thereafter.

b. National Communications and Biennial Update Reports

194. The GEF continues to provide full-cost funding for NCs and BURs, and all requests to support NCs and BURs 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 and $352,000 for BURs. There are currently four options for countries to access GEF resources for NCs and BURs. In the first option, countries can work with a GEF Agency of their choice to develop a project proposal. In the second option, countries can be part of a UNEP umbrella project for NCs and BURs. In the third option, countries can access the set-aside resources via direct access from the GEF Secretariat. Fourthly, those countries that wish to do FSPs and require additional resources can use their STAR allocation to complement the set-aside resources.

195. Information on the status of resources approved by the GEF Secretariat for the preparation of BURs and NCs from non-Annex I Parties will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

196. In the reporting period, 17 and 9 non-Annex I Parties submitted their NCs and BURs, respectively, 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 of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, and in their BURs. GEF Agencies work with countries in order to identify and formulate project proposals. This active collaboration aims to secure that proposals will be country-driven and consistent with the countries' priorities or programs, as these are identified in their NCs, BURs 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 through bilateral communications.

197. 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 in the reporting period have been confirmed to correspond explicitly to national priorities, including those identified in NCs, BURs, TNAs and, since COP 21, their INDCs or NDCs, as applicable.

c. Global Support Program for National Communications, Biennial Update Reports and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

198. The GSP for NCs and BURs is jointly implemented by the UNDP and UNEP. It provides technical support to developing countries to prepare quality NCs and BURs, while also facilitating backstopping for the submission and improvement of INDCs. Technical support is provided on-line, off-line and, as feasible, on-site to all interested developing countries and complements the work of other supporting bodies, such as the CGE.

199. The 5-year program started in late 2015 and has so far provided support to more than 100 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, LAC, and Eastern Europe, through a wide range of activities at national and regional levels.

200. In the reporting period, these activities included: reviews and technical backstopping of NCs, BURs and (I)NDCs; technical workshops for NCs, BURs and (I)NDCs in different regions; sharing of best practices, guidance and methodologies through publications and webinars, including on gender-responsive NCs, NDC implementation and institutional arrangements, the use of the 2006 IPCC guidelines on GHGIs and inventory management systems, coastal and water adaptation, and engaging policy makers in climate and MRV-related decisions through the BUR process; development of a roster of international experts on the GSP website; and support for the establishment of two South-South communities of practice in Latin America and in West Africa, as well as a Portuguese-speaking cluster on MRV.

d. Capacity-Building

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

202. The UNFCCC capacity-building framework identifies fifteen priority areas for capacity-building, as listed in decision 2/CP.7:

(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) NCs;

(d) National climate change program;

(e) GHGIs, emissions database management, and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors;

(f) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;

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

(h) Assessment for implementation of mitigation options;

(i) Research and systemic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services;

(j) Development and transfer of technology;

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

(l) Clean Development Mechanism;

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

(n) Education, training and public awareness;

(o) Information and networking, including the establishment of databases.

203. In the calendar year 2016, the GEFTF, LDCF and SCCF portfolios supported 135 (96 CCM and 39 CCA) stand-alone and MFA projects with various capacity-building priorities as listed above, in the form of technical assistance. The total GEF funding towards supporting these capacity-building activities in 2016 amounted to approximately $216.9 million. Of these activities, 48 projects provided support to 36 SIDS and LDCs with capacity-building activities amounting to $76.5 million. These activities were communicated to the UNFCCC through its capacity-building portal.

204. These projects cut across eleven UNFCCC-defined priority areas for capacity-building. The majority of CCM projects address institutional capacity-building (including the strengthening or establishment of national climate change secretariats or NFPs), development of national reports such as NCs, BURs and other EAs, enhancement and transfer of technologies, and enhancement of enabling conditions, among others. Similarly, in the field of CCA, efforts include institutional development and strengthening, vulnerability and adaptation assessments, development of national climate change programs, implementation of adaptation measures, research and systemic observation through climate information systems, and public awareness/education programs.

205. The GEF continues to support the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and the Doha Work Program, including by providing financial resources to non-Annex I Parties, in particular African countries, LDCs and SIDS. In the calendar year 2016, the GEF provided a minimum of $22.0 million towards education, training and public awareness through its regular climate change mitigation and adaptation programming. In addition, many NC projects contain components that provide support in this regard.

e. GEF-6 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development

206. Since its inception, the GEF has supported capacity development at all levels, within regular GEF programs and projects, through specific activities targeted specifically at capacity development and EAs. Guidance from the COP, and consistent demand from countries for tangible capacity development actions, have emphasized the importance of developing countries' capacities, and have called for the GEF to provide targeted funding for country-driven capacity development activities to developing countries.

207. The CCCD in the GEF context traditionally refers to the targeted support provided to countries to strengthen their capacities to meet their commitments under the Rio Conventions and other MEAs. This type of capacity development is focusing on addressing systemic cross-cutting national environmental management matters in GEF recipient countries, and it is complementary to capacity development under individual focal area projects.

208. The CCCD strategy for GEF-6 is distinct from capacity development at the individual focal area level as it aims to address those transversal issues that focal area projects alone do not address. Cross-cutting refers to the GEF's ability to establish synergies between the Rio conventions and other MEAs and the consequent possibility to work across sectors of the economy. During GEF-6, special emphasis is placed on these projects bringing together the national and local stakeholders, in particular the ministries of finance, agriculture, industry, energy, planning, budget, as appropriate, so that the matters referring to the global environment are understood as an essential part of national interest and are incorporated into the regular process of decision-making. Annex 8 lists CCCD MSPs approved in the reporting period.

209. The main feature of the CCCD strategy in GEF-6 is that, in addition to mainstreaming of MEAs into the national and sub-national policy, legal and planning agenda, it is proposed that the strategy emphasizes integration of environmental sustainability across key development sectors, and across various actors including government, civil society and the private sector. The strategic objectives are:

    (a) Integrate global environmental needs into management information systems and monitoring;

    (b) Strengthen consultative and management structures and mechanisms;

    (c) Integrate MEAs' provisions into national policy, legislative, and regulatory frameworks;

    (d) Pilot innovative economic and financial tools for Convention implementation; and

    (e) Update National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs).

210. Some of the funded activities include the following:

    (a) Development of coordinated environmental knowledge and information management systems that include a reporting analysis for the different Conventions from various line ministries;

    (b) Enhancement of institutional and technical capacities to mainstream, develop, and utilize policies for effective implementation of the Rio Conventions, other MEAs and relevant SDGs;

    (c) Comprehensive assessment of economic indicators and information systems for improved monitoring and decision-making on the global environmental matters;

    (d) Development of improved institutional mechanisms, standards, norms, and procedures to catalyze the integration of the global environmental matters into sectoral development plans;

    (e) Learning-by-doing workshops on best practice and innovations for Rio Conventions mainstreaming through the use of environmental accounting and natural resource valuation; and

    (f) Resource mobilization strategy for the long-term financial sustainability of improved planning and decision-making for the global environmental matters.

211. The NCSA and CCCD work represents a valuable resource through which 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 priority areas (a), (b), (f), (g), (k), (m) and (n), according to the UNFCCC capacity-building framework laid out in Sub-section d above.

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

Annexes

Annex 1: GEF-6 STAR Allocations

The following Table provides the indicative STAR allocations for all countries that received an individual allocation in GEF-6.[99, 100]

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

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*[101]
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

[99] The figures presented here are rounded to two decimal places. In the GEF PMIS, these figures are presented as their actual indicative amounts.

[100] At its 51st meeting in October 2016, the GEF Council agreed, that, as a contingency measure to effectively manage the projected shortfall of the GEF-6 resource envelope due to exchange rate movements, the Secretariat should undertake programming aiming to maintain the balance among the original allocations in the GEF-6 replenishment decision, assisting LDCs and SIDS in accessing resources, and supporting core obligations to the conventions for which the GEF is a/the financial mechanism. COP 22 took note of this decision and requested the GEF to continue its efforts, as appropriate and as needed, to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall (https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.51_Joint_Summary_of_the_Chairs.pdf).

[101] Countries with an aggregate allocation of up to $7 million have full flexibility in programming resources across the three focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation.

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*[101]
Congo	2.10	3.94	1.18	7.22	no
Cook Islands	2.00	2.17	0.50	4.67	yes
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
Maldives	3.00	2.66	1.00	6.66	yes

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*[101]
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
São 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
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

Country	*Climate Change*	*Biodiversity*	*Land Degradation*	*Total*	*Fully Flexible*[101]
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	**941.0**	**1051.0**	**346.0**	**2338.0**	

Annex 2: List of FY 2017 Projects and Programs under the GEF Trust Fund

This Annex lists projects and programs on CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF in the reporting period (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017).

1. List of FY 2017 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Table A2.1: FY 2017 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*Type*[a]	*Total GEF ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Total ($ million)*
Stand-alone projects							
9038	El Salvador	UNDP	*San Salvador Low-emission Urban Development Path*	TU	2.8	37.9	40.7
9367	Bhutan	UNDP	*Bhutan Sustainable Low-emission Urban Transport Systems*	TU	3.0	15.9	18.9
9423	Egypt	UNIDO	*Egyptian Program for Promoting Industrial Motor Efficiency*	EE	3.1	16.8	19.9
9468	Côte d'Ivoire	UNIDO	*Sustainable Industrial Production in the Cassava and other Agro-food Sectors through the Use of Renewable Energy Applications and LCTs*	RE	1.0	4.0	5.0
9473	Cuba	UNIDO	*Strengthening of National Capacities for the Development of Solar PV in Cuba*	RE	0.9	4.8	5.7
9480	Uruguay	UNDP	*Towards a Sustainable and Efficient Urban Mobility System in Uruguay*	TU	1.9	9.3	11.2
9495	Gambia	UNIDO	*Operationalization of the SEforAll Action Agenda: Promoting Inclusive, Environmentally Sound and Low-carbon Development*	EE	2.0	4.7	6.7
9564	Mexico	World Bank	*Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project (PRESEM)*	EE	6.3	156.0	162.3
9567	Morocco	UNDP	*Renewable Energy for the City of Marrakech's Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) System*	Mixed	1.5	56.2	57.7
9574	Vanuatu	UNDP	*Barrier Removal for Achieving the National Energy Road Map Targets of Vanuatu (BRANTV)*	Mixed	3.0	16.1	19.1
9612	Mauritius	UNDP	*Realizing Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in Coordination with HCFC Phase-out and Hydro-fluorocarbons (HFC) Avoidance*	Mixed	5.1	17.9	23.0
9640	Cambodia	UNIDO	*Low-carbon Development for Productivity and CCM through the Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST) Methodology*	TT	2.0	10.0	12.0
9648	Barbados	UNIDO	*Strategic Platform to Promote Sustainable Energy Technology Innovation, Industrial Development and Entrepreneurship in Barbados*	TT	2.0	13.3	15.3
9650	Guyana	UNDP	*Mainstreaming Low-emission Energy Technologies to Build Guyana´s Green Economy*	TT	2.0	7.4	9.4
9666	Global	World Bank	*Urban Networking to Complement and Extend the Reach of the Sustainable Cities IAP*	TU	2.2	2.0	4.2
				TU	9.0	155.4	164.4

9682	China	World Bank	*Achieving Efficient and Green Freight Transport Development in China*				
9775	Global	UNEP	*Aligning the Financial System and Infrastructure Investments with Sustainable Development - A Transformational Approach*	Mixed	2.2	3.2	5.5
9807	Global	UNIDO	*Global Deployment of the Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator*	EE	2.2	6.8	9.0
Stand-alone projects Subtotal					**52.2**	**537.7**	**589.9**
Multi-focal area projects							
9219	Thailand	UNIDO	*Applications of Industry-Urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low-Emission and POPs-Free Industrial Development in Thailand*	Mixed	10.0	59.2	69.2
9265	Viet Nam	World Bank	*Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project*	AFOLU	6.7	310.0	316.7
9266	Eritrea	UNDP	*Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community-based, Sustainable and Integrated NRM in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea*	AFOLU	9.2	23.5	32.7
9293	Mali	AfDB	*Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou).*	AFOLU	9.6	60.2	69.8
9294	Mauritania	FAO	*Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania*	AFOLU	9.2	23.2	32.3
9383	Benin	AfDB	*SFM and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin*	AFOLU	3.0	15.9	18.9
9385	Rwanda	UNDP	*Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region*	AFOLU	7.0	25.8	32.8
9537	Morocco	FAO	*Revitalizing Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region (OASIL)*	AFOLU	9.7	41.3	50.9
9555	Mexico	World Bank	*Sustainable Productive Landscapes*	AFOLU	24.1	139.3	163.4
9774	Global	UNDP	*GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase - Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, mainly in LDCs and SIDS (Part III)*	SGP	18.0	18.0	36.1
Multi-focal area projects Subtotal					**106.5**	**716.4**	**822.9**

2. List of FY 2017 Enabling Activity Projects

Table A2.2: FY 2017 Enabling Activity Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF amount ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Total ($ million)*
9375	Azerbaijan	UNDP	*Development of Azerbaijan's Fourth NC to the UNFCCC and Second BUR*	0.933	0.575	1.508
9440	Vanuatu	UNDP	*Third NC and First BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.933	0.040	0.973
9469	Montenegro	UNDP	*Development of Montenegro's SBUR to the UNFCCC*	0.385	0.052	0.437
9505	Micronesia	UNDP	*Third NC and First BUR*	0.933	0.100	1.033
9541	Thailand	UNDP	*Thailand's Second BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.385	0.100	0.485
9620	Malaysia	UNDP	*Second BUR on Climate Change*	0.385	0.326	0.712
9639	Uruguay	UNDP	*Institutional Strengthening for the Preparation of the Fifth NC to the UNFCCC*	0.548	0.150	0.698
9655	Georgia	UNDP	*Development of Georgia's Fourth NC and Second BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.933	0.304	1.237
9677	Belize	UNDP	*Fourth NC and First BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.933	0.216	1.148
9736	Costa Rica	UNDP	*Development of Costa Rica's Fourth NC and Second BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.933	0.646	1.579
9740	Dominican Republic	UNDP	*Dominican Republic First BUR*	0.385	0.045	0.430
9746	Turkey	UNDP	*Support for the Preparation of Turkey's Seventh NC and Third BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.933	0.300	1.233
9818	Paraguay	UNDP	*Second BUR of Paraguay*	0.385	0.055	0.440
9819	Cuba	UNDP	*Third NC and First BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.933	0.976	1.909
9838	Namibia	UNDP	*Namibia's Third BUR to the UNFCCC*	0.385	0.050	0.435
Enabling Activities Subtotal				**10,323,660**	**3,934,700**	**14,258,360**

Annex 3: Summaries of Projects and Programs Approved under the GEF Trust Fund

This Annex summarizes projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF in the reporting period (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017).

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. GEF Agencies of the listed projects and programs are: AfDB, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank, and WWF-US.
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 2017

El Salvador: *San Salvador Low-emission Urban Development Path (GEFID: 9038, UNDP, GEFTF: $2.8 million; Total Cost: $40.7 million*) This project will help maximize synergies for planning and implementation by national and municipal decision-makers to mainstream low-carbon strategies into their investment plans for the transport and energy sectors. The project consists of the following three components: (i) enabling the framework for low-carbon urban environment; (ii) promoting energy efficiency measures in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador public transport; and (iii) enabling an energy-efficient path in the municipal sector. The project will develop a transport plan to improve the connections with the Integrated Transport System of the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador (SITRAMSS) Corridor and promote low-carbon transportation. It will also expand the use of Energy Efficiency Committees at the municipal level to implement the national energy efficiency strategy. Investments in specific measures will be further defined during project preparation, but will include traffic management projects and measures, public bus management, small-scale traffic infrastructure, and procurement of more efficient lighting and air-conditioning systems for public buildings, as well as more efficient street lighting. The implementation of energy efficiency measures in the transport and energy sectors in the Metropolitan Area of San Salvador is estimated to result in GHG emission reductions of 650,000 t CO_2 eq.

Bhutan: *Bhutan Sustainable Low-emission Urban Transport Systems (GEF ID: 9367, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.0 million; Total Cost: $18.9 million*) This project aims to establish low emission transport systems in Bhutan. It will leverage ongoing investment by Thunder Motors and Nissan Co. in Bhutan – supplying electric vehicle (EV) technology, designing and installing EV charging stations, assessing feasibility for deploying electric buses, and market outreach – to focus on: (i) national policy for low-carbon urban transport system, a technology roadmap for EV infrastructure, and guidelines for EV operators; (ii) investing in up to 20 electrified taxis, up to five charging facilities, and seed capital to establish an innovative financing mechanism to support the public deployment of EVs; and (iii) capacity-building for public transport planning, operation and execution for planners and mangers, and automobile mechanics for frontline technical workers. The project will accelerate the uptake of EV technologies in Bhutan. Through funding EV charging infrastructure, developing standards and codes and raising passenger awareness, the project will greatly contribute to the Government of Bhutan's vision – rolling out 1,000 EVs per year and eventually 6,000 by 2020. PPP will be leveraged to deliver outcomes. Experience learned from this project can be applied to other Himalaya Region countries that face same mobility issues in their rapid urbanization process. The total emission reductions are estimated at 190,081 t CO_2 eq with a strong potential for scaling up.

Egypt: *Egyptian Program for Promoting Industrial Motor Efficiency (GEFID: 9423, UNIDO, GEFTF: $3.1 million, Total Cost: $19.9 million)* This project aims to improve energy efficiency in the industrial sector and to catalyze the achievement of its INDC targets by facilitating and supporting market penetration of high-energy efficient motors. The industrial sector consumed 40,725 GWh, almost 30% of the national electricity supply (143,204 GWh) in 2013 and produced 25.05 Mt CO_2 eq, approximately 10% of the total national GHG emissions (288.19 Mt CO_2 eq) in 2012. It prioritizes energy efficiency as a cornerstone to de-couple high energy demand and sustainable economic growth. Furthermore, it recognizes that energy efficiency practices and technologies can support the current governmental efforts of phasing-out energy

subsidies. Besides, industry has been selected as a priority sector by the Government in order to implement CCM measures, including energy efficiency improvements and utilization of renewable applications. The proposed project aims at improving the energy efficiency in the industrial sector by especially targeting motors as a high-impact opportunity area that has the potential to substantially reduce the electricity demand of the industrial sector. This will be achieved through a mix of technical assistance for policy setting, capacity-building, awareness-raising and actual demonstration projects to be implemented in the industry. The project will also analyze the current barriers faced by ESCOs in Egypt in order to design innovative business plans and operational modalities that maximize their interventions in larger energy efficiency investments in process-related energy efficiency motor systems and other large motor systems, such as pumps, compressors, and fans. The project targets to reduce 480,000 t CO_2 eq directly and 1.44 million t CO_2 eq consequentially.

Côte d'Ivoire: *Sustainable Industrial Production in the Cassava and other Agro-food Sectors through the Use of Renewable Energy Applications and LCTs (GEFID: 9468, UNIDO, GEFTF: $1.0 million, Total Cost: 5.0 million)* The project aims to promote sustainable industrial production in the agri-food sector through the use of renewable energy applications and LCTs. High dependency on fossil fuels for power generation and lack of clean energy access remain a major challenge in GHG emission reductions. In 2015, about 60% of the electricity was produced by thermal power plants and 40% by hydro-power plants. In its national strategic plan for 2013-2030, the Government expected 66% of additional power supply to come from private investments. Efforts are underway to increase new hydro-power generation and new renewable energy sources as well. This project will help the Government to achieve the country's carbon emission reduction and power development goals. The project will demonstrate the technical feasibility and commercial viability of industrial bio-energy systems in the agro-food value chain and provide national examples that can be replicated across the sub-sector and into other agro-food sub-sectors. The project will also enable investment environment and strengthen human and institutional capacities in LCT investment in SMEs in the rural areas of the country. The project aims to reduce 101,640 t CO_2 eq over the project lifetime.

Cuba: *Strengthening of National Capacities for the Development of Solar PV in Cuba (GEFID: 9473, UNIDO, GEFTF: 0.9 million, Total Cost: 5.7 million)* This project aims to enhance the capacity, skills and knowledge of relevant actors to successfully implement solar PV investments in Cuba. In November 2014, the Cabinet Council of Cuba approved an energy policy program, contributing to the goal of having 24% of electricity generated from renewable energy sources by 2030. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) have granted financing for solar PV worth $15 million. The efforts of the Government shall also be supported by the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE). Currently, renewable energy resources constitute approximately 5% of generation capacity. Cuba seeks the capacity to assure that new renewable energy investments enter the country in a synchronized fashion, and they are coordinated and managed successfully. Furthermore, the increased capacity at the Government level will also benefit future technical cooperation projects, especially those that aim to work closely with the private sector. The project will generate 44 kt CO_2 eq in direct and 9 kt CO_2 eq in indirect emission reductions.

Uruguay*: Towards a Sustainable and Efficient Urban Mobility System in Uruguay (GEFID: 9480, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.9 million, Total Cost: 11.2 million)* This project will implement CCM actions in the transport sector through the introduction of electric and hybrid private and public vehicles, enhancement of institutional capabilities and the development of adequate regulations in Montevideo. The use of EVs faces significant barriers including high investment costs, lack of financial incentives, and the subsidization of diesel. Further, there is a need for an integrated low-carbon transport strategy that supports modal shift and improves vehicle and system efficiency. The project will support the pilot demonstration of electric buses and delivery vans and help create the enabling environment to support the expansion of the fleet and public use. The GHG emission reduction estimates are 365,000 t CO_2 eq (direct and indirect combined) from the replacement of five diesel buses and six urban delivery vans by EVs, modal change to public transport, implementation of eco-labelling and other measures, and replication.

Gambia: *Operationalization of the SEforAll Action Agenda: Promoting Inclusive, Environmentally Sound and Low-carbon Development (GEFID: 9495, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.0 million, Total Cost: $6.7 million)* This project aims to operationalize the SEforAll Action Agenda in The Gambia through catalyzing investments in improved cooking stoves and efficient appliances. Analysis of household energy demand and supply growths in The Gambia shows that demand of firewood and charcoal is higher than supply, thereby driving rapid deforestation and concomitant environmental challenges. In line with The Gambia's investment prospectus, the project will support the existing institutional framework as well as catalyze investment in more efficient lamps, refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) appliances and cook stoves, that will, together, result in transformational change with regard to the country's energy access situation and end-users' behavior. The project aims to generate 160,000 t CO_2 eq in direct emission reductions and 640,000 t CO_2 eq in indirect emission reductions.

Mexico: *Mexico Municipal Energy Efficiency Project (PRESEM) (GEFID: 9564, World Bank, GETF: $6.3 million; Total Cost: $162.3)* This project will promote the efficient use of energy in Mexico's municipalities by carrying out energy efficiency investments in selected municipal sectors. The project builds upon the work of the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and the Mexican Ministry of Energy (SENER) in the application of the Tool for Rapid Assessment of City Energy (TRACE) in 32 Mexican municipalities, which identified priority sectors for energy efficiency investments in each municipality. The project will use ESAs, an innovative mechanism to finance energy efficiency projects in the public sector, and create a revolving fund for energy efficiency investments. The project has two main components: (i) policy development and institutional strengthening; and (ii) municipal energy efficiency investments (including the contingency facility). The GEF grant will accompany a $100 million loan from the World Bank, and will be used to establish and capitalize a contingency facility to be triggered in the event that a sub-national entity does not repay its agreed contributions. The contingency facility will considerably reduce the risks associated with municipal default, a major barrier for the adoption of energy efficiency investments in Mexico. Ultimately, the project will lower the risks taken by the national Government and establish a mechanism that can help build confidence in the implementation of municipal energy efficiency measures and ESAs. The energy efficiency investments spurred by the project will lead to 4.7 million t CO_2 eq in GHG emission reductions.

Morocco: *Renewable Energy for the City of Marrakech's BRT System (GEFID: 9567, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.5 million, Total Cost: $57.7 million)* This project aims to support the low-carbon integration of the BRT System, under implementation by the City of Marrakech, through the installation of 1 MW solar farm based on High Concentration PV technology. The energy produced by the farm will help power electric buses to showcase an integrated low-carbon transport system that can be replicated in other cities in Morocco. While Morocco has implemented large scale CCM projects such as Noor 1-3 Concentrated Solar Power with a combined capacity of 510 MW, the transport sector has received less focus. However, the city lacks the capacity and experience in managing low-carbon BRT and a transport sustainability strategy to promote transportation's economic and social benefits and the need to protect the environment. This project supports the use of High Concentration PV technology in the transport sector in an innovative and integrated way and contributes to CCM, technology transfer, capacity-building and increased social inclusion. The project also supports eco-driving training for bus drivers. An MRV system for the BRT system will be in place, so that real-time monitoring and verification practices can be installed as management means for continuous improvement. The project estimates to generate 27.327 t CO_2 eq in direct emission reductions and 75,748 t CO_2 eq in indirect emission reductions.

Vanuatu: *Barrier Removal for Achieving the National Energy Road Map Targets of Vanuatu (BRANTV) (GEFID: 9574, UNDP, GEFTF: $3.0 million, Total Cost: $19.1 million)* This project aims to enable the achievement of the energy access, sustainable energy, and green growth targets of Vanuatu. The National Energy Road Map (NERM) was formulated in 2013 to lay out the country's path to achieving electricity access for all citizens through the utilization of renewable energy, and Vanuatu has already implemented many renewable energy projects, but the country still lacks clear and appropriate policies on energy and several barriers have been identified to achieve this goal. The IRENA has supported Vanuatu to produce Renewables Readiness Assessment Report and recommended to work with the private sector. Vanuatu needs to address financial as well as technical barriers to increase their engagement. The project will support implementation of the National Energy Road Map (NERM) and NDC through capacity development, policy formulation, financial arrangement and technologies demonstration. The project will also facilitate the enforcement of improved policy and regulations and increase in resources for financing sustainable energy, energy access and low-carbon development. The project will aim to generate 484,830 t CO_2 eq in direct emission reductions. The PIF did not include the estimated amount of GHG emission reductions from energy efficiency and non-power applications. This will be improved in the PPG phase.

Mauritius: *Realizing Energy Savings and Climate Benefits of Implementing Mandatory Energy Auditing in Coordination with HCFC Phase-out and HFC Avoidance (GEFID: 9612, UNDP, GEFTF: $5.1 million; Total Cost: $23.0 million)* This project aims to operationalize the new national energy audit scheme of Mauritius by addressing and removing technical, institutional and financial barriers to the adoption of energy efficiency measures and exploit synergies to reduce ozone depleting substances (ODS) emissions and promote HFC avoidance in the RAC sector. Mauritius ratified the Paris Agreement in April 2016. Its INDC prioritizes energy efficiency and leapfrogging to low global-warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, and the proposed project will support these priorities. The Government has developed Energy Efficiency Regulation in 2015, but needs technical and institutional capacity to implement this Regulation. There are financial barriers to supporting enterprises willing to invest in energy efficiency projects. The project will support the INDC priorities and address barriers through five components: (i) enhancement of the national mandatory energy audit program; (ii) implementation of boiler and RAC energy efficiency recommendations for large energy consumers (including implications for SMEs) and the promotion of energy efficient low-GWP technology when replacing HCFC-

or HFC-based equipment; (iii) provision of credit line for the implementation of energy audit recommendations; (iv) implementation of energy management and MRV systems in large energy consumers and relevant SMEs; and (v) promotion of scale-up and replication of energy efficiency activities across and within sectors. The project will generate nearly 2 million t CO_2 eq in direct emission reductions.

Cambodia: *Low-carbon Development for Productivity and CCM through the TEST Methodology (GEFID: 9640, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.0 million, Total Cost: $12.0 million)* This project will reduce GHG emissions through the transfer of ESTs in Cambodian industries, especially garment industries. The project will use the TEST methodology that combines several tools, including Environmental Management Accounting based on ISO 14051, Environmental Management System based on ISO 14001, and Corporate Social Responsibilities based on ISO 26000, to trigger a cycle of improvement to ensure low-carbon industrial development. The project will target the key sectors identified in the INDC, and develop the necessary policy, technical guidelines, incentives and advocacy instruments to promote low-carbon and sustainable development of industries. As an incentive mechanism, the project will expand the Green Industry Award for the industries to undertake voluntary activities of CCM, resource efficiency and cleaner production. The UNIDO has piloted the award mechanism that has proven to be effective. The project will strengthen this incentive through development of a legal framework and national scale replication. Estimated emission benefits are 750,000 t CO_2 eq over the life of investments made in the project period.

Barbados: *Strategic Platform to Promote Sustainable Energy Technology Innovation, Industrial Development and Entrepreneurship in Barbados (GEFID: 9648, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.0 million, Total Cost: $15.3 million)* Barbados has introduced significant tax incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency in 2013. However, the related policies have not led to economies of scale in terms of investments, local industrial value creation and innovation. Barbados has been the Caribbean leader in the manufacturing, sale, and use of solar water heaters, but this success has not been replicated in other technology areas. This project aims to up-scale the domestic sustainable energy manufacturing and servicing industry in technology areas with high GHG emission reduction and value creation potential. The project will promote domestic sustainable energy entrepreneurs and industry by: (i) identifying priority technology areas with high GHG emission reduction and value creation potential; (ii) establishing a strategic platform to promote coherent demand-oriented and supplier-oriented policies and support instruments; (iii) establishing a sustainable energy cluster to attract investments and harness productivity gains; (iv) establishing a business and communication platform to promote technology solutions; (v) creating a framework and hub for certification and accreditation of equipment and services; and (vi) creating stronger links between applied research instruments and sustainable energy entrepreneurs. Barbados has increased its efforts to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency. The project estimates to generate 69,000 t CO_2 eq in direct emission reductions.

Guyana: *Mainstreaming Low-emission Energy Technologies to Build Guyana's Green Economy (GEFID: 9650, UNDP, GEFTF: $1.9 million, Total Cost: $9.3 million)* This project aims to promote low-emission energy technologies across prioritized sectors, their increasing competitiveness, and climate-resilience of the national economy. The project is aligned with national policies, and will focus on distributed or stand-alone energy systems and energy efficiency devices to be used in the prioritized sectors. The project will address the barriers identified in the development of energy sector and is expected to achieve: (i) enhancement of the feasibility of low-carbon energy investments through innovative business and financing models in order to reduce project risks; (ii) strengthening of policy instruments and institutional capacities for implementing low-carbon energy technologies in prioritized economic sectors; and (iii) demonstration of innovative business and financing models for low-emission energy technologies in prioritized economic sectors. The project is estimated to generate 35,000 t CO_2 eq in direct emission reductions, and 104,000 t CO_2 eq in indirect emission reductions. The benefits will be improved during the PPG phase.

Global: *Urban Networking to Complement and Extend the Reach of the Sustainable Cities IAP (GEFID: 9666, World Bank, GEFTF: $2.2 million, Total Cost: $4.2 million)* This MSP aims to support the Global Platform for Sustainable Cities (GPSC), which is a child project of Sustainable Cities IAP. The project focuses on: (i) training and connecting IAP and non-IAP cities on planning to achieve integration with a focus on urban infrastructure, policy, people and investment; (ii) providing access to a wide range of existing tools and knowledge relevant to integrated urban planning and implementation; and (iii) promoting and advising on an improved approach and method to integrate urban planning and performance. Although there is no direct GHG emission reductions benefit, the project will lead to low-carbon approaches being integrated into at least 15 of the 27 IAP cities, which, in the long run, will result in significant CCM and CCA benefits.

China: *Achieving Efficient and Green Freight Transport Development in China (GEFID: 9682, World Bank, GEFTF: $9.0 million; Total Cost: $164.4 million)* This project aims for infrastructure investment by bringing sector-wide

efficiency improvement to China's freight transport and logistics system. China is one of the most freight-intensive economies in the world. Yet, its freight sector is lagging behind many countries, especially OECD countries, in terms of energy efficiency and carbon intensity. The project will tackle the key bottlenecks – underdeveloped intermodal system, inefficient last-mile urban distribution, and unregulated trucking industry – through three focuses: (i) at the national level, developing policy guidelines for low-carbon intermodal freight transport system, urban freight distribution and logistics, as well as a statistics framework for quantifying energy consumption and emissions; (ii) at the sub-national level, supporting and demonstrating the policy guidelines in two urban logistics centers, one inland port and two sea ports; and (iii) capacity-building for Government officials and logistics practitioners. Innovative business models and technologies such as "internet plus,", "big data" and "internet of things" will be introduced to the pilot ports and logistics centers. Furthermore, the private sector will play a key role in the implementation of the project. The total emission reductions are estimated at 500,000 t CO_2 eq with a strong potential for scaling up.

Global: *Aligning the Financial System and Infrastructure Investments with Sustainable Development - a Transformational Approach (GEFID: 9775, UNEP, GEFTF: $2.2 million, Total Cost: $5.5 million)* This project aims to encourage systemic changes to the financial system, consistent with the need to mobilize financing for the SDGs by identifying and amplifying innovative market, policy, regulatory and infrastructure investment practices. The project will develop criteria to draw up a list of ten countries and select six countries that are open and able to advance ambitious national road maps, and initiate a grouping of countries spread across Africa, Asia and LAC that fulfill such criteria and thus could constitute the basis for scaled-up national engagement. The project will then develop a national diagnostic tool for assessing progress in shaping the national and nationally-relevant financial system, and a tool for measuring progress to enable effective benchmarking and continuous improvement. In at least one country, the project will complete a road map and promote green infrastructure investments to explore the cause and effect of roadmap recommendations and investments. To build consensus, the project will collect and share best practices from international fora and national experiences and launch a Global Learning Platform. The project will build on the cooperation and expertise surfaced through the UNEP Inquiry's initial work and developed through the international cooperation and the Global Learning Platform, to advance the practice of harmonization of policies, regulations, standards and norms that could embed financial market practice aligned to sustainable development, and specifically to environmental imperatives and goals. The project will launch a high-profile green infrastructure coalition of investors and stakeholders who commit to promoting investments in green and sustainable infrastructure that will help GEF recipient countries to achieve SDGs and targets that they have committed to under the MEAs. The coalition will be launched with at least ten large companies, including private financial institutions, to involve large-scale infrastructure investment and development, as well as at least ten international organizations and NGOs that represent stakeholder interests (e.g., Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), WWF, The Nature Conservancy). This component will also involve the mapping of major infrastructure development projects that impact GEF recipient countries against critical biodiversity zones, threatened habitats, and other criteria relevant to the MEAs. Once globally significant infrastructure projects have been identified and mapped, the project will estimate how the mapped infrastructure investments will impact the global environment in terms of the objectives of the UNFCCC, UNCCD, and/or the CBD.

Global: *Global Deployment of the Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator (GEFID: 9807, UNIDO, GEFTF: $2.2 million, Total Cost: $9.0 million)* This project provides support for the Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator, aligned with SEforAll, and aims to secure public commitment from governments, industrial corporations and associations, and utilities to drive the adoption of EnMS, best practices and innovation in industry. The Accelerator delivers across several SDGs by creating a multi-stakeholder partnership that promotes larger and more significant impacts in several countries and industrial sectors. It also delivers multiple benefits from increased productivity, as well as reductions in energy demand and related GHG and local pollutants. This behavior produces a range of negative externalities, including global and local pollution, waste generation, poor safety and quality and productivity losses. Despite significant economic opportunity to save energy costs and emissions, industry encounters many barriers, including lack of awareness and technical understanding, aversion to risk, and lack of finance. The project will aim to: (i) maximize the impact of the Accelerator through multi-country private sector engagement, political commitment and creation of a roadmap of interventions across the first five high-impact countries; (ii) unlock industrial energy efficiency opportunities in five countries by leveraging four pillars (policy, skills and capacity building, pipeline development and financing); (iii) leverage learning from first five countries to scale-up to additional ten countries, producing high-level plans for these ten countries; and (iv) include monitoring and evaluation. The project will deliver an estimated 4 million t CO_2 eq of GHG emission reductions.

2. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Multi-Focal Area Projects Approved in FY 2017

Thailand: *Applications of Industry-Urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low-Emission and POPs-Free Industrial Development in Thailand (GEFID: 9219, UNIDO, GEFTF: $10.0 million, Total Cost: $69.2 million)* This project aims to reduce GHG emissions as well as releases of POPs and other harmful chemicals from industries and urban centers through the application of industry-urban symbiosis and green chemistry technology. The industry-urban symbiosis scheme is expected to foster inclusive and sustainable industrial development by sharing and exchange of resources, infrastructure, supply and service within industrial parks, and by sharing and exchange of waste/energy and wastewater treatment between industrial parks and urban settlements. The UNIDO/GEF project will support this initiative through the three components: (i) policy development; (ii) national capacity and awareness-raising on industrial-urban symbiosis, POPs and mercury; and (iii) pilot demonstration on industry-urban symbiosis. The project will target three industrial areas to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency measures to reduce GHG emissions, and will focus on the two sectors, the textile and electronic industries, which are particularly relevant for reducing or eliminating POPs, such as perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) and polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE). The project will generate CCM benefits of 1.3 million t CO_2 eq of emissions avoided over 20 years and the prevention of 620 tonnes of POPs released.

Viet Nam: *Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (GEFID: 9265, World Bank, GEFTF: $6.7 million, Total Cost: $316.7 million)* This project will strengthen institutional coordination and planning across the Mekong Delta, and improve resilience of people's livelihoods and assets to climate change in selected vulnerable sub-regions. The project will adopt innovative approaches, including: (i) strengthening information and decision-support systems; (ii) reinforcing institutional coordination, planning and capacity; and (3) identifying and financing low-regret investments (structural and non-structural) adopting an integrated landscape approach, in three key sub-regions of the Mekong Delta. The project will contribute towards GEBs, including: (i) CCM through the reduction of anthropogenic emissions or enhancement of carbon sinks and reservoirs that are necessary for limiting long-term climate damage; (ii) rehabilitation of degraded land and soil through the efficient use of land, soil, water and vegetation in existing agro-ecosystems; (iii) SFM and biodiversity conservation with a focus on mangrove restoration and rehabilitation, improving sustainability of protected areas and mainstreaming of conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems into production/landscapes/seascapes and sectors; (iv) enhanced management of transboundary water systems and investments targeting fisheries and coastal habitats; and (v) leading to a number of CCA co-benefits through improved management actions. The project includes 2 million hectares under SLM and is estimated to mitigate 4.5 million t CO_2 eq.

Eritrea: *Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes and Promoting Community-based, Sustainable and Integrated NRM in the Rora Habab Plateau, Nakfa Sub-zoba, Northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea (GEFID: 9266, UNDP, GEFTF: $9.2 million, Total Cost: $32.7 million)* This project aims to promote landscape restoration and mainstream SLM, forestry and biodiversity conservation into land-use planning and agricultural production practices in the Rora Habab Plateu, in the northern Red Sea Region of Eritrea. In order to enhance food security in Eritrea other than through intensifying agriculture and increasing agricultural productivity at farm level, most investments have been done through restoration of soils and increasing water availability for agriculture. This project is designed to integrate sustainability aspects into the local production and resource management practices, combining institutional capacity-building with investments on the ground at the landscape level and in forest enclosures. These interventions have the potential to halt the widespread degradation of land and ecosystems in the country, particularly in already-vulnerable landscapes, such as the Northern Red Sea region. To this end, this project includes two components. The first component addresses the institutional capacity and enabling framework for integrated landscape management, and facilitating the development of practical skills and demonstrated best practices for landscape restoration and sustainable agriculture targeting a total of 100,000 ha. Expected outputs include the technical review and updates of existing legal instruments to promote/incorporate sustainable use and conservation of forest and wildlife species into landscape restoration, integrated landscape restoration plans developed for each of the five administrative kebabis in the Nakfa sub-zoba, technical support for the community-level institutions for NRM, technical guidelines developed to support informed decision-making on appropriate restoration interventions and for the development and implementation of MRV of carbon sequestration, and a strategy to facilitate landscape-level adoption of climate-smart restoration and SLM approaches. The second component will guide site-specific planning and implementation of landscape restoration, conservation and sustainable management to increase water availability and improve soil moisture implemented in the administrative kebabis in the Nakfa sub-zoba, improved livestock grazing and livestock water management practices promoted to reduce rangeland degradation and promote livestock productivity, agro-forestry and forest restoration and regeneration promoted through establishment of community tree nurseries, and community-managed forest enclosures expanded through planting and assisted natural regeneration of indigenous and drought-resistant tree species, including the African Wild Olive (Olea europaea sub-species Africana), East African juniper (Juniperus procera) and Carissa edulis. The project targets to increase forest enclosures from 9,000 ha to 17,500

ha and it is estimated to sequester approximately 559,200 t CO_2 eq over a period of four years (estimates using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon-Balance (EX-ACT) tool, and IPCC Tier 2 data).

Mali: *Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou) (GEFID: 9293, AfDB, GEFTF: $9.6 million, Total Cost: $69.8 million)* This project is based on three main components: (i) promote integrated landscape planning and management for multiple objectives and resilience; (ii) provide a productive, protected and healthy landscape to maintain diverse ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) learn, monitor, and adaptive management. The integrated nature of the project will help to produce multiple global and local environment benefits, including 5,000 ha of land under SLM in production systems, contributing also to Mali's LDN target setting, enhanced carbon stock through SFM (9,500 ha), avoided deforestation and forest degradation, transfer of ecological rural housing technologies and job creation, and reduced prevalence of harmful chemicals and waste from the reduction of open burning practices and improved management of solid waste.

Mauritania: *Integrated Ecosystem Management Program for the Sustainable Human Development in Mauritania (GEFID: 9294, FAO, GEFTF: $9.2, Total Cost: $32.3)* This project aims to increase the sustainable development of communities by reducing natural resources degradation through ecosystem rehabilitation, while creating and diversifying the sources of income for local communities in the Wilayas of Southern Mauritania. The project is based on four following components: (i) integrated and participatory planning and management for the sustainable development of ecosystems; (ii) conservation, restoration and sustainable management of the landscape/ecosystem; (iii) reduction of pressure on ecosystems through income generation and funding mechanisms; and (iv) coordination and program monitoring. The project directly operates on 45,000 ha of a mixed landscape of grasslands, forests, and croplands, and it is estimated to reduce a total of 1.85 million t CO_2 eq over a period of 20 years, with a potential for scaling up the approach up to 500,000 ha, in association with the efforts made under the Great Green Wall Initiative in Mauritania.

Benin: *SFM and Conservation Project in Central and South Benin (GEFID: 9383, AfDB, GEFTF: $3.0 million, Total Cost: $18.9 million)* This project is focused on the forests of Mont Kouffe and Wari-Maro that constitute one of the most important areas in terms of species abundance and diversity in the country. Benin has lost 29 per cent of its forest cover since 1990. The deforestation rate is very high (2.5% of forest cover) and agriculture is a key driver of forest degradation as well as the primary form of economic activity. The project aims to support local authorities in implementing effective forest management strategies and practices in five regions of Benin. The project will improve the management effectiveness of new protected areas in the key biodiversity areas of Mont Kouffe and Wari-Maro in the regions of Borgou and Donga, develop local capacities on SFM, and support alternative livelihoods away from traditional agricultural practices to generate incomes from ecosystem-based services in the area. With 150,000 ha of communal forests included in protected areas and 41,000 ha under SLM, including forest restoration and promotion of agroforestry, the carbon benefits are estimated at 8.5 million t CO_2 eq of emissions avoided.

Rwanda: *Forest Landscape Restoration in the Mayaga Region (GEFID: 9385, UNDP, GEFTF: $7.0 million, Total Cost: $32.8 million)* Focusing on four districts in the Mayaga region, this project will target reduction of deforestation through the promotion of good practices conducive to sustainable land use management and biodiversity conservation; and, on the other hand, reducing pressure on the forest resources from more efficient rural energy consumption. Building on existing efforts from the Government and development partners, the project relies on three components: (i) decision-support tools for planning of forest landscape rehabilitation; (ii) forest landscape restoration plans implemented within the context of land consolidation plans; and (iii) incentives for adopting energy efficient technologies reduce pressure on forest resources, while simultaneously securing household access to energy and reducing emissions. In the targeted areas, this project will thus reduce the pressure on natural forests through enhanced SLM, reforestation, local community livelihood improvement and the adoption of energy efficient technologies. It will target SLM on 160,000 ha, including forest rehabilitation and climate-smart agriculture generating improved ecosystem services, and CCM benefits of 5.5 million t CO_2 eq of emissions avoided over 20 years.

Morocco: *Revitalizing Oasis Agro-ecosystems through a Sustainable, Integrated and Landscape Approach in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region (OASIL) (GEFID: 9537, FAO, GEFTF: $9.7 million, Total Cost: $50.9 million)* This project aims to revitalize oasis agro-ecosystems in the Draâ-Tafilalet Region, to be productive, attractive, healthy, and to sustain and make more resilient the livelihoods of the local communities. The project is based on three main technical components to develop at national and regional levels: (i) support a policy dialogue on the sustainable management of oasis agro-ecosystems; (ii) improve NRM and sustainable production intensification planning and monitoring; (iii) demonstrate that oasis agro-ecosystems are restored, safeguarded and sustainably managed through an integrated landscape approach. A fourth component on monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge management is completing the result framework. The project aims to develop 60,000 ha of oasis agro-ecosystems under a sustainable integrated and participatory management

(including 15,000 ha of croplands) and it is estimated to generate around 1.5 million t CO_2 eq CCM through project activities over a 20-year period. The project will prioritize actions to conserve and promote the sustainable use of the endemic Crop Wild Relatives of agricultural species (CWR), for which Morocco is a genetic reserve location of global significance (center of diversity), especially the South of the Atlas oasis ecosystems.

Mexico: *Sustainable Productive Landscapes (GEFID: 9555, World Bank, GEFTF: $24.1 million, Total Cost: $163.4 million)* This project aims to promote sustainable productive landscapes fostering connectivity of forest landscapes for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services in priority areas of Mexico. The project will be implemented across seven priority regions, identified on the basis of their representativeness in terms of biodiversity, connectivity, land and forestry management activities, climate vulnerability and CCM potential, ecosystem services, and agricultural production activities. Within each one of these priority regions, twelve possible intervention sites have been identified, by focusing on the importance of biodiversity conservation and productive opportunities. Expansion of agricultural production, lack of coordination across Government programs and incentives, as well as lack of access to adequate financial and market instruments is believed to exacerbate the efforts made for conserving biodiversity in Mexico, and improving the sustainable management of forests and land. To address these issues, the project will focus on promoting sustainable production landscapes, where production and conservation decisions are made jointly at the level of producers. This would be enabled through program coordination at the local and regional levels (on the public-sector side) and through access to financial and market instruments (on the private sector side). The project will generate increased application of good management practices in productive forests within project sites (pine, pine-oak and tropical forests) in 3,000,000 ha; SLM in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes) in 500,000 ha; and GHG emission reductions of 6.6 million t CO_2 eq.

Global: *GEF SGP Sixth Operational Phase - Strategic Implementation using STAR Resources, mainly in LDCs and SIDS (Part III) (GEFID: 9774, UNDP, GEFTF: $18.0 million, Total Cost: $36.1 million)* This global project aims to sustain and increase involvement of communities and civil society in advancing the impact of the SGP and ensuring the safeguarding of the global environment from the bottom up. This project follows the submission of the GEF SGP 6th Operational Phase – Part I and II (total of GEF core set-aside funding of $140million in GEF-6). This PIF draws upon STAR resources endorsed by 16 SGP participating countries to enhance and increase the impact of their SGP program. Among them, eleven countries are SIDS and LDCs, where SGP plays a particularly important role in building necessary capacity to conserve the global environment. The SGP will use a three-pronged approach: (i) focusing its work on globally recognized critical ecosystems; (ii) setting up innovative institutional and financial support mechanisms to expand the value and impact of projects nationally and globally; and (iii) systematically developing the capacity of local and national civil society stakeholders, including their ability to manage larger projects and more complex national challenges, as a key factor for environmental sustainability.

3. Summaries of Enabling Activity Projects Approved in FY 2017

Azerbaijan: *Development of Azerbaijan's Fourth NC to the UNFCCC and Second Biennial Reporting (GEFID: 9375, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.933 million, Total Cost: $1.508 million)* This project aims to assist Azerbaijan in the preparation of its Fourth NC and Second BUR on the implementation of its obligations under the UNFCCC. The strategic directions include: (i) update and improve GHGI methods by filling out the gaps and reducing the uncertainties encountered in the previous GHGIs; (ii) build national capacities allowing the country to apply improved IPCC guidelines (2006) for the GHGI, calculation of emissions for new gases (HFCs, perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs), sulphur hexafluorids (SF6)), and establishment of national emissions factors; (iii) update existing and develop new programs that include CCM measures to reduce GHG emissions; (iv) strengthen the policy framework ensuring adequate CCA in the traditionally vulnerable sectors in the country (agriculture, forestry, coastal areas, water, health, transport and tourism) with in-depth regional focus using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology, new socio-economic, climate and crop models; (v) collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data in relation to the climate change; and (vi) prepare a road map for the achievement of the INDC submitted to the UNFCCC. This project will further strengthen the capacity of national institutions in related research and analysis, eventually contributing to Azerbaijan's input to reducing the impacts of the global environmental threat of climate change.

Vanuatu: *Third NC and First BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9440, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.933 million, Total Cost: $0.973 million)* This project aims to support the Government of Vanuatu to prepare its First BUR and Third NC under the UNFCCC. In addition, it will also assist Vanuatu with the development and consolidation of technical and institutional capacities and efforts to integrate climate change into national policies, plans and programs. Vanuatu's First BUR will provide an update of the last NC submitted to the UNFCCC and will be based on the relevant components of the Second

NC. The expected outcomes include: (i) review and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements pertinent to preparation of the NC and BUR; (ii) the Third National GHGI and the report for period 2006-2012 (Third NC) and 2013 First BUR; (iii) completed vulnerability study including recommended CCA measures for identified vulnerable sectors; (iv) assessment of sectors, actions and projects that could be included in the national emission reduction strategy; (v) domestic MRV; (vi) updated assessment of the financial and technological assistance received and capacity-building needs; and (vii) other information relevant for the preparation of the BUR and NC.

Montenegro: *Development of Montenegro's Second BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9469, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.385 million, Total Cost: $0.437 million)* This project aims to enable Montenegro to prepare its Second BUR on the implementation of its obligations under the UNFCCC. The project outcomes include: (i) a revised and updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the NC and BUR; (ii) national GHGI and report for the years 2014 and 2015; (iii) a description of CCM actions and the extent of GHG reductions achieved, including associated methodologies and assumptions; (iv) information on domestic MRV system and progress of implementation of institutional arrangements and framework for domestic MRV; and (v) a description on constraints, gaps and related needs to meet the objectives of the Convention, and the level of support received for the preparation and submission of the BUR.

Micronesia: *Third NC and First BUR (GEFID: 9505, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.933 million, Total Cost: $1.033 million)* This project aims to assist Micronesia in the preparation of its Third TNC and the First BUR on the fulfillment of its obligations under the UNFCCC. The expected project outcome will include: (i) an updated National GHGI for period 2001-2013 (NC) and 2014 (BUR); (ii) CCM actions and their reported and monitored effects, and strengthened capacity to collect and analyze this information on an ongoing basis, with a particular focus on the energy sector; (iii) vulnerability of key sectors and proposed CCA measures; (iv) supported establishment of domestic MRV system; (v) national circumstances, institutional arrangements, constrains and gaps, related financial and technical and capacity needs, and other relevant information; and (vi) compilation of the NC and BUR, monitoring and evaluation.

Thailand: *Thailand's Second BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9541, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.385 million, Total Cost: $0.485 million)* This project aims to support the Government of Thailand to prepare its Second BUR under the UNFCCC. The main activities of the project will include: (i) institutional arrangements and national circumstances, other information, including submission of the BUR; (ii) national GHGI; (iii) CCM actions and their effects; (iv) information on the domestic MRV; and (v) monitoring and evaluation.

Malaysia: *Second BUR on Climate Change (GEFID: 9620, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.385 million, Total Cost: $0.712 million) This* project will support the Government of Malaysia to prepare its Second BUR under the UNFCCC. Its goal is to assist Malaysia in the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into national and sectorial development processes, giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity-strengthening process through the BUR. The immediate objective of the project is to assist Malaysia in the preparation and submission of its Second BUR. The expected outcomes are: (i) strengthened institutional arrangements, updated information on national circumstances; (ii) strengthened and described national GHGI inventory, and updated GHGI data for the year 2014; (iii) increased capacity to identify and quantify CCM actions and their effects, integration of CCM policies into national development planning and implementation; (iv) identified constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs; proposed solutions for addressing the needs; and (v) development, publication and dissemination of the BUR.

Uruguay: *Institutional Strengthening for the Preparation of the Fifth NC to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9639, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.548 million, Total Cost: $0.698 million)* This project aims to support the Government of Uruguay to prepare its Fifth NC under the UNFCCC. The aim of the project is also to assist Uruguay in deepening the integration of climate change into national and sectorial development goals by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity-strengthening process initiated with the NCs and the First BUR. The expected outcomes include: (i) revision and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the fifth NC and BUR; (ii) National GHGI for 2016; (iii) description of the development of measures to facilitate CCA; (iv) description of the development of measures to facilitate CCM; (v) promotion and support to the development of research, systematic observation, education, training, public awareness, networks and capacity-building; (vi) update of the constraints, gaps and related financial, technology and capacity-building needs; and (vii) the publication and submission of the Fifth NC according to the guidelines from decision 17/CP.8.

Georgia: *Development of Georgia's Fourth NC and Second BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9655, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.933 million, Total Cost: $1.237 million)* This project aims to support the Government of Georgia to prepare its Fourth NC and Second BUR under the UNFCCC. The expected outcomes include: (i) update and improve GHGIs by filling out the gaps

and reducing the uncertainties encountered in the previous GHGIs; (ii) build national capacities allowing the country to apply improved 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHGIs and to establish national emissions factors; (iii) improve the National Inventory System (NIS) with defined institutional arrangements to support it; (iv) update existing and develop new programs that include CCM measures to reduce GHG emissions; (v) prepare Climate Action Plan 2020-2030 (CAP 20-30) and Road Map for NDC implementation; (vi) strengthen the policy framework ensuring adequate CCA in the vulnerable sectors of Georgia (agriculture, forestry, coastal zone, mountain regions, water, health, transport, and tourism) with in-depth regional focus using GIS technology, new socio-economic, climate and other relevant models; (vii) collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data in relation to climate change; and (viii) update the constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs, as well as publish findings and promote the BUR and NC.

Belize: *Fourth NC and First BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9677, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.933 million, Total Cost: $1.148 million)* This project aims to support the Government of Belize to prepare its Fourth NC and First BUR under the UNFCCC. The goal of the project is to support ongoing national efforts targeting the mainstreaming and integration of climate change considerations into national and sectoral development policies through the strengthening of the National Climate Change Office, in particular the Office's capacity for coordination, monitoring, analysis, reporting and verification. The expected outcomes include: (i) developed coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements; (ii) strengthened capacity of public institutions for observation systems, data capture, and reporting and verification; (iii) National GHGI supporting the NC and BUR processes updated to 2019; (iv) impact/vulnerability assessments; (v) implementation and review of CCA pilot as part of the national development priorities in line with the sustainable development principles outlined in Belize's Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy; (vi) support for CCM potential studies in the main economic and GHG-emitting sectors in Belize to serve as input a national emission reduction strategy to accompany Belize Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy; (vii) NC and BUR documents integrate all the results of the supported studies are finalized and submitted; and (viii) monitoring and evaluation.

Costa Rica: *Development of Costa Rica's Fourth NC and Second BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9736, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.933 million, Total Cost: $1.578 million)* This project will support the Government of Costa Rica to prepare its Fourth NC and Second BUR under the UNFCCC. The project is aligned with, and addresses, the capacity-building needs identified through the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process and will build upon the emerging infrastructure of the National System for Climate Change Metrics (SINAMECC) and contribute to its strengthening and expanding its use. The expected outcomes include: (i) review and update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements pertinent to preparation of the NC and BUR; (ii) the Seventh National GHGI for the period 2014-2016; (iii) assessment of sectors, actions and projects that could be included in the national emission reduction strategy; (iv) completed vulnerability study, including recommended CCA measures for identified vulnerable sectors; (v) other information relevant for the preparation of the BUR and NC; (vi) the Second BUR and Fourth NC consolidated and submitted to the UNFCCC.

Dominican Republic: *Dominican Republic First BUR (GEFID: 9740, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.385 million, Total Cost: $0.430)* This project aims to support the Government of Dominican Republic to prepare its First BUR under the UNFCCC. The goal of the project is to assist Dominican Republic in the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into national and sectorial development processes, giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity-strengthening process through the BUR. The immediate objective of the project is to assist Dominican Republic in the preparation and submission of its first BUR. The project components include: (i) GHGI; (ii) CCM analysis and MRV; (iii) institutional arrangements, national circumstances for the BUR and other information; and (iv) monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback and evaluation.

Turkey: *Support for the Preparation of Turkey's Seventh NC and Third BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9746, UNDP, GEFTF: $0.933 million, Total Cost: $1.233 million)* This project aims to support the Government of Turkey to prepare its Seventh NC and Third BUR under the UNFCCC. The preparation of these reports will not only inform the international community about the actions taken by Turkey to address climate change, but also support the enhancement of institutionalization and integration processes, maintain regularity of national GHGI reporting and inter-agency coordination. This project also aims to cover the gaps that are identified during the UNFCCC Technical Review of the Joint First and Second BUR and Sixth NC and facilitate the implementation of its recommendations. The expected outcomes include: (i) National GHGI; (ii) national circumstances and institutional arrangements and finance, technology transfer and capacity-building needs, constraints and gaps, research and systematic observation, education, training and public awareness; (iii) CCM actions, policies and measures; (iv) vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and CCA; (v) domestic MRV and data base on climate change; and (vi) preparation and submission of the NC and BUR and monitoring and evaluation.

Paraguay: *Second BUR of Paraguay (GEFID: 9818, UNDP, GEFTF: $385,440, Total Cost: $440,440)* The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Paraguay to prepare its Second BUR under the UNFCCC. Paraguay submitted its First BUR in 2015 and aims to submit its Second BUR in June 2018. The experience of the First BUR and the results from the ICA process will serve as a sound basis for the preparation of the Second BUR. The expected outcomes include: (i) reviewed and updated national circumstances and institutional arrangements, relevant to the preparation of the BUR; (ii) National GHG inventory and report for the year 2014; (iii) description of mitigation measures and main GHG reduction goals achieved , including methodologies and assumptions; (iv) information on the proposal for national MRV system and progress of inter-institutional implementation of a sectoral MRV system; (v) description of constraints, gaps, and related needs to achieve the objectives of the Convention; and (vii) publication and submission of the Second BUR, according to UNFCCC guidelines.

Cuba: *Third NC and First BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9819, UNDP, GEFTF: $932,940, Total Cost: $1,908,940)* The objective of this project is to support the Government of Cuba to prepare its Third NC and First BUR under the UNFCCC. The project will reinforce the technical and institutional capacity of Cuba to implement its commitments under the UNFCCC and help integrate and synthesize knowledge and information relating to climate change and linkages with sectoral and territorial development priorities. The First BUR and the Third NC will be submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2020. The expected outcomes include: (i) national circumstances; institutional arrangements; other relevant information and constrains, gaps and support needs; (ii) National GHGI report for 2016 and updated information on 1990-2016 period; (iii) programs containing adaptation measures (vulnerability and adaptation); (iv) programs containing CCM measures and domestic MRV; and (v) submission of the First BUR and the Third NC, monitoring and evaluation.

Namibia: *Namibia's Third BUR to the UNFCCC (GEFID: 9838, UNDP, GEFTF: $385,440, Total Cost: $435,440)* The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Namibia to prepare its Third BUR under the UNFCCC. Namibia submitted its First BUR in 2014 and its Second BUR in 2016. Namibia will prepare and submit its Third BUR in December 2018. Namibia is one of the leading non-Annex I Parties in fulfilling its obligations in terms of reporting. The Third BUR will provide a platform to further strengthen the existing institutional arrangements and enhance capacity of the working groups established under previous NC and BUR projects. The expected outcomes include: (i) enhancing existing institutional arrangements and updating information on national circumstances; (ii) preparing the national GHG inventory for the year 2016 using IPCC 2006 guidelines; (iii) assessing and reporting on specific mitigation actions implemented by the country and their outcomes, including emission reductions as much as possible; (iv) providing information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including description of support needed and received; (v) providing information on domestic MRV system under development, according to national circumstances and capabilities; (vi) reporting on level of support received to enable preparation and submission of the BUR; and (vii) preparing and submitting the Third BUR to the UNFCCC.

Annex 4: List of FY 2017 Projects under the LDCF and the SCCF

This Annex lists projects on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF in the reporting period (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017).

1. List of LDCF Projects Approved in FY 2017

Table A4.1: FY 2017 LDCF Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF amount[a] ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Total ($ million)*
LDCF stand-alone[102] projects						
6926	Lesotho	UNEP	*Strengthening Climate Services in Lesotho for Climate-resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change*	5.6	15.9	21.5
6968	Chad	UNDP	*Chad National Adaptation Plan*	6.5	18.0	24.5
6983	Mozambique	UNEP	*Building Resilience in the Coastal Zone through Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation*	6.7	24.9	31.6
6986	Rwanda	UNEP	*Building the Capacity of Rwanda's Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process*	6.7	27.9	34.6
6988	Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	*Strengthening the Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change in Guinea-Bissau*	13.4	26.2	39.6
6989	Nepal	UNDP	*Developing Climate-resilient Livelihoods in Vulnerable Watersheds in Nepal*	7.8	40.0	47.8
6991	Senegal	UNDP	*Senegal National Adaptation Plan*	3.3	9.0	12.3
7997	Uganda	FAO	*Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production in Uganda through a Farmer/Agro-pastoralist Field School Approach*	7.8	29.3	37.1
8001	Chad	UNDP	*Community-based Climate Risks Management in Chad*	5.9	16.0	21.9

[102] No Multi-trust Fund (MTF) project drawing on LDCF resources was approved in the reporting period.

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF amount[a] ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Total ($ million)*
8009	Nepal	UNEP	*Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) for Climate-resilient Development in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal*	7.0	15.2	22.2
8010	Burundi	FAO	*Natural Landscape Rehabilitation and Climate Change Adaptation in the Region of Mumirwa in Bujumbura Municipality through a Farmer Field School Approach*	6.6	17.4	24.0
8013	Malawi	AfDB	*Climate Adaptation for Sustainable Water Supply*	3.0	39.5	42.5
8014	Lesotho	AfDB	*Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Water Supply in Lowland Lesotho*	5.0	17.3	22.3
8015	Liberia	UNDP	*Enhancing Resilience of Liberia Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks*	2.2	2.2	4.4
8018	Regional	UNDP	*Building Resilience of Health Systems in Pacific Island LDCs to Climate Change*	19.8	76.0	95.8
8020	Niger	UNDP	*Planning and Financing Adaptation in Niger*	9.9	27.0	36.9
8023	Guinea	UNDP	*Strengthening Climate Information and Early-warning Systems for Climate-resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in Guinea*	5.6	30.5	36.1
8032	Burkina Faso	UNDP	*Promoting Index-based Weather Insurance for Small-holder Farmers in Burkina Faso*	5.0	19.0	24.0
8033	Mauritania	IUCN	*Project for the Conservation, Restoration and Improvement of the Resilience of Ecosystems in Continental Wetlands*	5.0	4.5	9.5
8035	Uganda	UNEP	*Reducing the Climate Change Vulnerability of Local Communities in Uganda through Ecosystem-based Approach in Forest and Wetland Ecosystems*	4.9	17.5	22.4
9041	Kiribati	UNDP	*Enhancing the "Whole of Islands" Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks in Kiribati*	10.0	45.0	55.0
9723	South Sudan	UNEP	*Strengthening the Capacity of the Government and Communities in South Sudan to Adapt to Climate Change*	10.1	30.0	40.1
9750	Haiti	World Bank	*Resilient Productive Landscapes in Haiti*	7.0	20.0	27.0
			Stand-alone LDCF projects Subtotal	**164.8**	**568.1**	**732.9**

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

2. List of SCCF-A Projects Approved in FY 2017[103]

Table A4.2: FY 2017 SCCF-A Projects

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF amount[b] ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Total ($ million)*
SCCF-A Stand-alone projects						
9670	Regional	UNEP	*Enhancing Regional Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas*	1.1	4.4	5.5
			SCCF-A Stand-alone projects Total	**1.1**	**4.4**	**5.5**

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

[103] No SCCF-B project or program was approved in the reporting period.

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

This Annex summarizes projects on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF in the reporting period (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017). GEF funding includes PPGs and agency fees. The total cost is the sum of GEF funding and co-financing.

1. Summaries of LDCF Stand-Alone Projects Approved in FY 2017

Lesotho: *Strengthening Climate Services in Lesotho for Climate-resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (GEFID: 6926; UNEP, LDCF: $5.6m; Total Cost: $24.4m)* Lesotho's agro-pastoral communities are highly vulnerable to the current and expected effects of climate change, in particular to rising temperatures; erratic precipitation patterns with more frequent extreme rainfall events; snowstorms and hailstorms; and the associated effects of erosion, declining productivity and food insecurity. The project aims to strengthen Lesotho's hydro-meteorological and climate information services, and climate-related early-warning systems, along with the associated institutional and technical capacities for climate-resilient development. The project is structured around three principal components, seeking to: (i) significantly strengthen Lesotho's hydro-meteorological observation networks, associated forecasting and modeling software, and the technical capacities required to effectively collect, analyze and communicate climate information; (ii) promote the integration of improved climate information into policy-making and planning in climate-sensitive sectors; and (iii) provide improved access to climate-related early warning to vulnerable communities.

Chad: *National Adaptation Plan (GEFID 6968; UNDP, LDCF: $6.4m; Total Cost: $24.4m)* Chad is among the most vulnerable countries to the adverse effects of current and expected climate change. Considerable uncertainty notwithstanding, Chad is expected to experience a hotter climate with a likely increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events. As a result, Chad's predominantly rural, agro-pastoral population will face declining productivity and growing, climate-related disaster risks. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of ministries of planning, finance and environment in Chad to integrate medium- and long-term climate change risks and adaptation options into existing planning and budgeting processes. The project is structured around two principal components, seeking to: (i) enhance the collection, analysis, dissemination and application of socio-economic and climate information to guide policy-making and planning across all climate-sensitive sectors; and (ii) develop the requisite institutional and technical capacity to enable authorities at the national and sub-national levels to integrate climate change adaptation into their planning and budgeting processes and frameworks in a continuous and iterative manner.

Mozambique: *Building Resilience in the Coastal Zone through Ecosystem–based Approaches to Adaptation (GEFID: 6983; UNEP, LDCF: $6.6m; Total Cost: $31.5m)* Communities in the larger Maputo area are at risk of increased severity and frequency of floods, storm surges, and sea-level rise, which have negative implications on health, infrastructure integrity, mangrove resilience, reduced water and productive land availability due to salinization, beach erosion, and other impacts. While EbA offers opportunities for addressing these threats in Maputo, there is insufficient institutional and technical capacity of municipal and district authorities to plan and implement EbA interventions. The project will strengthen such capacities, implement pilot EbA interventions, and facilitate awareness and learning to achieve its objective of increasing the capacity of vulnerable communities in the larger Maputo area to implement EbA approaches. The project is structured around three components: (i) institutional and technical capacity of Maputo municipal and district authorities; (ii) implementation of mangrove and riparian EbA interventions in the larger Maputo area; and (iii) public awareness and knowledge of enhancing climate resilience through mangrove and riparian EbA interventions.

Rwanda: *Building the Capacity of Rwanda's Government to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process (GEFID: 6986; UNEP, LDCF: $6.7m; Total Cost: $34.6m)* Rwanda's strong economic performance notwithstanding, the country remains highly sensitive to the current and expected impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures as well as more frequent and intense floods and drought. The project will make a concerted effort to initiate Rwanda's NAP process building on existing initiatives and progress. The project is structured around three principal components, seeking to: (i) enhance the collection, analysis, dissemination and application of climate information, including climate-related early warning, to promote the integration of climate change risks and adaptation measures into national and sectoral development policies, planning and decision-making processes; (ii) develop a funding strategy for Rwanda's NAP process, including pilot activities to inform large-scale, medium and long-term adaptation investments; and (iii) enhance technical and institutional capacities as well as appropriate systems to monitor, review and learn from adaptation strategies and measures at the national level.

Guinea-Bissau: *Strengthening the Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change (GEFID: 6988; UNDP, LDCF: $13.7m; Total Cost: $39.5m)* With 19 per cent of Guinea-Bissau's land as well as a large share of its population and economic activity located in low-elevation coastal zones, the country is highly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change, particularly sea-level rise and more severe storm surges. The project aims to reduce the vulnerability of Guinea-Bissau's coastal populations, livelihoods and productive assets to the adverse effects of climate change. The project is structured around three principal components, seeking to: (i) strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks for coastal-zone management, and the associated technical and institutional capacities to incorporate climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures into planning and decision-making on coastal development; (ii) deploy soft and hard adaptation measures to safeguard key productive assets and economic activity; and (iii) promote more resilient livelihoods among the most vulnerable coastal populations, particularly women and youth.

Nepal: *Developing Climate-resilient Livelihoods in the Vulnerable Watershed in Nepal (GEFID: 6989; UNDP, LDCF: $7.8m; Total Cost: $47.8m)* Nepal's rural mountain communities are highly dependent on well-functioning small watersheds for subsistence farming, water supply and other basic needs. Climate change is giving rise to glacial melt, increased rainfall intensity and longer dry spells that, combined with poor environmental practices (overgrazing, deforestation), are altering water availability and slope conditions in these areas, constraining agriculture, contributing to erosion and landslides, and resulting in more damaging floods. The project will support the development of participatory sub-basin watershed management plans, which will be based on climate change risk assessments that are guided by geophysical and hydrological modeling (using climate change scenarios). The plans will include water infrastructure measures, livelihood support options, land-use assessments and resource utilization programs. Measures that will likely be implemented include: conservation engineering (e.g., catchment ponds, irrigation canal improvements, and river and stream embankments), conservation farming and integrated agroforestry practices, and fodder and controlled fuelwood production. Community stewardship programs will be implemented in select sub-watersheds, linked with Payment for Ecosystem Services or other financial incentives.

Senegal: *National Adaptation Plan (GEFID: 6991; UNDP, LDCF: $3.3m; Total Cost: $12.3m)* There are numerous ways in which Senegal's development aspirations, espoused by the 10-year "Emerging Senegal Plan" unveiled in 2014, are being undermined by climate change. As part of an early response to the challenges posed by a variable and changing climate, the Government of Senegal formulated its NAPA in 2006, and among the projects that followed, few take into consideration the complexities and multi-sectoral impacts of climate change. This project aims to finance activities in support of the NAP process, the aim of which is sustaining economy-wide adaptation, including in the long-term. This project will achieve this through two components: (i) addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP; and (ii) adjusting policies for long-term resilience to climate change. Sectoral ministries, local governments and communities will be strengthened to better assess the implications of climate change, and to adjust existing policies and budgets for the integration of medium and long-term climate change risks and adaptation measures. By promoting adaptation investment into key development sectors and territorial plans, it will ensure environmental, social and economic development in a long-term and in a sustainable and resilient manner.

Uganda: *Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Pastoral Production through a Farmer/Agro-pastoralist Field School Approach (GEFID: 7997; FAO, LDCF: $7.7m; Total Cost: $37m)* The Ugandan economy is largely based on its natural resources. Agriculture and fisheries employ over 70% of the work force and account for 80% of export earnings. Animal husbandry is a considerable source of income, representing 7.5% of the gross domestic product (GDP) and 17% of agricultural GDP. Agricultural productivity is declining, due to climate change and over-use of agricultural lands. This project will increase the availability and accessibility of climate change information to farmers and pastoralists, and the institutions that support them, in the adoption of improved climate-resilient practices and methods. The project will build the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries, and Fisheries (MAAIF), and local governments to mainstream climate change adaptation into plans, policies, strategies, and programs. The project targets vulnerable districts in five of eleven agro-ecological zones in Uganda within the central cattle corridor through the implementation of four components: (i) improving climate-resilient agricultural practices in the framework of the MAAIF Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP); (ii) dissemination and farmer testing and application of climate-resilient agricultural practices through the Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS) approach; (iii) mainstreaming adaptation into agricultural sector policies and plans; and (iv) project monitoring and dissemination of results. While the FFS approach is a tested method, it would be innovative in this particular context and would help address the urgent and immediate needs, while also offering significant potential for sustainability and scaling up, based on long-running experience of the GEF Agency in employing the FFS approach.

Chad: *Community-based Climate Risks Management (GEFID: 8001; UNDP, LDCF: $5.9m; Total Cost: $21.9m)* Chad is among the most vulnerable countries in the world in the face of the current and expected adverse effects of climate change. In 2012, for example, 700,000 people were affected by devastating floods; whereas 70 per cent of the population

continues to rely on subsistence farming and livestock rearing, leaving them highly exposed to more frequent and more intense drought. This project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable populations to climate change risks and shocks through improved access to early warning and the adoption of financial risk transfer mechanisms. The project is structured around two principal components, aiming to: (i) enable stakeholders at the national and local levels to respond to climate-related hazards in a timely and effective manner through enhanced access to climate information and associated early warning; and (ii) promote financial risk transfer mechanisms (e.g. combination of microfinance and micro-insurance) to help rural households minimize losses associated with extreme events.

Nepal: *Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Climate-resilient Development in the Kathmandu Valley (GEFID: 8009; UNDP, LDCF $7.0m; Total Cost: $22.1m)* This project will help reduce vulnerability to climate change in Nepal's Kathmandu Valley, an urban area facing severe constraints that climate change will likely exacerbate. Rapidly-expanding Kathmandu Valley is projected to undergo an increase in built-up area of 180 per cent by 2030. The urban poor currently have limited access to basic urban services. Unplanned expansion has already resulted in damage to wetlands, rivers and natural ponds, with adverse impacts on groundwater recharge. Climate change is expected to exacerbate the effects of these pressures. The project will increase the capacity of communities living in the Kathmandu Valley to adapt to the negative effects of climate change using EbA through the implementation of three components: (i) mainstreaming EbA into development planning; (ii) knowledge management and awareness on EbA; and (iii) EbA interventions to establish climate resilient communities. Efforts will focus on ways to enable the national Government and local municipalities to integrate EbA into development planning; raising knowledge and awareness of EbA among communities; and implementing EbA interventions to establish climate-resilient communities. Approximately 80 per cent of project costs will support EbA investment activities on multi-use forestry, climate-resilient food crops and rooftop agriculture, and soil bioengineering.

Burundi: *Natural Landscape Rehabilitation and Climate Change Adaptation in the Region of Mumirwa in Bujumbura Municipality through a Farmer Field School Approach (GEFID: 8010; FAO, LDCF: $6.6m; Total Cost: $24m)* This project addresses the root causes of landscape degradation due to climate change and unsustainable land uses by rehabilitating degraded land and adapting integrated farming and natural systems to climate change in the region of Mumirwa in Bujumbura Municipality and in the Lake Tanganyika coastal area. The key components of the project are: (i) strengthening institutional and technical capacity for mainstreaming adaptation to climate change into policies, strategies and plans; (ii) enhancing climate resilience of agro-ecosystems; and (iii) improving the livelihoods of communities by strengthening and diversifying rural value chains. There will also be a component on monitoring and dissemination of results.

Malawi: *Climate Adaptation for Sustainable Water Supply (GEFID:8013; AfDB, LDCF: $3.0m; Total Cost: $42.5m)* Malawi's rural populations face continued, considerable challenges in securing access to safe and reliable water supplies for agriculture and household consumption. Malawi is also a flood-prone country, where unsustainable NRM is leaving settlements increasingly exposed to floods. With climate change, these water-related risks and development challenges will continue to exacerbate. In response to these challenges, the AfDB and the Government of Malawi launched this project aiming to secure sustainable rural water infrastructure for improved health and livelihoods, with a total amount of $39.5 million. The project aims to secure a sustainable water supply and safeguard the resilience of water infrastructure investments in the districts of Rumphi, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Mangochi and Phalombe. The project is structured around two components, seeking to: (i) safeguard the resilience of rural water infrastructure through enhanced climate information services and community-based water resources management; and (ii) promote community-based, sustainable and climate-resilient management of water catchments to safeguard water resources and reduce hydrological risks.

Lesotho: *Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Rural Water Supply in Lowlands (GEFID: 8014; AfDB, LDCF: $5m; Total Cost: $22.2m)* Lesotho has a fragile mountainous ecosystem prone to natural disasters, drought and desertification, which make the country particularly vulnerable to current climate variability and future impacts. The country's citizens, particularly in rural areas, have limited knowledge and/or capacity to implement alternative, climate resilient strategies. This project aims to improve the livelihoods of 65,000 inhabitants of the South Western Lowlands of Lesotho through improved water resources management. The project focuses on managing community vulnerability to climate impact through: (i) investments in climate-resilient infrastructure (boreholes of appropriate depth, rainwater harvesting etc.); (ii) establishment of resilient institutions and policies; and (iii) targeted awareness-raising activities through various avenues (e.g. public gatherings, schools, sports, and media outlets).

Liberia: *Enhancing Resilience of Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks (GEFID: 8015; UNDP, LDCF: $2.9m; Total Cost: $4.3m)* Coastal erosion is a major threat to coastal cities in Liberia, due to the country's location on the Gulf of Guinea, leaving it exposed to southern Atlantic annual sea storm surges, which lead to average tidal rises of over 2 meters during the spring. According to Liberia's NAPA, Montserrado county has been identified as one of the areas where erosion is most severe. Montserrado county is the largest county in Liberia in terms

of both population and economic contribution and is home to the capital, Monrovia. Densely populated vulnerable communities in Montserrado county are regularly under water. The project's objective is to reduce vulnerability and build resilience of local communities and socio-economic sectors to the threats of climate change in Liberia's coastal county of Montserrado. This MSP is structured around two components: (i) enhancing Montserrado county's capacity to manage climate induced coastal erosion; and (ii) investments to reduce Montserrado coastal areas vulnerability to climate change impacts. The project is innovative in its approach to use the best coastal protection measures and technologies as to ensure strong coastal defense in the face of rising and stronger sea waves.

Regional: *Building Resilience of the Health Systems in Pacific Island LDCs to Climate Change (GEFID: 8018; UNDP, LDCF: $17.8m; Total Cost: $95.7m)* As the first regional health project in SIDS to be financed under the LDCF, this project counts on $17.6 million in resources, and seeks to enhance the capacity of national and local health institutions to manage health risks induced by climate variability and change in Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Planned activities will seek to achieve the following outcomes: (i) strengthened governance of health system and institutional capacities by mainstreaming climate-related risk and resilience aspects into health policy frameworks; (ii) strengthened capacities of health system institutions and personnel in managing health information and weather/climate early warning systems; (iii) improved coverage and quality of health services addressing climate-related diseases, and reduced climate-induced disruptions in the function of health care facilities; and (iv) enhanced South-South cooperation, fostering knowledge exchange, provision of technical assistance and scientific advisory, and integration of national health policy frames and related adaptation plans into ongoing NAP-related processes.

Niger: *Planning and Financing Adaptation (GEFID: 8020; UNDP, LDCF: $9.9m; Total Cost: $36.9m)* Niger is among the poorest countries in the world, with a population relying heavily on rainfed agro-pastoral systems for subsistence. These systems are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, particularly rising temperatures and frequent and more severe droughts. Niger has taken initial steps to integrate climate change adaptation into its principal development planning processes, but more is needed to ensure that adaptation planning becomes a continuous and iterative process. This is specifically true relating to the water and sanitation sector; the National Program on Access to Water is entering its second phase, but does not sufficiently respond to the needs of the most vulnerable communities. This project will address these issues through the implementation of three components: (i) integrate climate change risks into relevant policy, planning, and budgeting frameworks at the national and local levels; (ii) promote rural water security through the mass dissemination of economically sustainable, hybrid village water systems and multipurpose infrastructure; and (iii) establish an evidence-based knowledge system to inform policies and investments on adaptation.

Guinea: *Strengthening Climate Information and Early-Warning Systems for Climate-resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change (GEFID: 8023; UNDP, LDCF: $5.6m; Total Cost: $35.6m)* Guinea's economy and population rely heavily on agriculture and mining, both highly sensitive to the current and expected adverse effects of climate change. Agriculture sustains 80 per cent of the country's population, and most of it is rainfed and therefore highly sensitive to changes in temperatures and rainfall patterns. The mining sector, in turn, provides about 80% of Guinea's foreign exchange, and is vulnerable to growing water stress as it expands to drier areas. As a result, Guinea's future development prospects depend largely on the degree to which the country can identify and reduce climate-related risks in these key sectors. This project, with indicative co-financing amounting to $30.51 million, seeks to bridge the acute shortfalls in climate information that prevent Guinea from adopting more resilient development pathways. The project is structured around two principal components, seeking to: (i) improve Guinea's hydro-meteorological observation network, and the capacities of its National Directorate of Meteorology to maintain and use the hardware and software required for improved monitoring and forecasting; and (ii) promote the effective use of hydro-meteorological and climate information for improved climate-related early-warning in some of the country's most vulnerable regions, and for more resilient, long-term planning in climate-sensitive sectors.

Burkina Faso: *Promoting Index-based Weather Insurance for Small-holder Farmers (GEFID: 8032; UNDP, LDCF: $4.9m; Total Cost: $23.9m)* Some 70 per cent of Burkina Faso's population rely on agriculture for their livelihood. Most of them are small-holders with very limited access to markets and credit, and, therefore, very few opportunities to invest in more profitable production systems, practices and technologies. These small-holder farmers are highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including rising temperatures, more erratic rainfall and more frequent and more severe extreme events, such as floods and drought. The project aims to strengthen the resilience of small-holder farmers in Burkina Faso by piloting weather-index based insurance bundled with access to credit and agricultural inputs. The project has three main components, seeking to: (i) promote the enabling conditions for the development and widespread dissemination of weather-index based insurance for smallholder farmers; (ii) pilot a weather insurance program for small maize and groundnut producers; and (iii) build a robust evidence base to inform policy-makers and the private sector on the risks and opportunities for expanding weather-index based insurance to other regions and crops.

Mauritania: *Project for the Conservation, Restoration and Improvement of the Resilience of Ecosystems in Continental Wetlands (GEFID: 8033; IUCN, LDCF: $5m; Total Cost: $9.5m)* Climate change, through rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns, is contributing towards a reduction in water availability for Mauritania's inland wetlands, with a resulting decline in biodiversity and vital ecosystem services. This has an adverse impact on the already vulnerable rural communities and pastoralist livelihoods that rely heavily on the ecosystem services that wetlands generate. This project aims to promote the restoration and sustainable management of critical inland wetlands for climate change adaptation. The project is structured around four principal components, seeking to: (i) restore the flow of ecosystem services in targeted wetlands and strengthen the capacities of relevant stakeholders in the decentralized management of wetlands; (ii) introduce diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options for local communities that depend of wetlands, with a focus on women and youth; (iii) improve the monitoring of wetland ecosystems and biodiversity, and the associated climate change impacts and vulnerabilities; and (iv) promote effective knowledge management and communication throughout the project.

Uganda: *Reducing the Climate Change Vulnerability of Local Communities in Uganda through EbA in Forest and Wetland Ecosystems (GEFID: 8035; UNEP, LDCF: $4.9m; Total Cost: $22.4m)* The objective of this project is to increase the capacity of the Government and vulnerable communities in Uganda living around forests and wetlands to adapt to climate change using EbA. This would be achieved through: (i) Increasing the technical and institutional capacity at the local and national levels to integrate EbA into exiting management plans for forests and wetlands; (ii) implementing concrete EbA measures for communities living near degraded forests and wetlands; (iii) increasing the resilience of those communities by providing options for livelihood diversification and climate-smart agricultural techniques; and (iv) increasing the knowledge and awareness of various relevant actors, particularly on the value of ecosystem services and benefits offered by EbA.

Kiribati: *Enhancing the "Whole of Islands" Approach to Strengthen Community Resilience to Climate and Disaster Risks (GEFID: 9041; UNDP, LDCF: $9.9m; Total Cost: $54.9m)* Kiribati is a SIDS that is highly vulnerable to natural hazards, as well as the adverse impacts of increased sea surface temperatures and sea level rise. This project's objective is to address urgent and immediate adaptation priorities and kick-start the medium to long-term adaptation planning process to ensure that development efforts and durable and sustainable. The project will build long-term capacity for adaptation in Kiribati through the "Whole of Island" approach that examines adaptation needs in an integrated manner across communities, ecosystems and institutions, applying a cross-sectoral lens through three components: (i) strengthened national and sectoral policies through enhanced institutions and knowledge; (2) island-level climate change resilient planning and institutional capacity development; and (iii) "Whole of Islands" implementation of water, food security, and infrastructure adaptation measures.

South Sudan: *Strengthening the Capacity of the Government and Communities in South Sudan to Adapt to Climate Change* (*GEFID 9723; UNEP, LDCF: $9.1; Total Cost: $39.1 m*) The project will work in those areas where the root cause of conflict among communities is access to natural resources, for example, forests, water points and grazing land. Climate change is an additional stress factor to hardship and displacement. Local peace-building will be promoted using natural resources, such as reforestation, as the basis for rebuilding key relationships and a common vision. The project is expected to work with 11,420 direct beneficiaries in ten districts, indirectly benefitting at least 80,000 household members. This project will aim to increase the capacity of the Government and, in particular, vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change, through three principal components: (i) institutional capacity development, including the development of national land-use maps, inter-ministerial policy coordination and research action, and national decision-support systems for integrating adaptation and sustainable environmental management into land-use and development planning; (ii) EbA approaches, including diversified livelihoods and climate-smart agricultural techniques, such as agro-forestry and conservation agriculture; and (iii) national climate change awareness-raising campaign, combined with meteorological science training for Masters' and PhD students, who will be required to stay in South Sudan for a period of at least three years after graduation and service the Government.

Haiti: *Resilient Productive Landscapes (GEFID: 9750; World Bank, LDCF: $7m; Total Cost: $27m)* Haiti is one of the hardest-hit countries by climate change, due to its general vulnerability to disasters and their lingering after-effects, widespread poverty, environmental degradation that, coupled with climate change, results in detrimental feedback loops, and, as a Caribbean island nation, is exposed to strong tropical storms. The project objective is to enhance the resilience of agriculture and ecosystems in selected watersheds while also enabling the Government to respond promptly and effectively to eligible emergencies. This project is structured around four components: (i) strengthening of institutional and organizational capacities for landscape-level interventions; (ii) investments to promote agriculture and ecosystem resilience; (iii) project coordination and management, and contingency fund; and (iv) emergency response mechanism. Support to the adaptation window of the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (which is being set up as a trust, with income generated from the principal would be used for funding further activities) will ensure financial sustainability.

2. Summary of the SCCF Stand-alone Project Approved in FY 2017

Regional: Enhancing Regional Climate Change Adaptation in the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas (GEF ID: 9670, UNEP, SCCF: $1.1 million; Total Cost: $5.5 million) The Mediterranean Sea region has been identified as one of the main climate change global hotspots as by the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report. Physical changes in the Mediterranean climate have been widely observed and such trends are projected to continue in the future. This is already having repercussions on the societies and economies, and with further environmental degradation, the impacts are expected to be exacerbated. Key interventions include: (i) building the enabling capacity and awareness environment for increasing the resilience and adaptive capacity of marine and coastal natural and socio-economic systems to the impacts of climate change; (ii) integrating climate change adaptation measures into national policies, strategies and planning; (iii) promoting access to existing and emerging finance mechanisms relevant to climate change adaptation; and (iv) influencing the wider Mediterranean policy processes through its knowledge management strategy.

Annex 6: GEF Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

Table A6.1: GEF Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

Country(ies)	*Project title*	*Status*
India	*Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management (SLEM)/Country Partnership Program (CPP): Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madya Pradesh*	Under implementation
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 (Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu)	*Pacific Alliance for Sustainability (PAS): Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific Under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program*	Under implementation
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	*Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI): Coast and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia under Coral Triangle Initiative*	Under implementation
Sri Lanka	*Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka*	Under implementation
Tajikistan	*Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change*	Under implementation
Tunisia	*MENARID: Second Natural Resources Management Project*	Under implementation
Yemen	*Middle East and North Africa Regional Programme for Integrated Sustainable Development (MENARID): Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-biodiversity Resources in the Rained Highlands of Yemen*	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
India	*SLEM/CPP: Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management*	Project completion
	SLEM/CPP: Sustainable Land Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	Project completion
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*	Project completion
Mozambique	*Zambezi Valley Market Led Small-holder Development*	Project completion
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*	Project completion

Annex 7: Status Reports on the LDCF and the SCCF for FY 2017[104]

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, 2017, 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 $1.23 billion eq.[105] and signed contribution agreements for $1.22 billion eq. Of this, payments amounting to $1.19 billion have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A7.1 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions[106] and payments made to the LDCF since inception.

3. During the financial year July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, the LDCF Trust Fund received pledges amounting to $37.74 million eq from 4 Contributing Participants: Belgium, Iceland, Japan and Sweden. The Trustee has received $197.39 million eq. against signed contribution agreements during this period.

b. Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

4. As of June 30, 2017, cumulative net funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to $1.17 billion, of which $1.06 billion was for projects and project preparation activities, $101.65 million was for fees, and $11.95 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the LDCF. This represents an overall increase of $159.37 million or 15.78 per cent compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2016.

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 $960.07 million, of which $857.82 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, $90.29 million to fees, and $11.95 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 $960.07 million, upon request from Agencies, the Trustee has transferred $580.76 million as of June 30, 2017. As a result, $379.31 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A7.2.

c. Schedule of Funds Available

7. Funds held in trust without restrictions total $646.02 million eq., comprising of cash and investments. Of this amount, $588.73 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 $57.29 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2017 can be found in Table A7.3.

d. Investment Income

8. Pending cash transfers to Agencies, cash contributions paid to LDCF Trust Fund are held in trust by the World 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 $35.42 million eq. as of June 30, 2017.

[104] This status report was provided by the Trustee of the LDCF and the SCCF (the World Bank). The GEF Secretariat did not edit this report.

[105] US Dollar Equivalent

[106] Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

2. Special Climate Change Fund

a. Status of Pledges and Contributions

9. As of June 30, 2015, 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 $351.77 million eq. and signed contribution agreements for $351.77 million eq. Of this, payments amounting to $346.77 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A7.4 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions[107] and payments made to the SCCF since its inception; Table A7.5 presents this information broken down by program.

10. During the financial year July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, one Contributing Participant Switzerland pledged $0.49 million eq. to the SCCF Trust Fund and the Trustee has received payments against signed contribution agreements of $0.49 million eq.

b. Summary of Funding Approvals, Trustee Commitments and Cash Transfers

11. As of June 30, 2017, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to $354.94 million, of which $316.53 million was for projects and project preparation activities, $31.09 million was for fees, and $7.32 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the SCCF. This represents an overall decrease of $2.58 million or 0.72 per cent compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2016.The decrease was mainly due to the increase in funding cancellations compared to the approvals.

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 $354.94 million, the Trustee committed $341.53 million, of which $304.3 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, $29.91 million to fees, and $7.32 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, 2017, out of total cumulative commitments of $341.53 million, the Agencies have requested and the Trustee has transferred $233.18 million. As a result, $108.35 million remains payable to Agencies, pending their request. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A7.6.

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 $130.97 million eq. Of this amount, $121.78 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 $9.2 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2017 can be found in Table A7.7, 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 $17.21 million eq. from inception.

[107] Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

Table A7.1 LDCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2017

		Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized			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 Amount in Currency	USDeq. a/	Amount in Currency	USDeq. b/	Total Contributions in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. c/	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	d/	EUR	83,690,000	102,354,547	0	0	83,690,000	72,440,000	89,526,725	11,250,000	12,827,822
Canada	e/	CAD	66,000,000	54,584,224	0	0	66,000,000	56,000,000	46,878,579	10,000,000	7,705,644
Czech Republic		EUR	18,000	25,454	0	0	18,000	18,000	25,454	0	0
Denmark		DKK	376,400,000	62,742,654	0	0	376,400,000	324,619,978	54,803,003	51,780,022	7,939,651
Finland		EUR	31,598,282	40,861,437	0	0	31,598,282	31,598,282	40,861,437	0	0
France		EUR	35,850,000	41,349,130	0	0	35,850,000	35,850,000	41,349,130	0	0
Germany		EUR	215,000,000	274,170,650	0	0	215,000,000	215,000,000	274,170,650	0	0
Hungary		EUR	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0
Iceland		USD	983,500	983,500	0	0	983,500	983,500	983,500	0	0
Ireland	f/	EUR	11,734,869	14,114,518	2,000,000 g/	2,280,502	9,734,869	8,734,869	10,693,766	1,000,000	1,140,251
		USD	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0
Italy		USD	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
Japan		USD	1,081,650	1,081,650	0	0	1,081,650	1,081,650	1,081,650	0	0
Luxembourg	f/	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	f/	EUR	55,200,000	73,174,597	0	0	55,200,000	55,199,984	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	f/	NOK	180,000,000	30,160,308	0	0	180,000,000	180,000,000	30,160,308	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	682,000,000	94,388,516	0	0	682,000,000	682,000,000	94,388,516	0	0
Switzerland		CHF	16,050,000	15,836,338	3,500,000 h/	3,650,206	12,550,000	12,550,000	12,186,132	0	0
United Kingdom		GBP	122,000,000	186,839,800	0	0	122,000,000	122,000,000	186,839,800	0	0
United States		USD	158,195,000	158,195,000	0	0	158,195,000	158,195,000	158,195,000	0	0
				1,226,506,568		5,930,708			1,190,962,473		29,613,368

a/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) June 30, 2017 value of pledges outstanding, contribution amounts pending FX, and unpaid amounts.
b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - June 30, 2017
c/ Represents the (1) actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) June 30, 2017 value of contribution amount pending FX.
d/ Includes pledge of EUR 3.25 million from the Walloon Government of Belgium.
e/ Includes CAD 6 million received from the Government of Quebec.
f/ Contributions made in more than one currency.
g/ Balance of EUR 5 million pledge from COP21; the Additional Contribution Agreement for EUR 3 million had been fully executed, of which EUR 1 million was received.
h/ Balance of CHF 5.25 million pledge from COP21; the Additional Contribution Agreement for CHF 1.75 million had been fully executed and received

Table A7.2 LDCF Summary of Allocation, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2017 (in $)

	Entity	Cumulative Net Amounts			
		Approved Allocations	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects					
	ADB	13,900,000	13,750,000	5,054,300	8,695,700
	AfDB	107,971,975	100,912,265	56,948,294	43,963,971
	FAO	97,930,015	85,165,780	25,833,181	59,332,599
	IBRD	71,983,860	65,773,814	58,029,063	7,744,751
	IFAD	47,285,284	37,285,284	16,970,289	20,314,995
	IUCN	4,587,156	0	0	0
	UNDP	561,598,888	440,929,564	295,520,664	145,408,900
	UNEP	147,709,671	111,084,551	32,229,555	78,854,996
	UNIDO	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,380,815	1,539,185
	Sub-total	1,055,886,849	857,821,258	491,966,161	365,855,097
Fees					
	ADB	1,112,000	1,100,000	816,800	283,200
	AfDB	9,992,783	9,592,860	2,132,167	7,460,693
	FAO	9,411,183	8,683,621	8,165,330	518,291
	IBRD	6,836,049	6,482,076	6,482,076	0
	IFAD	4,605,243	4,035,243	3,094,269	940,974
	IUCN	412,844	0	0	0
	UNDP	54,760,133	47,971,645	46,867,092	1,104,553
	UNEP	14,253,602	12,165,970	10,752,365	1,413,605
	UNIDO	262,800	262,800	159,550	103,250
	Sub-total	101,646,637	90,294,215	78,469,649	11,824,566
Corporate Budget [a/]					
	Secretariat	7,886,613	7,886,613	6,842,104	1,044,509
	Evaluation	282,568	282,568	248,568	34,000
	STAP	633,405	633,405	380,405	253,000
	Trustee	3,150,232	3,150,232	2,849,232	301,000
	Sub-total	11,952,817	11,952,817	10,320,308	1,632,509
Total for LDCF		**1,169,486,303**	**960,068,290**	**580,756,118**	**379,312,172**

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the LDCF and Corporate activities, including annual audit.

Table A7.3 LDCF for Climate Change Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2017

Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change
Schedule of Funds Available as of
June 30, 2017

		(in USDeq.)
1. Funds held in Trust		**646,023,393** *a/*
Cash and investments	646,023,393	
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)		**646,023,393**
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**588,730,185**
Amounts Trustee Committed	379,312,172	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	209,254,034	
Umbrella Set-aside	163,979	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		**57,293,208**

a/ Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2017.

Table A7.4 SCCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2017

		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 Amount in Currency	USDeq. b/	Amount in Currency	USDeq. c/	Total Contribution in Currency	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. d/	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq. c/
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	13,870,000	17,945,939	0	0	13,870,000	13,870,000	17,945,939	0	0
	USD	367,592	367,592	0	0	367,592	367,592	367,592	0	0
Germany	EUR	90,017,000	120,454,867	0	0	90,017,000	90,017,000	120,454,867	0	0
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	198,000,000	34,592,632	0	0	198,000,000	198,000,000	34,592,632	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	11,600,000	11,233,932	0	0	11,600,000	11,600,000	11,233,932	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	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0
			351,770,023		0			346,770,023		5,000,000

a/ Pledged contributions are made towards the Program for Adaptation and for the Transfer of Technology.
b/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) June 30, 2017 value of outstanding pledges and unpaid amounts.
c/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - June 30, 2017
d/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.
e/ Contributions made in more than one currency.
f/ Represents past due contribution.

Table A7.5 SCCF Status of Contributions by Program as of June 30, 2017

Contributing Participant		Currency	Total Contributions	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. a/	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq. b/
			Contribution Agreements Finalized				
I. **Program for Adaptation**							
Canada		CAD	11.00	11.00	10.34	-	-
Denmark		DKK	40.00	40.00	7.23	-	-
Finland	c/	USD	0.37	0.37	0.37	-	-
		EUR	13.52	13.52	17.52	-	-
Germany		EUR	90.02	90.02	120.45	-	-
Ireland		USD	1.28	1.28	1.28	-	-
Italy		USD	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00 d/	5.00
Netherlands		EUR	2.40	2.40	3.13	-	-
Norway		NOK	181.50	181.50	31.59	-	-
Portugal		EUR	1.07	1.07	1.30	-	-
Spain		EUR	8.00	8.00	11.05	-	-
Sweden		SEK	37.00	37.00	5.69	-	-
Switzerland	c/	CHF	7.50	7.50	7.29	-	-
		USD	0.40	0.40	0.40	-	-
United Kingdom		GBP	10.00	10.00	18.60	-	-
United States		USD	50.00	50.00	50.00	-	-
					286.25		**5.00**
II. **Program for Technology Transfer**							
Belgium		EUR	31.00	31.00	41.21	-	-
Canada		CAD	2.50	2.50	2.55	-	-
Denmark		DKK	10.00	10.00	1.81	-	-
Finland		EUR	0.35	0.35	0.42	-	-
Ireland		USD	0.85	0.85	0.85	-	-
Italy		USD	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	-
Norway		NOK	16.50	16.50	3.00	-	-
Spain		EUR	1.00	1.00	1.30	-	-
Sweden		SEK	3.00	3.00	0.43	-	-
Switzerland		CHF	4.10	4.10	3.94	-	-
					60.52		**-**
TOTAL					**346.77**		**5.00**

a/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.
b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on June 30, 2017.
c/ Contributions made in more than one currency.
d/ This amount is past due.

Table A7.6 SCCF Summary of Allocations, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2017 (in $)

		Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Entity	**Approved Allocations**	**Commitments**	**Transfers**	**Amount Due**
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
Projects					
	ADB	10,556,276	10,556,276	5,221,517	5,334,759
	AfDB	12,084,778	12,084,778	5,475,000	6,609,778
	CAF	8,456,621	0	0	0
	EBRD	16,137,943	16,137,943	9,745,249	6,392,694
	FAO	21,009,453	21,009,453	7,739,735	13,269,718
	IADB	6,032,250	6,032,250	3,306,500	2,725,750
	IBRD	88,031,261	85,253,483	63,168,084	22,085,399
	IFAD	38,319,781	38,319,781	19,192,983	19,126,798
	UNDP	81,416,680	81,416,680	69,569,503	11,847,177
	UNEP	31,084,818	30,084,818	16,031,818	14,053,000
	UNIDO	3,400,000	3,400,000	783,951	2,616,049
	Sub-total	316,529,860	304,295,461	200,234,340	104,061,122
Fees					
	ADB	1,013,704	1,031,724	597,934	433,790
	AfDB	1,134,137	1,134,137	0	1,134,137
	CAF	482,027	0	0	0
	EBRD	1,581,831	1,581,831	1,209,847	371,984
	FAO	1,766,015	1,766,015	1,766,015	0
	IADB	603,225	603,225	603,225	0
	IBRD	9,460,343	8,844,983	8,844,983	0
	IFAD	3,747,286	3,747,286	2,554,346	1,192,940
	UNDP	7,953,252	7,953,252	7,953,252	0
	UNEP	3,022,842	2,927,842	2,927,842	0
	UNIDO	323,000	323,000	86,709	236,291
	Sub-total	31,087,662	29,913,295	26,544,153	3,369,142
Corporate Budget [a/]					
	Secretariat	4,169,216	4,169,216	3,686,190	483,026
	Evaluation	404,426	404,426	365,426	39,000
	STAP	621,380	621,380	368,380	253,000
	Trustee	2,123,975	2,123,975	1,979,375	144,600
	Sub-total	7,318,997	7,318,997	6,399,371	919,626
Total for SCCF		**354,936,519**	**341,527,753**	**233,177,864**	**108,349,890**

a/ Includes amounts allocated to cover administrative expenses to manage the SCCF and Corporate activities, including annual audit.

Table A7.7 SCCF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2017

(in USDeq.)

Program for Adaptation			
1. Funds held in Trust			**96,859,144** *a/*
Cash and investments	96,859,144		
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)			**96,859,144**
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement			**89,869,436**
Amounts Trustee Committed	85,863,324		
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	1,095,001		
Umbrella Set-aside	2,911,111	*b/*	
Monthly approvals for processing	0		
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)			**6,989,709**
Program for Transfer of Technology			
6. Funds held in Trust			**34,114,447** *a/*
Cash and investments	34,114,447		
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)			**34,114,447**
9. Approved Amounts pending disbursement			**31,907,261**
Amounts Trustee Committed	22,486,566		
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	9,420,695		
Monthly approvals for processing	0		
10. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (10 = 8 - 9)			**2,207,186**
Total SCCF Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 + 10)			**9,196,894**

a/ Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2017.

b/ The umbrella program commitment for "U4620-MENA - Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program MENA-DELP". The funding approved for the project under this umbrella has been cancelled, but the program is still active.

Annex 8: List of FY 2017 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development Medium-Sized Projects

Table A8.1: Cross-cutting capacity development MSPs approved in FY 2017

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF amount ($ million)*	*Indicative co-financing ($ million)*	*Total ($ million)*
9502	Guinea-Bissau	UNDP	*Strengthening Natural Resource Valuation Capacities for Improved Planning and Decision-making to Conserve the Global Environment*	1.0	2.2	3.2
9506	Sudan	UNDP	*Strengthening Targeted National Capacities for Improved Decision-making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations*	1.0	1.0	2
9511	Djibouti	UNDP	*Strengthening National Capacities for Improved Decision-making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations*	1.0	1.0	2
9651	Somalia	UNDP	*Strengthening National Capacities for Improved Decision-making and Mainstreaming of Global Environmental Obligations*	1.0	2.2	3.2
9744	Iraq	UNEP	*Establishing a Functional Environmental Information System for the Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for Iraq*	1.1	0.6	1.7
9747	Mauritania	UNEP	*Environmental Agreements in the Context of the Sustainable Development Goals in Mauritania*	1.0	0.6	1.6
9808	Botswana	UNEP	*Building Core Capacity for the Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Relevant Sustainable Development Goals in Botswana*	1.0	0.3	1.3
9809	Benin	UNEP	*Building Core Capacity for Implementation, Monitoring and Reporting of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and Relevant Sustainable Development Goals in Benin*	1.0	2.2	3.2
			Total	**8.1**	**10.1**	**18.2**

Annex 9: List of FY 2017 Projects under the CBIT Trust Fund

Table A9.1: FY 2017 Projects under the CBIT Trust Fund

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF amount ($ million)*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Total ($ million)*
9652	Costa Rica	UNEP	*Costa Rica's Integrated Reporting and Transparency System*	1.1	3.3	4.4
9673	South Africa	UNEP	*Capacity-Building Program to Implement South Africa's Climate National System*	1.2	2.3	3.5
9674	Kenya	CI	*Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region*	1.1	1.1	2.2
9675	Global	UNEP/ UNDP	*CBIT Global Coordination Platform*	1.1	0.4	1.5
9739	Uruguay	UNDP	*Building Institutional and Technical Capacities to Enhance the Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement in Uruguay*	1.2	0.8	2.0
9814	Uganda	CI	*Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement*	1.3	0.5	1.7
9820	Ghana	UNEP	*Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting*	1.2	1.3	2.5
9833	Papua New Guinea	FAO	*Strengthening the Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in the Implementation and Monitoring of NDC under the Paris Agreement in Papua New Guinea*	1.0	1.6	2.6
9834	Mongolia	FAO	*Strengthening the Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors in Mongolia for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of Mongolia's NDC under the Paris Agreement*	1.0	1.2	2.2
9835	Chile	UNEP	*Strengthening Chile's NDC Transparency Framework*	1.4	0.9	2.3
9837	Cambodia	FAO	*Strengthening the Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of Cambodia's NDC*	1.0	1.7	2.7
			Total	**12.6**	**15.1**	**27.6**

Annex 10: Summaries of Projects Approved under the CBIT Trust Fund in FY 2017

This Annex summarizes projects and programs approved under the CBIT Trust Fund in the reporting period (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017).

Costa Rica: *Costa Rica's Integrated Reporting and Transparency System (GEF ID: 9652, UNEP, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.1 million; Total cost: $4.4 million)* The objective of this project is to develop Costa Rica's capacities to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. Costa Rica's vision is to become a global laboratory for deep de-carbonization process, working with civil society, the private sector, academia and the international community. In terms of transparency, Costa Rica has adopted an Open Government Policy and is seeking to strengthen its accountability mechanisms and information quality and availability. The SINAMECC will serve as the overarching platform for transparency and accountability of the NDC. This project will enable Costa Rica to strengthen its national MRV framework through tools to implement data quality assurance and control, establish an overarching framework to inform long-term climate policies and planning processes, and build inter-sectoral capacity to meet transparency requirements. The project is aligned and will coordinate with relevant initiatives including *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (GIZ) projects, Accounting Rules for the Achievement of the Mitigation Goals of Non-Annex I Countries and Promoting Costa Rica's GHG Neutrality Goal as a Low-Emission Development Strategy, as well as the ICAT's activities on supporting the governance structure of the SINAMECC.

South Africa: *Capacity Building Program to Implement South Africa's Climate National System (GEF ID: 9673, UNEP, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.2 million; Total cost: $3.5 million)* The objective of this project is to enhance human and institutional capacity relating to transparency in South Africa. South Africa is developing a broader climate change monitoring and evaluation system, which will include its National Climate Change Response Database. This system will enable South Africa to provide accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on emissions, and track its progress towards achieving NDC to inform the global stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. In support of this new monitoring and evaluation system, this project will address South Africa's needs to enhance its data collection mechanisms and institutional capacities, as well as to build its pool of experts to support the international transparency processes. In the short-term, the project will fast-track the operationalization of the new system and enhance the capacity of the Department of Environmental Affairs to provide guidance on transparency-related work to relevant entities. In the long-term, the project will address high personnel turnover by bringing in the national universities and research centers. This reflects an innovative long-term capacity-building approach that distinguishes itself from traditional reporting-related support. The project will build on other transparency initiatives, including the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV, which has supported practical exchange on CCM-related activities and MRV practices, the MRV Support Program from the World Resources Institute (WRI), which is assisting in determining the impact of selected policies and measures through learning-by-doing, and the ICAT, which will provide additional information and methodological guidance on CCA sectors.

Kenya: *Strengthening National Institutions in Kenya to Meet the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement and Sharing Best Practices in the East Africa Region (GEF ID: 9674, CI, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.1 million; Total cost: $2.2 million)* The objective of this project is to enhance the System for Land-based Emissions Estimation in Kenya (SLEEK) to ensure its compliance with the Paris Agreement transparency requirements. Since Kenya has identified the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as the source of 75% of its emissions, the accuracy, reliability, and performance of SLEEK is key to enabling Kenya to fully comply with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Key barriers remain in the operationalization of SLEEK, including lack of accurate, timely, public and systematic forest and land-use data, inadequate national MRV capacity, and insufficient use of data to inform policy-making. This project will ensure that SLEEK data are updated regularly and integrated into national policy and decision-making, supporting Kenya's implementation of its NDC and its National REDD Strategy. SLEEK has the potential of becoming a model for comprehensive forest and land MRV that uses country-specific data to be replicated in other developing countries. The project will coordinate with the ongoing implementation of SLEEK, managed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and with Vital Signs, a research partnership that will provide soil, forest cover, and carbon content data, as well as support institutional strengthening and regional capacity-building. The project will also share experiences with Rwanda and Uganda, which have a strong interest in developing a similar national emissions estimation system.

Global: *CBIT Global Coordination Platform (GEF ID: 9675, UNEP/UNDP, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.1 million; Total cost: $1.5 million)* The objective of this project is to establish a Global CBIT Coordination Platform to support the

implementation of the Paris Agreement. It will be implemented jointly by the UNEP and UNDP. The project will help overcome the lack of national transparency capacities and limited coordination efforts through three pillars: (i) the centralization of and easy-access to information through a web-based transparency coordination platform; (ii) the identification of gaps and needs for enhanced transparency systems; and (iii) coordination through events and the platform itself. It will leverage individual ongoing and future transparency and capacity-building initiatives by centralizing knowledge and making it broadly available. The Global Coordination Platform will target a multitude of stakeholders, including countries, practitioners, and those working on related initiatives to help coordinate support, avoid duplication and create synergies to enable more efficient allocation of resources for transparency efforts in the future. The project will build on the extended network of practitioners through the GSP for NCs and BURs. It will also coordinate with existing transparency-related initiatives, like the ICAT, managed by UNEP Technical University of Denmark (DTU) Partnership, the GEF Agency for this project. The ICAT will support the identification of emerging methodologies, such as MRV for support, sustainable development co-benefits, and transformational change. Other initiatives include the International Partnership for Mitigation and MRV, the NDC Partnership, and the CGE.

Uruguay: *Building Institutional and Technical Capacities to Enhance Transparency in the Framework of the Paris Agreement in Uruguay (GEF ID: 9739, UNDP, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.2 million; Total cost: $2.0 million)* The objective of this project is to build institutional and technical capacities to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The project builds upon the progress Uruguay has made regarding information-sharing, analysis and quality control and assurance, in particular regarding GHGI, through the national climate change reporting process. However, several barriers have been identified to enhance transparency and this project will focus on addressing them. The project will support Uruguay in establishing an efficient and articulated institutionality that allows for the development of transparency-related activities. This will include the establishment of a National Transparency Task Force, a capacity-building needs and gaps assessment of the institutional enabling environment, a capacity-building program for the Ministry of Housing, Land Planning and Environment (MVOTMA), and a knowledge-sharing information system. The project will also address specific technical gaps that Uruguay has identified to support the domestic MRV system, including a protocol for technical inputs for NDC update process, software to estimate and track NDC progress, and methodologies for assessing and reporting on CCM and CCA actions, and needed, received and provided support. The project will also support the improvement of national GHGI and capacity-building from training and peer exchange programs.

Uganda: *Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (GEF ID: 9814, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.3 million; Total cost: $1.7 million)* The proposed project will support Uganda in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements set forth in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and help alleviate the capacity constraints highlighted in the country's most recent NC under the UNFCCC. Specifically, the project will: (i) strengthen institutional arrangements for data collection and processing in the four key sectors, agriculture and land use, energy, transport and waste; (ii) convene and train field data teams from the key emission sectors in collecting, processing and transmitting GHG emission data, and train 15 people in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDC and enhancing GHGI and emission projections; and (iii) collect data for GHGI and MRV systems, and test and pilot GHGI and MRV system. The project is expected to make publicly available the national GHGI (by sources) and removals (by sinks), and to feedback data and information to the GCP, and into national decision-making processes.

Ghana: *Strengthening Ghana's National Capacity for Transparency and Ambitious Climate Reporting (GEF ID: 9820, UNEP, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.2 million; Total cost: $2.5 million)* This project will support Ghana in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements set forth in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and help alleviate the capacity constraints highlighted in the country's BUR and the subsequent international consultation and analysis process. It will also help integrate climate change into the country's national development framework. Specifically, the project will establish an effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate actions, including through: (i) outlining and endorsement of MRV report roles and responsibilities of relevant institutions; (ii) institutional engagement and staff capacity-building for MRV-related activities in the five NDC sectors; and (iii) improve regular preparation and publication of energy, agriculture and solid waste statistics. The project will further establish a centralized national infrastructure for improved data access and information management, including a data-sharing network, templates and guidance notes for the five NDC sectors, and a verification manual. Ghana is preparing a 40-year development plan, whereby this project will help incorporate five climate-specific indicators into the first medium-term framework. This way, data and information from key NDC sectors can also flow back into national decision-making processes. The project is expected to feedback data and information to the Global Coordination Platform.

Papua New Guinea: *Strengthening the Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in the Implementation and Monitoring of NDC under the Paris Agreement in Papua New Guinea (GEF ID: 9833, FAO, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.0 million; Total cost: $2.6 million)* This project will support Papua New Guinea in meeting the

enhanced transparency requirements set forth in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and help alleviate the capacity constraints highlighted in the country's Second NC to the UNFCCC. This project will be the first one to support a SIDS under the CBIT. The country has a total of about 46 million hectares of land area of which over 70 per cent is forested with natural forests and plantations. However, deforestation has occurred through the conversion of primary and degraded forest land into cropland by commercial companies and smallholders on estimated over 4 million hectares over the 30 years prior to 2009. Yet, GHG emissions from agriculture and land-use sectors are excluded in the NDC due to data uncertainty. This project will hence make a significant contribution to refining the country's NDC and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Specifically, the project would enhance institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land-use and other relevant sectors, and strengthen capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the agriculture and land-use sectors and to design and monitor related emission reduction activities. In addition, the project seeks to strengthen the capacity of relevant ministries and key stakeholders to monitor and report CCA activities in agriculture and land-use sectors.

Mongolia: *Strengthening the Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors in Mongolia for Enhanced Transparency in Implementation and Monitoring of Mongolia's NDC under the Paris Agreement (GEF ID: 9834, FAO, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.0 million; Total cost: $2.2 million)* The objective of this project is to enable Mongolia to prepare reports to the UNFCCC under the Paris Agreement ETF by 2020, with strengthened AFOLU sector components, including inventories of emission sources and sinks and information necessary to track progress against priority actions identified in Mongolia's NDC for these sectors. The project will address the gaps in systems for measuring and monitoring progress in addressing the drivers and impacts of climate change in Mongolia's agriculture and land use sectors, which are underdeveloped in comparison to energy, construction and transport, but have recently grown considerably. It was estimated in 2012 that emissions from agriculture and land-use sectors were responsible for approximately 18 Mt CO_2 eq and 26 Mt CO_2 eq, respectively, representing together the largest sources of GHG emissions. The project will support Mongolia in enhancing the institutional arrangements for information and data coordination from the AFOLU sectors into the ETF processes and reports, including through a national monitoring and reporting road map. It will enable the sharing of best practices for information collection, reporting and system infrastructure with other priority sectors and regional AFOLU work on the ETF. It will also strengthen the national AFOLU GHGI by establishing an AFOLU GHG information management system, leveraging the capacity of local universities and research institutions, as well as developing national emission factors. Finally, it will support capacity-building activities for monitoring NDC CCA actions in the AFOLU sectors through work on indicators, and training on monitoring and reporting at different administrative levels. The project will also highlight potentials for improving national prioritization, policy and investment to ensure targeted addressing of Mongolia's most pressing CCA and CCM challenges within its most vulnerable sectors.

Chile: *Strengthening Chile's NDC Transparency Framework (GEF ID: 9835, UNEP, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.4 million; Total cost: $2.3 million.* The objective of this project is to strengthen and improve transparency mechanisms of Chile's national institutions for domestic and United Nations conventions reporting. The project builds upon the progress that Chile has made regarding its national MRV framework, in particular through its two submitted BURs. However, several barriers have been identified to enhance the transparency and planning of Chile's future climate pledges, and this project will focus on addressing them. The project will support Chile to integrate climate data and analysis into policy-making and international reporting through the establishment of a centralized national climate information platform, and associated training, guidelines and tools. It will also support the continuous tracking and evaluation of Chile's NDC, supported by the development of metrics, indicators and methodologies for tracking CCA, as well as capacities to monitor and evaluate CCA actions. Finally, the project will build the capacity of public institutions to report on delivered climate finance.

Cambodia: *Strengthening Capacity in the Agriculture and Land-use Sectors for Enhanced Transparency in the Implementation and Monitoring of Cambodia's NDC (GEF ID: 9837, FAO, CBIT Trust Fund: $1.0 million; Total cost: $2.7 million)* This project will support Cambodia in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements set forth in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and help alleviate the capacity constraints highlighted in the country's BUR and Second NC. This project will be the second CBIT national-level implementation project in an LDC, the first one being in Uganda. Cambodia will be the first LDC in Asia to be supported under the CBIT. About 60 per cent of Cambodia's land area is classified as forest, with national deforestation rates at around 1.3 per cent per year in the period from 2010 to 2015. Forest and grassland conversion was the largest source of GHG emissions in 2000, responsible for 49 per cent of total national GHG emissions. In addition, the country's Second NC lists agriculture as responsible for around 44 per cent of total GHG emissions. Methane emission from rice paddies accounted for approximately 68 per cent of reported agriculture emissions. Specifically, the project will enhance institutional arrangements to coordinate preparation of ETF reports for agriculture, land-use and other relevant sectors, and strengthen capacity to assess and report emissions and removals from the agriculture and land-use sectors and to design and monitor related emission reduction activities. In addition, the project seeks to strengthen the capacity of relevant ministries and key stakeholders to monitor and report CCA activities in agriculture and land-use sectors.

Annex 11: Status Report on the CBIT Trust Fund for FY 2017[108]

Table A11.1 CBIT TF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2017

Trust Fund for Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
Schedule of Funds Available as of
June 30, 2017

		(in USDeq.)	
1. Funds held in Trust		**47,985,249**	*a/*
Cash and investments	37,110,889		
Promissory notes	10,874,361		
2. Restricted Funds		**0**	
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0		
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		**47,985,249**	
4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement		**13,209,965**	
Amounts Trustee Committed	1,770,350		
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	11,439,615		
Umbrella Set-aside	0		
Monthly approvals for processing	0		
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		**34,775,284**	

a/ Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2017.

[108] This status report was provided by the Trustee of the CBIT Trust Fund (the World Bank). The GEF Secretariat did not edit this report.

Annex 12: Regional and Global Climate Technology Activities

This Annex summarizes the status of implementation of GEF-supported global and regional climate technology projects, as referred to in Part III, Sub-section 4.a. It presents the progress made by the GEF Agencies in the delivery of these projects and summarizes experience gained and lessons learned so far.

(a) *Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of CCM Technologies through the CTCN (UNIDO)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2015. The project includes the following components: (i) technical assistance for climate technology in response to requests to the CTCN; (ii) partnerships to accelerate the investment and transfer of climate technology; and (iii) networks and capacity-building for climate technology.

The project has supported six requests by June 2017. They include: (i) supporting the replacement of F-refrigerants used in refrigeration system in food processing, production and exports in Chile; (ii) developing a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) to leapfrog to advanced energy-efficient lighting technologies in Dominican Republic; (iii) study of technical and economic feasibility to remove barriers to the implementation of drying and storage technologies for okra, mango and potatoes to support food security in Mali; (iv) development of energy efficiency projects in industries and services, and green technology development in industrial zones in Senegal; (v) formulating geothermal energy policy, legal and regulatory framework in Uganda; (vi) bio-waste minimization and valorization for low-carbon production in the rice sector in Viet Nam.

Activities in all countries have progressed well. The interventions in Uganda and Mali were completed in late 2016. In Uganda, technical assistance was well received, notably in the context of developing the policy and regulatory framework of the deployment of geothermal energy. In Mali, the focus was on leveraging the private sector finance for an investment in renewable energy to support production activities. Significant progress has also been made in Dominican Republic to identify opportunities to deploy efficient lighting at large scale. In Chile, Senegal and Viet Nam, activities are at an advanced stage and are anticipated to be completed by the end of 2017.

The project is planning to respond to additional requests by Zimbabwe and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region[109].

(b) *Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center (CTNFC) (ADB and UNEP)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012, and has started implementation. This is a joint initiative of the UNEP and ADB. The project components include: (i) facilitating a network of national and regional centers, networks, organizations, and initiatives; (ii) building/strengthening national and regional technology transfer centers and centers of excellence; (iii) design, development and implementation of country-driven EST transfer policies, programs, demonstration projects, and scale-up strategies; (iv) integrating climate technology financing needs into national development strategies, plans, and investment priorities; (v) catalyzing investments in EST deployment; and (vi) establishing a marketplace of owners and users of LCTs to facilitate their transfer. The UNEP is leading interventions to enhance the enabling conditions for climate technology transfer and deployment (i - iii), and the ADB is leading the financial investment and investment facilitation interventions (iv – vi).

In the reporting period, the UNEP completed four technical assistances, including networking and capacity-building workshops, and developed the first e-newsletter on energy efficiency in industry. These and previous technical assistance activities are now used as stepping stones to develop larger country programs for applying identified technologies and NDC implementation through the GCF and GEF. The comprehensive technical training workshops that were integrated into technical assistance work plans proved to be very successful in engaging national participants/stakeholders in carrying out technical assistance activities, giving them a sense of ownership, while also building their technical capacities.

There continue to be some challenges in carrying out certain activities. This includes limited human and technical capacity of national institutions to provide support in undertaking technical assistance activities, and lack of time, interest, and/or understanding of some NFPs to engage in the development of potential technical assistance activities or programs that do not entail larger funding possibilities.

The ADB has assisted several cleantech accelerators, investors, and marketplaces in the region. It supported adoption of cleantech innovation, financing, knowledge sharing, and establishment of cleantech networks. During the second

[109] This project has not yet reached the mid-term evaluation stage.

half of 2016, the ADB ran a cleantech startup competition in China. The competition identified promising startups and opened investment opportunities for them. Through investments in companies promoting climate technologies made by the cleantech investors it supports, such as the Asia Climate Partners and Infuse Ventures, the ADB has continued to expand its role in facilitating investments in climate technologies. The LCT marketplace has opened and pursued new potential technology transfer opportunities in the reporting period. Operation of the marketplace, however, has continued to face the challenge of building its track record within the project's duration. The marketplace still needs to confront uncertainties and unpredictability associated with commercial transactions.

The UNEP components have extended beyond June 2016 to December 2018. The new work plan will focus on support for countries in identifying and developing enabling environments, as well as financial mechanisms to facilitate investment in priority climate technologies. It will work with partner NFPs to identify priority areas, and design and develop programs based on policy and legal frameworks required to facilitate technology use and NDC implementation, as well as financing incentives and mechanisms to promote the use of technology.

The ADB support to the engagement of venture capital and private equity funds, and establishment of a LCT marketplace has also been extended to the end of December 2018. Throughout the extension period, the ADB will scale up its role as a catalyst to stimulate climate technology investments, which is imperative in realizing climate goals in Asia and the Pacific. The ADB will work to include climate pilot projects with demonstration impacts well beyond the one that could accrue solely from consulting services, seminars and workshops.

The project submitted the MTR report on the project components (iv) – (vi)[110]. The other components will be evaluated in 2017. The report provided important lessons from project implementation and its institutional and financial aspects. One of the lessons is that a multilateral institution like the ADB is a driving force for the promotion and implementation of climate technology. The credibility of the ADB elevates the partnerships to a level palatable to relevant stakeholders, such as investors and manufactures. Changes in the market condition are inevitable. The venture capital has been considered highly relevant prior to the implementation of the project, but it was discovered during the project implementation that the venture capital ecosystem is small, especially for cleantech market. This led to the change of the scope of the component to include private equity as well. Market transformation could happen as stakeholders understand the challenges of implementing climate technologies and take up the measures to remove the barriers and address the risks. Climate technology entrepreneurs and investors such as venture capital and private equity look at the same investment opportunity from the other end of the spectrum. The project has implemented activities such as mentoring and dialogues for entrepreneurs to understand the opportunities and even to speak the language of investors, as well as for investors to have insight into the subtleties of technological differences and salient features of various technological solutions.

The report concluded that the broad target of the project of tapping public and private sector investments on climate technologies allowed it to have a multi-faceted experience during the pilot phase, which could be utilized to potentially achieve net benefits for its target beneficiaries. It has proven that a set up and functioning as a center that is managing different but related and complementary activities has significant value in the promotion and mainstreaming of climate technologies into the investment projects of both the public and private sectors.

The report recommended to strengthen partnerships and coordination on climate technology promotion and implementation, knowledge generation and management on climate technologies and linkage with the INDCs of developing countries. It also suggested that the private sector aspect of the project needs a gradual transition in order to successfully achieve sustainability and effectiveness, since it takes time before the market becomes mature.

(c) *Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network (AfDB)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014 and is under implementation. The project supports the deployment of technologies for both CCM and CCA in Sub-Saharan Africa. CCM activities focus exclusively on the energy sector and are more specifically aligned with the SEforAll initiative, whereas the CCA activities focus exclusively on the water sector. The project intends to mobilize additional financing, notably from AfDB-managed instruments, such as the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa or the African Water Facility. The project components include: (i) enhancing networking and knowledge dissemination with respect to climate technology transfer and finance; (ii) enabling scale-up of technology transfer through policy, institutional and organizational reforms of the enabling environments at the national and regional levels through technical assistance; and (iii) integrating climate change aspects into investment programs and projects.

[110] The report is available on the ADB website: https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/reg-45134-001-tacr.

Larger policy/strategy projects in many cases take longer than initially envisaged, while projects with very specific technical content have respected the agreed deadlines more easily. In this regard, the project has had a positive experience with the use of framework contracts with pre-selected service providers that respond to specific requests more promptly.

In the reporting period, the project activities for enabling environment on CCM included: work at national level, for example, on energy efficiency audits and standards/regulations (Ghana), on developing off-grid approaches (Benin and Togo), and on setting-up sustainable energy delivery structures and mobilization of resources to implement the SEforAll Action Agendas and Investment Prospects (Kenya and Tanzania). Through the component on investment programs, the project supported: (i) the development of the SEforAll Action Agendas and Investment Prospects in several African countries, including Botswana, Cameroon, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe; and (ii) renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, including project preparation support for a mini-hydro community project in Kenya and market studies for energy efficiency and small-scale renewables.

With regard to activities for enabling environment on CCA, the project supported the review of Malawi's national water policy, the inclusion of CCA aspects into the integrated small towns water supply and sanitation project in Zambia, and the definition of an approach to water pumping using solar energy in Mauritania. The project also supported CCA activities in connection with AfDB-financed water sector projects, such as the rehabilitation of the Nare' Dam in Burkina Faso or the Nyimur Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project in South Sudan and Uganda.

The project has also played an important role in helping the AfDB to expand into new business areas, including energy efficiency, off-grid energy access and access to clean cooking solutions through Center-supported activities in these areas. These areas have now become core components of the AfDB's New Deal on Energy for Africa. For example, the project supported market studies on the feasibility of credit lines for energy efficiency in several countries that are now the basis for credit lines under development by the AfDB.

One of the key encountered challenges relates to the lack of adequate implementation/delivery structures at the national level that make subsequent implementation of identified priorities difficult. The project tries to address these issues through the provision of targeted follow-up support towards implementation and through incorporating such aspects in the initial design of a project. For example, the support to Nigeria with the development of a SEforAll Investment Prospects focusing on the areas of energy efficiency and decentralized energy access solutions includes support for resource mobilization activities.

The project submitted the MTR report to the GEF[111]. The report provided lessons learned and recommendations on the seven areas of analysis: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, viability, ownership, and development and transfer of capacity. On effectiveness, the report concludes that the project is well on track in terms of output achievements, while CCM activities have advanced faster than those under component (i) and CCA activities. The project has also effectively coordinated and collaborated with partners.

On lessons learned from the analysis of project effectiveness, the report concludes that developing a pipeline of projects requires visibility of the project and active engagement of the project team in creating awareness of the availability and accessibility of technical assessment. To maintain momentum and ownership of stakeholders, in particular in the SEforAll process, it will be key to ensure financing for the implementation of the Action Agendas and Investment Prospects in the short and medium term. The report recommends that the project should further build on its long-term approach with its local counterparts. Wherever partnerships have been good and fruitful and there has been willingness and commitment of the partner/beneficiary to continue the process, the project should consider extending to support implementation. This possibility could also be an incentive for countries to take more ownership and engage more strongly in the overall process.

On development and transfer of capacity, the report concludes that the project could perform better. The project's design does not clearly include concrete capacity transfer components. Although nearly all terms of reference developed by the project mention capacity development as part of the project actions, they were very vague and not taken up as concrete deliverables under the respective section. The report recommends to include concrete capacity transfer activities into new projects added to the pipeline. Although a certain degree of capacity transfer happens

[111] https://www.african-ctc.net/fileadmin/uploads/actc/Documents/Final__ACTFCN_Mid-term_Review_Report_20161011.pdf

when collaborating with experts and the project, beneficiaries require professionalized training that gives them the hard and soft skills necessary to drive renewable energy and energy efficiency processes forward after project completion. Capacity development measures should be well defined in the TOR, including a clear definition of learning goals, skills to be transferred, and, whenever possible, certification-level training.

(d) *Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC) (EBRD)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in July 2013 and has started implementation. This project aims to accelerate investments in CCM and CCA technologies in the Early Transition Countries (ETCs) and Southern and Eastern Mediterranean (SEMED) countries. It also aims to incentivize deployment of climate technologies with low market penetration, in order to create demonstration projects across these countries. The project components include: (i) regional technology transfer networks; (ii) technology transfer technical assistance; and (iii) financing pilots.

In the reporting period, five signed projects in the ETCs and one signed project in the SEMED region led to an allocated total investment in climate technologies of $36.5 million (including a FINTECC grant component of $1.4 million) and around 160,000 t CO_2 eq of GHG emission reductions. A relevant example is the one with a Belarus toy manufacturer company that will install a combined cooling, heat and power plant, resulting in substantial electricity, gas and CO_2 reduction. Another interesting project concerned a brewery in Georgia, where, through a FINTECC grant, the EBRD supported the implementation of a CO_2 recovery system. The company will be able to capture and recycle CO_2 generated within the production process, resulting in GHG emission reduction from the facility as well as cost savings through avoiding the purchase of CO_2 for production. Another successful project was developed with the Moldovan Glass Container Company, where the installation of an improved production line will allow the company to produce light-weight glass containers at a lower cost. As a result, fuel saving and CO_2 emission reduction associated with transportation of light-weight glass containers will be achieved.

With regard to the marketing of the FINTECC program, the EBRD worked on the development of a communication strategy that includes the preparation of detailed case studies to be published on the FINTECC website. The case studies are also going to support the knowledge-transfer and network-building activities. The FINTECC website has been translated into French and Russian, thus increasing the level of information available to potential clients and stakeholders in general in the target region. Furthermore, a FINTECC animated infographic is in preparation, outlining the technology transfer facilitation under the program.

Some challenges associated with the program implementation are related to the fact that the economies of some countries in the region have been in crisis, which has resulted in a decrease of investment capacities among the potential project developers. Even though the countries in the region show the highest potential for GHG reductions, achieving the GHG target has been challenging. To address these challenges, the project team has launched a study on investment opportunities for GHG emission reductions in cooperation with the FAO and is working closely with the banking teams to facilitate the identification and preparation of FINTECC projects.

The climate technology market assessment methodologies that were produced in collaboration with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the FAO have now been finalized and published. Also, as a result of the success in Morocco, the FAO methodology is currently being rolled out in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. However, there are some challenges relating to the piloting of methodologies, as data availability has been patchy and data access has been slow. The FINTECC itself continues to face market challenges that it is trying to overcome, such as lack of local capacity, market information and data and local supply chains, and inadequate energy tariffs. To address this issue, the EBRD is reinforcing its cooperation with local institutions and agencies like the FAO.

The project submitted the MTR report to the GEF[112]. All project components are on track to achieve most of their targets by the end of the project. The project has been successful in meeting its objective and continuous progress has been made with creating an enabling environment for climate technology transfer through policy dialogue and market assessment methodologies. The financial barrier is related to a poor investment climate that restricts capacity of businesses and municipal enterprises to access finance. To address this barrier, the project has set up a financing mechanism specifically designed for technology transfer in the region. FINTECC grants were offered for eligible mitigation and adaptation technologies.

The review also found that the project had good potential to deliver sustained benefit after completion. The main factors contributing to sustainability include: (i) the project's approach to provide technical assistance in parallel to

[112] This report is not publicly available.

investment; (ii) the project's integration within day-to-day operations of the EBRD and alignment with the EBRD's core business; (ii) delivery of the outputs with a high potential for replication and utilization after project completion; and (iv) replicability in the wider markets of SEMED countries, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.

The review pointed out that, at the output level relating to climate change adaptation, meeting the targets might be a challenge because investment in water efficient technologies is less attractive for private companies that the program is targeting, mainly due to the low price of water. The expectation for the demand for adaptation has changed since the beginning of the project. It recommended to re-asses the project's strategy for delivery of realistic adaptation targets and to review the planned activities.

One of the lessons learned was that, from the perspective of the broader FINTECC region (ETCs and SEMED countries), a 'one-size-fits-all' approach to the financial mechanism might not work, as there are differences among countries in terms of regulatory environment, institutional frameworks and market setting for climate technologies. The mechanism might be reviewed in the future at the light of changing local conditions, business priorities, etc.

(e) *Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean (IDB)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in September 2014, and has started implementation. The legal agreements with the five agencies, *Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático* (Mexico), *Fundación Bariloche* (Argentina), WRI/Embarq (United States of America), *Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza* (Costa Rica) and the IDB and the Secretariat for the Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology were signed in the first semester of 2015.

The project aims to promote the development and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies in 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 components of the project include: (i) development of national policy and institutional capacities; (ii) strengthening of technology networks and centers; (iii) pilot technology transfer mechanisms; and (iv) leveraging private and public investments.

On renewable energy and energy efficiency, the project has completed an assessment of energy efficient standards for buildings in LAC and is providing technical assistance to countries in the region for the definition and adoption of such standards. The project completed a call for technical assistance requests on renewable energy in collaboration with the IRENA and IDB's activities under the SEforAll initiative. Six requests were accepted under the call, and the project is providing technical assistance to three of these projects.

On transport, the project has successfully engaged Colombia and Peru in a discussion for the adoption of fuel economy standards. The project facilitated the inclusion in the sustainable mobility plan of Belo Horizonte (Brazil) of a target for the adoption of electric buses in the city's public transport fleet. It has also produced, in consultation with public and private sector actors in Santiago de Chile, a business model for the adoption of low-carbon buses in the city's mass transit system. The project completed a technology assessment for intelligent transport systems for fleet management in La Paz (Bolivia), and a proposal for piloting the selected technology solution and will seek funding from the IDB and others.

On land use (forest and agriculture) the project has engaged with Costa Rica, Mexico and Suriname, with a view to supporting the development and improvement of forest monitoring systems. Additional engagements are under discussion. A regional contest to showcase successful experiences on the adoption of climate technologies for CCA in the agricultural sector was completed and a publication was finalized.

The implementing arrangements of the project include five agencies, each responsible for a set of activities and sectoral scopes. This project set-up has proven successful, as it has allowed to accommodate agencies' different procedures, expertise and agility[113].

[113] This project has not yet reached the mid-term evaluation stage.

Annex 13: National Climate Technology Activities

This Annex summarizes the status of implementation, as requested in the conclusions of SBI 36 agenda item 12, of the Technology Transfer Pilot Projects supported within the framework of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer. It also includes the information provided by the MTR report submitted for the three pilot projects, as requested in the conclusions of SBI 43 agenda sub-item 10 (b).

Table A13.1: Implementation Progress of Technology Transfer Pilot Projects under the Poznan Strategic Program (as at June 30, 2017)

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Poznan Program funding ($ million)[a]*	*Total GEF funding ($ million)[a]*	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Status of project*
3541	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	40.0[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2010 and 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.
4036	Jordan	IFAD	Dutyion Root Hydration System (DRHS) Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact	2.4	2.4	5.5[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2011 and is under implementation.
4037	Thailand	UNIDO	Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South-South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava	3.0	3.0	31.6[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2012 and is under implementation.
4040	Brazil	UNDP	Renewable CO_2 Capture and Storage from Sugar Fermentation Industry in Sao Paulo State	3.0	3.0	7.7[b]	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	4.6[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012 and is under implementation.

GEF ID	*Country*	*Agency*	*Title*	*GEF Poznan Program funding ($ million)*[a]	*Total GEF funding ($ million)*[a]	*Co-financing ($ million)*	*Status of project*
4055	Senegal	UNDP	Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal	2.3	2.3	5.6[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012 and is under implementation.
4060	Jamaica	UNDP	Introduction of Renewable Wave Energy Technologies for the Generation of Electric Power in Small Coastal Communities	0.8	0.8	1.4[b]	The project was cancelled in October 2011 upon request from the agency.
4071	Côte d'Ivoire	AfDB	Construction of 1000 Tonne-per-day Municipal Solid Waste Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan	3.0	3.0	36.9[c]	This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and is under implementation.
4114	Sri Lanka	UNIDO	Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka	2.7	2.7	21.3[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012 and is under implementation.
4129	China	World Bank	Green Truck Demonstration Project	3.0	4.9	9.8[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2011, and its implementation was closed in December 2015.
4132	Mexico	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico	3.0	5.5	33.7[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in December 2011 and is under implementation.
4136	Chile	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile	3.0	3.0	31.8[c]	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2012 and is under implementation.
4682	Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland	UNEP	SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer	2.8	3.0	8.0[b]	This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014 and is under implementation.
			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.

Information, provided by the GEF Agencies concerned, on the implementation status and experience and lessons learned of the eleven CEO-endorsed projects in the reporting period is summarized below:

(a) 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. The project includes the following components: (i) building institutional capacity; (ii) HFC and HCFC life cycle performance analysis; (iii) phase out of HCFC consumption in the key consuming sectors of foam and refrigeration; (iv) development of ODS destruction facility and supporting recovery network; (v) stimulating market growth for energy efficient refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; (vi) technology transfer; and (vii) integrated strategy for HCFC production closure.

Installation of procured equipment was completed in the period June-December 2016. The targeted equipment and products included the domestic, commercial, industrial and transport refrigerating equipment, and pre-insulated pipes and sandwich panels. Their producers changed to ozone- and climate-safe polyurethane (PU) insulation foaming agent. The project contributed to the systems house engaged in production of PU insulation components using ozone- and climate-safe PU foaming agent. Follow-up works (staff retraining, optimization of production schemes, etc.) were performed until June 2017 under surveillance of the Russian Government.

The beneficiaries confirmed successful installation and commissioning of all equipment procured under the project. This means that they have been able to continue their normal operations with technologies not damaging the ozone layer. The project also successfully established and operationalized a facility for recycling of ODS and ODS-containing equipment, and replicated it in commercial refrigeration, where the first supermarket with refrigeration equipment using CO_2 was established in Voskresensk (south-east of Moscow) as a spin-off activity from the sub-project on training center on CO_2.

The project created the first Russian website dedicated to the ozone issue, which contained information about Russian ozone legislation, library of documents and videos, a great number of translated documents describing global experience in HCFC phase-out and lots of other information. It has sent a newsletter regularly to more than 20 thousand subscribers. In addition, several websites have been created including the website of the Union of Eco-Friendly PU Product Manufacturers and Consumers, and the website for training of RAC technicians including free online courses, description of the training center, description of demonstration projects based on CO_2 and hydrocarbons available for visiting, database of latest legislation for specialists of the refrigerating sector. The mid-term evaluation report was shared in the GEF report to the COP22.

(b) Jordan: *Dutyion Root Hydration System (DHRS) Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact (IFAD)* This CCA 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. After the minor amendment of the planned technologies, the project became effective in January 2014. The project includes the following components: (i) pilot DRHS technology for efficient water use; and (ii) targeted training on the installation/use of the system.

In the reporting period, the project has accelerated implementation. All the technologies have been show-cased and are being adopted by farmers. Acceptance of farmers to participate, to share cost and to provide the right of use of their lands for demonstration, is already a major achievement. It demonstrates the relevance of the initiative and guarantees the ownership of the process. The only delay was at times caused by the lengthy procurement processes at the Government level.

The lessons learned include that smallholders are ready to pay part of the cost once the effectiveness of the technology is demonstrated. The project is finding it difficult to cater to all the requests. This is very significant in a country like Jordan, where water is the most limiting factor in terms of productivity and income generation for small-holders. The project has succeeded in disseminating the technologies to farmers and promoting ownership through sharing the cost of the adoption of the irrigation technologies by the farmers. The small-holders who were reluctant to adopt new technologies and practices have come on board after concrete and long-lasting results in terms of both productivity and income were demonstrated. Poor farmers, those with the highest

CCA deficit, are the main beneficiaries of the project[114]. The cost-sharing aspect was put in place both to promote ownership and to reach out to a larger target group.

(c) 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. The project includes the following components: (i) institutional capacity-strengthening for very high-gravity – simultaneous saccharification and fermentation (VHG-SSF) technology dissemination; (ii) South-South technology transfer: capacity-building and policy dialogue with participants from Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam; and (iii) demonstration and commercialization of the technology and private sector development. The GEF Agency is King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT).

In the reporting period, several trainings and workshops took place, targeting a wide group of stakeholders including engineers, policy makers, farmers, and investors. One intensive workshop aimed to intensively train the technicians (training of trainers) on ethanol production from cassava feedstock. Other workshop, attended by agricultural sector, including farmers, agricultural extension officers, agricultural engineers, and lecturers, focused on cassava farming and included topics such as variety development, water usage, pest control and farm management.

Some private sector companies have expressed their interest to adopt the technology, and several pilot plants are now under construction, bidding or planning in Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand and Viet Nam. For example, the technical requirements of the demonstration plant with ethanol production in Viet Nam was verified and finalized by the KMUTT in January 2017. Currently, it is under the process of procurement and bidding for the equipment. It is expected that the construction will have been started in May 2017 following with the unit test run that will be conducted in November 2017. The project continues to provide advisory service on plant design, fermentation technology, and training for plant operation, financial modelling and farmer training workshops to this company and other interested stakeholders.

The project has faced some challenges during implementation, including the lack of strong policy and price incentives in Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam and low oil prices on the global market, which had a significant impact on the bio-fuel industry as the ethanol cost was higher than the fossil fuel. Although show-casing the successful technical feasibility on industrial scale and financial feasibility of the technology are very important for replication of the technology, it is very difficult to find interested ethanol producers that are willing to adopt the new technology in their existing plant, due to the operation risk and the lack of confidence in the technology.

Some experience gained and lessons learned from the last reporting period have been confirmed, while additional ones have been identified: (i) good communication is very important in consensus-building and achieving the project's outputs to have more effective work between the GEF Agency, technology provider and technology recipients; (ii) capacity-building to promote the use of the technology among consumers and investors, including financial institutions, is important to develop adequate financial packages; (iii) a strong Government policy in support of technology investment as well as market-driven strategies are very crucial, especially in renewable energy-related fields, to secure the confidence of private sector and banks in financing the new technology; and (iv) technology know-how is still limited in the cross-border technology transfer due to licenses. The mid-term evaluation report was shared in the GEF report to the COP22.

(d) 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. The project includes the following components: (i) technology transfer and implementation of three pilot plants; (ii) capacity-building and development of tools for technology adaptation and transfer; (iii) strengthening of institutional framework for technology transfer; (iv) upscaling of biomass fueled technologies in Cambodia; and (v) policies, regulations and mechanism to promote sustainable renewable energy generation.

In the reporting period, efforts were made on identifying enterprises that are suitable for piloting the technologies. Further suppliers were identified and contacted, some suppliers of technologies have been continuously involved, and the communication with the enterprises enhanced. Furthermore, other technologies

[114] This project has not yet reached the mid-term evaluation stage.

were taken into consideration. Based on this, there is a very reasonable prospect that at least one company is to realize a pilot project presenting the new technology, while the identification of more companies is ongoing.

Some of the barriers to technology transfer have been addressed, enhancing the possibility for project's success. The project learned that the initially identified technologies were no longer suitable for the initially identified companies in the country, and only in a limited manner for other companies in Cambodia. Progress has been made on technology evaluation and capacity-building for a technology that was not foreseen in the original project document, in order to diversify and adapt the promoted technology to the needs of the local industry. This also involved a stronger cooperation with respective technology suppliers.

There was also progress made on detailed techno-economic feasibility studies for a potential beneficiary towards an actual implementation. However, due to changes in the baseline in the course of the project, it is still a major challenge to identify local partners where an implementation of the technology transfer is techno-economically feasible and shows potential for further replication in the local industry. The mid-term evaluation report was shared in the GEF report to the COP22.

(e) Senegal: *Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal (UNDP)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012. It has started implementation in November 2013. The project includes the following components: (i) sustainable typha management; (ii) transfer of typha raw material processing technology; (iii) development of local production; (iv) transfer of bio-climatic and energy efficient building technology; (v) typha-based building materials application demonstration; and (vi) marketing and dissemination.

The project, which responds to the scarcity of resources and raw materials for the industrial production of building materials, contributes to building energy efficiency and comfort improvement, while also contributing to the socio-economic development of the building sector by creating green jobs. The promising results of the material testing carried out allow the project to confirm the choice of materials *typha australis* and *typha-earth* for the construction of high-performance building materials in terms of hydro-thermal regulation. These bio-materials offer a measurable improvement in the comfort of the habitat (both for thermal rehabilitation and new constructions).

In the reporting period, the project drafted an officially recognized Senegal's standard on typha harvesting, drying and transportation, and provided equipment to national laboratories for the testing of typha-based materials. The project also trained craftspersons in the production and use of these materials in the construction of demonstration prototypes, and production of typha-earth blocks and typha-based materials as well as panels.

The challenges encountered in carrying out the activities are: (i) time-consuming nature of conducting the demonstration activities because of the experimental nature and the relatively small number of companies that have acquired the necessary know-how; and (ii) providing assurance to building professionals of the mechanical, hydro-thermal and performance characteristics of typha-based materials.

The lessons learned during the reporting period[115] are twofold: (i) demonstration plays a fundamentally important role in convincing stakeholders on the value and role of typha-based materials in improving the energy performance of buildings. Industry partners, who were initially reluctant to develop organic materials based on typha, are now motivated to support the development of typha-based construction materials; (ii) the commitment of universities and laboratories to continue the research and development of typha-based materials has been instrumental in laying the foundation for typha-based material production.

(f) Côte d'Ivoire: *Construction of 1000 Tonne per day Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan (AfDB)* This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013. After several years of delay, the project conducted activities relating to studies and environmental assessment impact in the reporting period, finalized project preparation, and implementation was started in November 2016. The project includes the following components: (i) sustainable integrated MSW management framework for Abidjan; (ii) improvement of the door-to-door MSW collection system and installation of a sustainable information system; (iii) construction of a turnkey project for the MSW treatment and industrial composting unit; and (iv) technology transfer, capacity-building and dissemination, transfer of technical and financial know-how, prefeasibility and pilot testing activities.

[115] This project has not yet reached the mid-term evaluation stage.

The project is still in an early stage of implementation and success story is yet to be captured. However, the involvement of a private company to address waste issues in a city like Abidjan is an important factor to highlight. There has been one private company as a key partner in this project and despite delays occurred during project implementation, the company has continued funding activities under its co-financing part.

The lessons learned in the preparation period include that co-financing from private sector should be confirmed and disbursed as part of the project institutional arrangement to insure commitments from all stakeholders involved in the project. In addition, since the Agency baseline project is an important part of the funding, any change during the project design and preparation will have a significant impact on the project implementation. The AfDB takes this project[116] as an example for any future investments for which baseline will be deeply assessed before the GEF CEO endorsement to avoid any delay due to change of baseline.

(g) Sri Lanka: *Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka (UNIDO)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012. The launch of the project took place in September 2012. The project includes the following components: (i) policy framework; (ii) bamboo tissue production; (iii) plantation establishment; (iv) plantation operation; and (v) bamboo processing equipment.

Project implementation has seen neither delays nor any major unplanned issues that have hindered the planned progress in the reporting period. There have been several activities both in the management and technical areas, with the participation of international and local experts. The overall project implementation is seen as satisfactory and is expected to continue at the same pace.

The project has increased the awareness of the bamboo industry development through a workshop and the involvement of different bamboo stakeholders who were willing to apply for the revolving funds and provide a business plan. The project was in the process of evaluating different business plans of various stakeholders together with the Hatton National Bank in order to use the revolving fund. It was also working on policy issues for the bamboo industrial development in Sri Lanka.

A website has been already operational (http://lankaboo.org/) featuring a wide range of tools and applications as well as comprehensive information on bamboo for all interested parties. The website enables visitors to interact with all available content through the use of an innovative interface and reliably produce findings that would be appropriate for use in the academia as well as for business purposes.

The project submitted the MTR report to the GEF[117]. The report concludes that the project was well designed, with participation of the right stakeholders and up to their satisfaction as expressed by those who were knowledgeable with the project and interviewed during the missions. The components of the project will lay the grounds for, and will establish, more bamboo plantations and industrial products, including biomass energy material.

The preparatory work of most components is almost done and will continue to achieve the required outputs and outcomes. However, a number of project activities, outputs and outcomes were partially done or have not started during the two years before the MTR, and outcomes were not achieved according to the planned time schedule. This was due to the nature of the project and the expected outcomes and outputs that need a longer time than what was anticipated during the design phase of the project. The political changes that took effect in the country, followed by a presidential election and a new Government late in 2015, when a new Minister and a new Secretary were appointed at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, may have had a little effect as well.

The recommendation from the evaluation includes resuming the steering committee's work at an intense pace to ensure proper and timely execution of the remaining parts of the project, by actively involving the concerned stakeholders, such as ministries and departments, and by acting as a leader of the project execution body. It also suggests to prepare an updated project implementation plan to reflect the visions of the current Steering Committee members and other stakeholders. It also recommends to establish an effective information communication system or process for the project to ensure easy access for the concerned parties to submit their questions, queries and concerns and obtain answers thereon, and to propagate updates, plans, and experts' reports amongst other information for those who need to know, including the media.

[116] This project has not yet reached the mid-term evaluation stage.

[117] The report is available on UNIDO website: https://open.unido.org/projects/LK/projects/100043.

(h) China: *Green Truck Demonstration Project (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - IBRD)* Following its endorsement by the GEF CEO in March 2011, the project was launched in October 2011. The project components include: (i) green truck technology demonstration; (ii) green freight logistics demonstration; (iii) capacity-building; and (iv) project implementation support. The project was completed in December 2015.

The project submitted the implementation completion and result report to the GEF[118]. The report concludes the achievement of project development objectives is substantial. The objective relating to "demonstrating the global and local environmental benefits of the application of energy efficiency vehicle technologies and operating techniques" was measured by the three indicators that were largely achieved. The project piloted seven United States Environmental Protection Agency-verified vehicle technologies and three operating techniques. The fuel savings achieved through these technologies translated into a significant reduction in GHG (826 t CO_2 eq during the pilot period and 8,662 t CO_2 eq in eight years, which is the typical life-span of a truck in China) and could have tremendous global and local environmental benefits.

Three low-carbon logistics operating techniques were also piloted through two logistics platform pilots and a drop-and-hook pilot. Each technique achieved fuel savings of 4% - 5%. The project also included a strong public education and outreach component. The green freight website was established to provide better information on the performance of proven energy efficiency technologies. A series of training programs, workshops and symposiums were organized to advertise and promote green freight concepts. Over 3,200 truck drivers, a significant number of managers in logistics enterprises, and Government officials in the freight and logistics sectors received training. The project demonstrated that significant fuel savings and GHG emission reductions can be obtained from a relatively low-cost investment. The recommendations from three studies under the capacity-building component have been incorporated in the Guangdong 13th Five-Year Plan.

The report provided lessons learned on results framework, Government leadership and design of a demonstration project. Firstly, results framework should be clear, measurable and flexible. Its design should ensure that data is available and the values are properly assessed. The results framework should also be flexible and be able to adapt to changed circumstances. Rather than having indicators based on absolute values of fuel saved and GHG emissions reduced, it would have been preferable to have used percentage changes as project targets.

Secondly, strong Government leadership is key to successful implementation, especially for demonstration projects. The leadership of Guangdong placed a high priority on this project and spent much time coordinating among line departments and resolving any issues encountered during preparation and implementation. Such strong leadership, vision, and enthusiasm from senior management within the Government was a key to the successful outcome of the project and should be a prerequisite for demonstration projects.

Lastly, the design of a demonstration project should be flexible and include a strong outreach component. Given the innovative nature of this demonstration project, awareness of energy-efficient truck technologies was low at the beginning. The public education and outreach component included detailed information on energy efficiency and cost savings, which were targeted at trucking companies and shippers in Guangdong, as well as major technology vendors. The successful outreach program increased the number of trucks participating in the phase II demonstration. Project activities were not rigidly defined, which offered flexibility to adopt a phased approach, add new activities, and improve the design as new situations emerged.

(i) 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 includes the following components: (i) design and specification of the wind turbine components of the Mexican Wind Machine (MEM) project; (ii) procurement, manufacturing and assembly of the components of the MEM Project; (iii) erection, start up and operational testing of the wind turbine of the MEM Project; and (iv) capacity-building and institutional strengthening to promote wind power market through distributed generation by small power producers.

To date, the three most relevant bidding processes that are the critical breakdown to accelerate the financial and physical progress of the project are about to be concluded: process 1 to choose wind technology center of excellence that would provide the technology transfer required for the GEF Agency and the local wind blade manufacturer (a Spanish wind power generation certifier was selected in an international bidding process);

[118] The report is available on the IBRD website: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/105411467614051818/pdf/ICR2510-P119654-Box396252B-PUBLIC-disclosed-6-29-16.pdf

process 2 corresponds to the firm that will provide the technical expertise to build the blades for the wind turbine (one company was selected); and process 3 includes the selection of the firm that will be responsible for building the tower of the wind turbine (one company was selected). All contracts were signed and the execution has begun.

The experience and lessons learned in the reporting period are: (i) wind power technical expertise is important, but not sufficient. Even though the GEF Agency has a very high technical knowledge of wind power and aerogenerators, it is very important to provide support and/or strengthen their knowledge and understanding on IDB procurement policies and their harmonization with national policies and norms to avoid delays during bidding processes, and (ii) the GEF Agency project implementation team has very few staff members. It is important to consider providing human resources support by hiring a full-time consultant during the lifetime of the project who can be responsible for the execution of the project within the GEF Agency in the absence of enough staff members.

The project submitted the MTR report to the GEF[119]. The report concluded that the project is highly relevant and valid within the new energy policy framework of the country. This project is part of a number of initiatives, projects, and public programs that have been implemented for several years by the Electrical Research Institute (*Instituto de Investigaciones Eléctricas*), and now by the Wind Energy Innovation Mexican Center (*Centro Mexicano de Innovación en Energía Eólica*), a large number of which have also been supported by the IDB, which has been operating as a strategic partner in the field of renewable energies. In this regard, the replication and expansion of the project is as important as its successful development, in order to: (i) ensure an effective and appealing market for wind power generation in the coming years, and (ii) improve its contribution to the shift in the energy mix of Mexico.

The lessons learned from the project up to the MTR (May 2015) include: (i) unique complexity of technological innovation and development projects, where the design of a project's planning instruments (execution plan, procurement plan and budget) should provide for a certain flexibility in their execution and be aligned and articulated in order to allow a quick implementation of on-the-go changes or adjustments, without requiring review and rework processes, which are more difficult to carry out; and (ii) this type of projects requires a very special design for the procurement plan, providing for great flexibility and a greater synchronization of processes, execution time frames and their concatenation (procurement chain), in order for the project to meet its intended results in due time and form and according to appropriate quality standards.

The report provides recommendations, including review and adjustment of the planning tools based on an adjusted 2018 project closing scenario, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the intended targets and objectives, avoiding the political risk of suffering further delays due to a change of Government. To accomplish this, it is necessary to simultaneously progress in all the activities and outputs that are technically feasible, such as the construction of the blades and the tower elevators and equipment, among other components. It is advisable to present a disbursement schedule with key milestones. It also suggests that deciding on the procurement model for the blades is a very important task for the execution of the project, whether the decision is to opt for an international public bid, or to have them manufactured locally. This decision will also affect the time required for the fulfillment of the outputs, and will add complexity to the process if the decision is to build the local capacity in the manufacturing of blades, which is better aligned with the long-term project objectives.

(j) Chile: *Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile (IDB)* The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2012, and started implementation in November 2013. The project has begun to disburse resources in March 2014. The project includes the following components: (i) technology transfer and capacity-building for solar technology; (ii) development of demonstrative projects using solar power; and (iii) design of incentives and financial mechanisms to promote solar power.

In the reporting period, the project supported the Solar Roof program by installing 200 kW of photovoltaic (PV) panels in public buildings. It is expected to complete 300 kW by the end of FY2017. The agency has focused on implementing the solar rooftops program in public buildings in Chile. The activities of this program include technical visits to design the project, carrying out the bidding process to install the solar panels and their associated equipment, and monitoring the installation.

[119] The report is available on the IDB website: http://www.iadb.org/en/projects/project-description-title,1303.html?id=ME-X1011.

The speed with which the PV technology has been incorporated has exceeded the expectations of the project design. The project has contributed to the solar development in Chile by providing capacity-building, training solar technicians, and disseminating the benefits rules of the Law 20571 on Distributed Generation and Law 20897 on Water Heaters. The project[120] has also contributed to increasing the labor competencies and training for solar thermal and PV technicians, which can be acquired and certified through the tax exemption by the National Service of Training and Employment, usually without cost[121].

(k) Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland: *SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer (UNEP)* This project was initially approved with the World Bank as the GEF Agency. However, the World Bank withdrew in 2010 from the project. The project was then re-submitted by the UNEP with the addition of Swaziland. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014. After two years of discussion and planning, and a new GEF Agency, the project was started in the last reporting period. The project includes the following components: (i) procure and install 200 SolarChill A units in three countries; (ii) laboratory testing of prototypes, procurement and field testing of 15 SolarChill B units in each of the three countries; and (iii) information dissemination and technology transfer.

In all three countries, the project has been well received and the governments have found the project activities very relevant and promised their support in further promoting the SolarChill Fridges. In Colombia, the project adds value to the ongoing work on monitoring and testing, and the Government promised support in installations and advancing the monitoring to gather additional data for a robust analysis to enhance the design of future products for the improved adaptation of the technology to meet the local needs. In Kenya and Swaziland, the governments seek the wider deployment and market uptake of solar fridges for medical and commercial use. The Government of Swaziland is keen to strengthen local producers of fridges with a new and sustainable solar fridge based on new and enhanced design in cooperation with international technology design, component and production know-how support.

A company from Swaziland has been engaged to produce the new SolarChill A unit that was developed in a former SolarChill project. The prototype was analyzed in Germany and shipped to Swaziland for further analysis, improvement and serial production. It is planned to achieve a serial production of the prototype and a World Health Organization (WHO) Performance, Quality and Safety (PQS) pre-qualification, together with this company. It is expected that in 2017 a first series of SolarChill medical units will be manufactured and ready for testing.

The key challenges in Kenya and Swaziland are the reliable operation of the solar fridges and enhanced local capacity for trainer and technician education. The project[122] is working on this and has sought help from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on selection of local players who could provide services in times of breakdowns. The UNICEF is a member of the SolarChill Consortium and project partner for the import and dissemination of medical solar chill technology.

---

[120] This project has not yet reached the mid-term evaluation stage.

[121] An example of a job profile for technical assistance in solar PV installation can be found at the following link (in Spanish): http://www.chilevalora.cl/buscador/index.php/PerfilCompetencia/verPerfilCompetencia/idPerfil/1841/idSector/45/idSubsector/183.

[122] This project has not yet reached the mid-term evaluation stage.