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缔约方会议

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与资金有关的事项

全球环境基金提交缔约方会议的报告和对全球环境基金的指导

全球环境基金提交缔约方会议的报告

秘书处的说明

1. 缔约方会议第12/CP.2号决定通过并进而实施缔约方会议与全球环境基金（环境基金）理事会的一项谅解备忘录。该谅解备忘录主要规定通过秘书处向缔约方会议提供环境基金的年度报告。
2. 根据这项规定，环境基金秘书处在2015年8月18日的附件中提交了该报告。报告在此按提交时的原文转载，不予正式编辑，页码标注照旧。
3. 谅解备忘录还规定，缔约方会议应根据《公约》第11条第1款，在有关《公约》的政策、方案优先顺序和资格标准方面为资金机制作出决定，资金机制将在缔约方会议的指导下行使职能并对缔约方会议负责。
4. 谅解备忘录又规定，缔约方会议应在每一届会议后，将缔约方会议批准的对资金机制的所有政策指导传达给环境基金理事会。

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Annex

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GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

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

August 18, 2015

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGT	Automated Guideway Transit
AMR	Annual Monitoring Review
AR5	Fifth Assessment Report
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASTUD	Asian Sustainable Transport and Urban Development
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBNRM	Community-Based Natural Resource Management
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCCC	Cross-Cutting Capacity Development
CCM	Climate Change Mitigation
CEIT	Countries with Economy in Transition
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CI	Conservation International
CNFO	Caribbean Network of Fisher-folk Organizations
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CO ₂ eq	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DHRS	Dutyion Root Hydration System
EA	Enabling Activity
EBA	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECW	Expanded Constituency Workshop
EIB	European Investment Bank
EnMS	Energy Management System
ESA	European Space Agency
ESCO	Energy Service Company
ESO	Energy Systems Optimization
EST	Environmentally Sound Technology
ETC	Early Transition Country
EV	Electric Vehicle
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBUR	First Biennial Update Report
FCV	Fuel Cell Vehicle
FNC	Fourth National Communication
FSP	Full-sized Project
FY	Fiscal Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	Global Climate Model
GEB	Global Environmental Benefit
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFTF	Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

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

PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	Project Implementation Report
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PV	Photo-voltaic
RBM	Results-Based Management
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus ¹
RET	Renewable Energy Technology
SBES	Sustainable Biomass Energy System
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBUR	Second Biennial Update Report
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCCF-A	Special Climate Change Fund Adaptation Program
SCCF-B	Special Climate Change Fund Program for Technology Transfer
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-scale Enterprise
SNC	Second National Communication
SPA	Strategic Priority on Adaptation
SSL	Solid State Lighting
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TAP	Technology Action Plan
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TER	Terminal Evaluation Report
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
TNC	Third National Communication
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WWF-US	World Wildlife Fund

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

Executive Summary

1. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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) 2015, from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, relating to its implementation of guidance by the Conference of the Parties (COP) (Part I of this Report), its initiatives relating to programming directions, integrated approaches, private sector activities and climate summit and sustainable development goals work (Part II), and the results of its support for CCM and CCA (Part III).
2. The GEF reports on an annual basis on its response to the guidance received from the COP. In doing so, the GEF continues to place strong emphasis on transparency concerning GEF activities across the areas of project review, finance, technology transfer, national communications (NCs) and biennial update reports (BURs), and capacity building for CCM and CCA.
3. The GEF has made concerted efforts to assist countries to prepare their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) for the anticipated 2015 climate agreement, in response to the guidance in decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20. The GEF has been making resources available for countries to prepare their INDCs, and has encouraged countries to utilize available GEF resources for this purpose from the GEF Trust Fund (GEETF). The Global Support Program for non-Annex I Parties also includes a component to support capacity building and information sharing for INDC preparations. During the reporting period, 38 additional countries received GEF support to prepare their INDCs, bringing the GEF INDC support to 45 countries in total, as of June 30, 2015.
4. Considering the relevance of climate change in the post-2015 development agenda, the GEF Secretariat has participated actively in various fora to present its experiences in climate finance as well as provision of support to countries across the GEF Focal Areas. The GEF Secretariat has participated in the UN Climate Summit in September 2014 and in the UN High-Level Event on Climate Change held by the President of the UN General Assembly in June 2015, to share GEF's lessons learned in facilitating partnership and to contribute to innovative action agenda in areas such as cities, resilience, forests, and energy, and to provide impetus on the way to Paris. The GEF Secretariat has actively participated in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) process and the means of implementation discussion, recognizing the relevance of the GEF Focal Areas to various proposed SDGs.
5. Furthermore, during the 47th GEF Council meeting in October 2014, a session on the Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions was held, where four Executive Secretaries of the Conventions for which the GEF serves as a/the financial mechanism addressed the GEF Council to present their views on the GEF contribution to the global environment and development agendas. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary participated to provide an overview on the road to Paris and the post-2015 period. The Executive Secretary highlighted the fundamental role of the GEF in tackling challenges to promote the continuation of investments in climate adaptation, to leave no country behind in the low carbon economy transformation, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS) and LDCs, and finally to work with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) by being innovative, working across focal areas, so that successful examples from the GEF can be scaled up.
6. As the entity entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the GEF finances adaptation in vulnerable developing countries in accordance with COP guidance. In response to decision 12/CP.18, the GEF, through the LDCF, has provided \$7.0 million towards the global project 'Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)'. The project expands on the support provided through the LDCF-financed project 'Assisting LDCs with Country-driven Processes to Advance NAPs' and gives all remaining LDCs the opportunity to access one-on-one support tailored to their specific needs and circumstances to strengthen their institutional and technical capacities to start or advance their NAP process.
7. In addition to the support provided to LDCs through the LDCF, and in response to decisions 9/CP.18 and 6/CP.19, the GEF CEO endorsed an SCCF grant amounting to \$5.1 million towards the global project 'Assisting Non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)' in March 2015. The GEF continues to work with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), the Adaptation Committee (AC) and other relevant bodies to enhance the effectiveness of the support provided through the LDCF and the SCCF to developing country Parties towards the preparation of their NAP processes.
8. 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 Center and Network (CTCN) and four Regional Climate Technology Transfer and Financing Centers. The GEF CEO approved the CTCN project in June 2015 that supports the implementation of climate technology transfer and deployment projects in seven countries,

enabling the CTCN to design and test a framework to work with financial institutions to help developing countries towards designing practicable investment opportunities. At the national level, one project was approved to support the development of performance-based financing mechanisms to increase investments in climate technologies. In addition to the support already underway for Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), the GEF's support within the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program in FY 2015 includes the approvals of 14 projects with technology transfer objectives.

9. This report covers the first year of the GEF-6 replenishment period (July 2014 to June 2018), in which the Programming Directions place an emphasis on supporting synergy and integration that combine policies, technologies, and management practices with significant mitigation potential and resilience. The GEF-6 Programming Directions², in line also with the GEF 2020 Strategy³ endorsed by GEF Council in May 2014, aim to help countries address key drivers of global environmental degradation that stem from underlying global mega-trends, notably urbanization, population growth, and the rising middle class.
10. Given the growing significance of climate change influence on all areas of GEF interventions, the GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy seeks to enhance synergies across focal areas and to enhance complementarity with other climate financing options, including the GCF. The GEF-6 strategy articulates three unique GEF value propositions for climate mitigation efforts as follows:
 - (a) Facilitating Innovation and Technology Transfer with Supportive Policies and Strategies;
 - (b) Catalyzing Systemic Impacts through Synergistic Multi-Focal Area Initiatives; and
 - (c) Building on Convention Obligations for Reporting and Assessments to Foster Mainstreaming of Mitigation Goals into Sustainable Development Strategies.
11. In the field of CCM, the GEF has, since its inception in 1991, funded 839 projects with direct impact on greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions with resources from the GEFTF. This support amounted to \$5.2 billion in GEF funding in 167 developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEIT), attracting co-financing of more than \$32.5 billion. During the reporting period, the GEF allocated \$400.6 million to 52 CCM stand-alone and MFA projects. These 52 projects are expected to avoid or sequester over 257 million tonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) over their lifetime. These leveraged an additional \$3.5 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 9 (co-financing).
12. Through CCM projects, the GEF and its partners are supporting GEF recipient countries in key mitigation sectors. These include energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable transport and urban systems, and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), in addition to the small grants program for CCM. The projects and initiatives that were approved during this reporting period, as discussed in Part III, Section 2, include the following:
 - **In energy efficiency**, the GEF and its partners have supported two projects with energy efficiency components that promoted policy and regulatory reform; minimum energy performance standards for appliances; more efficient public housing; and innovative financing instruments to accelerate investments in energy efficiency projects.
 - **In renewable energy**, the GEF and its partners have supported five projects that facilitate the transfer of various renewable energy technologies, including small hydro, waste-to-energy generation, wind power, solar photovoltaics, and bio-mass-to-energy.
 - **In sustainable transport and urban systems**, the GEF and its partners have supported sixteen projects. These projects contribute to design and planning of integrated urban systems, city-wide energy efficiency improvement and green tourism. All involve local governments and administrations as potential stakeholders and project partners.
 - **In LULUCF**, the GEF and its partners have supported eighteen projects designed to address multiple conventions and geared towards generating carbon benefits from different ecosystems and production systems. Apart from policy support and financing management practices that favor GHG mitigation, these projects also support the development of new, or strengthening of existing measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems relating to agriculture, forest and other land use (AFOLU) emissions.
13. In the small grants program for CCM, 958 projects were under implementation (of which 291 were completed).

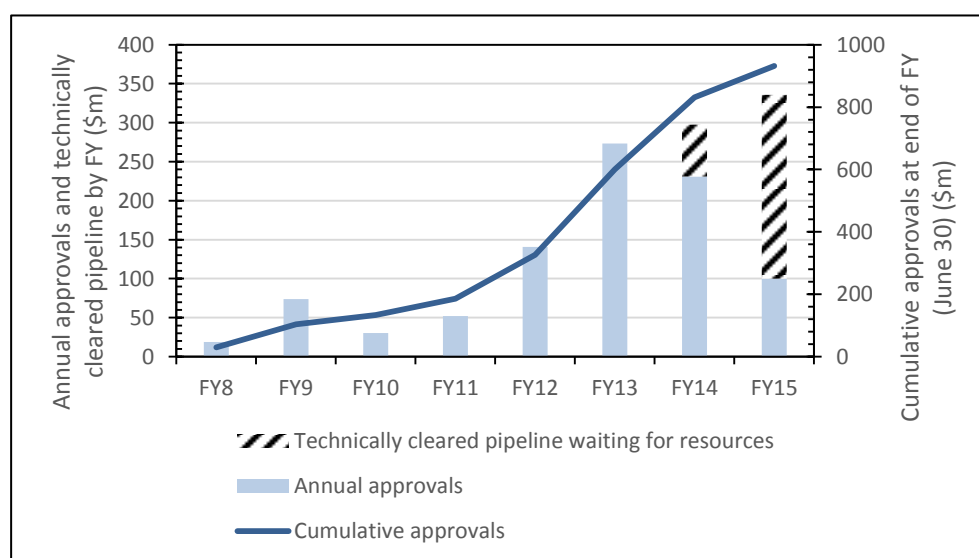
² https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF6_programming_directions_final_0.pdf.

³ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF.C.46.10.Rev_.01_GEF2020_-_Strategy_for_the_GEF.pdf.

The total amount of grant funding of this portfolio amounted to \$32.8 million and was matched by \$38.9 million in co-financing. The portfolio supported, among other things, low carbon technologies and transport at the community, conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through land use and forestry initiatives, and renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions.

14. 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 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 level.
15. The 'GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF'⁴ for the period 2014-2018 seeks to: (i) integrate 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) expand synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas.
16. Since inception, the GEF, through the LDCF, has approved \$931.5 million in funding (Figure 1) for adaptation projects and programs, as well as enabling activities (EAs). It has financed the preparation of 51 National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), of which 50 have been completed, and 49 countries have had at least one NAPA implementation project approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO. In FY 2015, \$100.1 million was approved for 12 projects and programs. As at June 30, 2015, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to \$934.7 million.
17. The LDCF has seen considerable growth over recent years. Still, additional contributions are urgently needed if the fund is to meet the full cost of addressing the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs, estimated in their NAPAs to cost \$2 billion⁵. Currently, the demand for LDCF resources considerably exceeds the funds available for new approvals.
18. As at June 30, 2015, funds available for new funding approvals amounted to \$10.5 million; whereas resources amounting to \$235.7 million were sought for 32 country-driven priority projects that are in line with the GEF Programming Strategy on CCA and have been technically cleared by the Secretariat (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Annual and cumulative funding approvals and technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF as at June 30, 2015 (\$ millions)



19. Through the SCCF Adaptation Program (SCCF-A), the GEF has provided \$284.4 million for adaptation projects to date, totaling 65 projects approved for funding that have mobilized a total of \$2.3 billion in co-financing. In the reporting period, SCCF-A grants amounting to \$45.6 million were approved for nine projects, mobilizing approximately \$455.0 million in co-financing. The SCCF-B (technology transfer window), since its

⁴ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_AdaptClimateChange_CRA.pdf.

⁵ 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.

inception, has provided \$60.7 million for twelve projects that support technology transfer, mobilizing \$382.3 million in co-financing. In the reporting period, one SCCF-B grant amounting to \$5.2 million has been approved, leveraging \$23 million in co-financing. As of June 30, 2015, funds available for Council/CEO approval amount to \$2.9 million and \$1.3 million for the SCCF-A and SCCF-B, respectively (see Annex 10).

20. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 366 EA projects with \$389.6 million total in funding from the GEFTF and the LDCF. It continues to provide full-cost funding for NCs and BURs. All requests to support NCs have been met by the GEF. During the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 12 EA projects, amounting to \$22.8 million.
21. The GEF-6 strategy 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 can fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing work of others. These three efforts, also known as Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs), are being applied in the following areas:
 - (a) Taking deforestation out of **commodity supply chains**;
 - (b) **Sustainable cities**—harnessing local action for global commons; and
 - (c) Fostering sustainability and resilience for **food security in Sub-Saharan Africa**.
22. Each of these pilots will generate global environmental benefits in an integrated fashion, and deliver substantial climate change mitigation benefits and enhance resilience. The Commodities IAP is estimated to deliver 80 Mt CO₂ eq in emissions reductions through advances in sustainable forestry management and greening the supply chain for major commodities, such as palm oil. The Food Security IAP is estimated to deliver 10 Mt CO₂ eq in emissions reduction and enhance resiliency by supporting sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture techniques. Finally, the Sustainable Cities IAP puts a very strong emphasis on integrated urban planning and management to achieve climate outcomes, delivering an estimated 100 Mt CO₂ eq. Taken together, the three IAPs will deliver an estimated 190 Mt CO₂ eq.
23. 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 has launched a \$110 million pilot program in 2014 to demonstrate and validate the application of non-grant financial instruments to combat global environmental degradation. In light of GEF's role in innovating and demonstrating potentially high-impact approaches, the GEF offers attractive financial terms for both public and private sector recipients. By demonstrating and validating successful models for the use of non-grant instruments, the GEF can help catalyze large-scale changes through broader adoption and generate experiences, which may also be useful for other international environmental finance mechanisms such as the GCF. In the reporting period, the GEF supported one innovative non-grant investment that will reduce or avoid GHG emissions.

Introduction

24. Each year, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC, or the Convention), reports to the Conference of the Parties (COP). The GEF's report to COP 21 covers climate change mitigation (CCM), climate change adaptation (CCA), and capacity-building activities in fiscal year (FY) 2015, from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. This report consists of three parts: (i) GEF's response to COP 20 decisions as well as conclusions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) 41 and SBI 42; (ii) GEF initiatives; and (iii) GEF achievements during the reporting period.

Part I: GEF's Response to COP Guidance

1. COP 20 Decisions and SBI 41 and SBI 42 Conclusions

25. The GEF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC. Since the start of the Convention, guidance to the GEF has been provided within the context of the overall guidance to the Financial Mechanism. The COP 20 provided specific guidance to the GEF through 15 decision paragraphs under six agenda items, including on the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The SBI 41 and SBI 42 conclusions also contain matters of relevance for the GEF. The GEF continues to be responsive to COP guidance by incorporating it into its CCM and CCA strategies, in approving CCM and CCA projects and programs, and by adapting its policies and procedures. Furthermore, the GEF Council at its 47th meeting in October 2014 requested the GEF network to continue to work with recipient countries to reflect the guidance and national priorities in their GEF programming and activities. The following table describes the GEF's response to the decisions and conclusions.

Table 1: COP 20 decisions and SBI 41 and SBI 42 conclusions and GEF's response

<i>COP Decision/SBI Conclusion</i>	<i>GEF's Response</i>
Decision 1/CP.20, Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action at its second session (ADP 2.7) http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a01.pdf	
Decision 1/CP.20, paragraph 15: Reiterated its call to developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and any other organizations in a position to do so to provide support for the preparation and communication of the intended nationally determined contributions of Parties that may need such support.	The GEF has made resources available for countries to prepare their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs), and has participated in various meetings and workshops to encourage countries to utilize available GEF resources for this purpose. A component has been added to the Global Support Program for National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to provide technical assistance to countries to prepare their INDCs. As of June 2015, the GEF has approved projects supporting the following 45 countries in preparing their INDCs: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Eritrea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Decision 4/CP.20, COP 20 Agenda Item 7: Report of the Adaptation Committee http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a02.pdf	
Decision 4/CP.20, paragraph 4: Requested Parties, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other relevant entities working on adaptation to consider the recommendations contained in chapter V of the report of the Adaptation Committee, as included in the annex [to that decision].	With regard to generating interest in, demand for and leadership of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process at the national level, and making available support for the NAP process better known; during the reporting period the GEF Secretariat attended two regional training workshops organized by the NAP Global Support Program (NAP GSP) in partnership with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), where it shared information on the support provided through the LDCF and the SCCF towards the NAP process. Similar contributions were made at the 26th meeting of the LEG; the LEG side event at COP 20; the Adaptation Committee (AC) workshop on the means of implementation for enhancing adaptation action; the second and third NAP Expos; and the AC-LEG workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons

learned, gaps and needs on the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

With a view to enhancing coordination, collaboration and coherence, the LDCF-financed NAP GSP has continued to foster partnerships with a growing number of bilateral and multi-lateral agencies that provide financial and technical support towards the NAP process in developing countries. The GEF Secretariat attended the second meeting of the NAP Task Force of the Adaptation Committee, where considerable emphasis was placed on coordination and coherence in the support provided by bilateral and multi-lateral funds and agencies.

Finally, with regard to learning, monitoring and evaluation, the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03)⁶ and the associated, updated results-based management framework for adaptation to climate change (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05)⁷ are closely aligned with the recommendations of the AC, including, for instance, by taking into account relevant country circumstances and needs, assigning different roles to national-level assessments vis-à-vis subnational or project-based assessments of adaptive capacity, and by supporting a positive learning environment. LDCF and SCCF-financed projects and programs also ensure that resources are allocated to effective monitoring and evaluation systems as part of the projects and programs. The FY 2014 Annual Monitoring Review of the LDCF and the SCCF (document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.18/04)⁸ describes portfolio-level outcomes and lessons that are highly relevant to the NAP process.

Decision 8/CP.20, COP 20 Agenda Item 12 (d): Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a02.pdf>

Decision 8/CP.20, paragraph 5:

Encouraged the Global Environment Facility to continue to cooperate with all its implementing and project agencies as well as recipient countries in order to improve its project cycle, taking into account the report of the fifth overall performance study of the Global Environment Facility and the recommendations contained therein.

The GEF Council, at its 47th meeting in October 2014, approved an updated Project Cancellation Policy to further improve its project cycle, as proposed by the GEF Secretariat in Council document GEF/C.47/07 on 'Improving the GEF Project Cycle'.

At its 48th meeting in June 2015, the GEF Council approved additional measures to improve the project cycle (document GEF/C.48/04)⁹ by expediting the preparation of the stock of delayed projects. In particular, the Council approved a one-time cancellation by June 30, 2016 of overdue (i) full-sized projects (FSPs) whose Project Identification Forms (PIFs) were approved prior to the October 2014 Council meeting; and (ii) medium-sized projects (MSPs) whose PIFs were approved prior to the June 2015 Council meeting. In addition, the Council approved an amendment to the Project Cancellation Policy previously approved in the October 2014 Council meeting to include provisions for cancellation of overdue medium-sized projects that are approved after June 2015 Council, as set out in Annex II to that decision.

Decision 8/CP.20, paragraph 6:

Also encouraged the Global Environment Facility to continue to increase the overall transparency and openness of its operations, particularly with regard to the disclosure of information on the status of the implementation of projects and programmes, the project-level accountability of its implementing agencies and with respect to the

The GEF fully discloses information on the status of the implementation of projects and programs as part of its annual monitoring exercise, and its reporting to the COP. The GEF Secretariat presented the fiscal year 2014 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) II to the GEF Council at its meeting on June 2-4, 2015, and has made it publically available on its website (document GEF/C.48/03)¹⁰.

Furthermore, the GEF Secretariat is committed to increase the overall transparency and openness of its operations and has made available, on the GEF website¹¹ information on the conflict-resolution services provided by the GEF and newly developed

⁶ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_AdaptClimateChange_CRA.pdf.

⁷ http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/GEF-LDCF.SCCF_17-05.%20Updated%20RBM%20Framework%20for%20Adaptation%20to%20Climate%20Change.%202014-10-08.pdf.

⁸ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF%20LDCF%20SCCF%2018-04%20FY14%20AMR%20of%20the%20LDCF%20and%20the%20SCCF%20POSTED%205-8-15_0.pdf.

⁹ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.48.04_Expediting_the_Preparation_of_the_Stock_of_Delayed_Projects.pdf.

¹⁰ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.C.48.03_AMR_Part%20II_May%208.pdf.

¹¹ https://www.thegef.org/gef/conflict_resolution.

timely disbursement of funds, as well as the advice provided to countries on co-financing. Guidelines to Implement the GEF's Policy on Public Involvement (document GEF/C.47/Inf.06)¹².

The GEF Secretariat has undertaken focused efforts to communicate and explain the content of the GEF's revised Co-financing Policy, approved by the GEF Council in May 2014. First, it posted the approved Policy as a stand-alone document (GEF Policy FI/PL/01)¹³ on its dedicated webpage for Policies and Guidelines¹⁴. The Secretariat conducted training on the Co-Financing Policy at all meetings under the GEF's Country Support Program, including at the Extended Constituency Workshops, Constituency Meetings, and National Dialogues. These meetings are attended by national GEF focal points and national focal points (or their representatives) of the UNFCCC and other conventions that the GEF serves, as well as representatives of civil society, the GEF Agencies, and accredited GEF Project Agencies. The GEF Secretariat also trains newly accredited GEF Project Agencies on this Policy. Co-financing as defined in this Policy is voluntary, as elucidated in the Policy stating that the GEF Secretariat "will not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific co-financing sources in the review of individual projects or work programs since co-financing may not always be achievable or relevant."

Decision 8/CP.20, paragraph 8:

Requested the Global Environment Facility to ensure that gender mainstreaming is implemented both within its portfolio and within its structure.

The GEF Gender Equality Action Plan (document GEF/C.47/09)¹⁵ has been endorsed by the GEF Council in October 2014 to ensure comprehensive implementation of the Policy on Gender Mainstreaming within the GEF and its programs and will positively reinforce gender equality throughout project and program design and implementation. Furthermore, a gender expert has been hired to support implementation of the GEF Gender Equality Action Plan and the GEF Secretariat has coordinated outreach activities to the country-level partners.

Decision 8/CP.20, paragraph 10:

Encouraged the Global Environment Facility to improve the communication of its co-financing policy so that it is better understood, and appropriately applied by accredited project agencies and the implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility, while acknowledging the potential impacts of this policy on developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and African States.

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Mindful of the circumstances of GEF recipient countries, particularly LDCs, SIDS and African States, the GEF Secretariat applies the Policy in a flexible manner when reviewing project and program submissions. Co-financing as defined in this Policy is voluntary, as elucidated in the Policy stating that the GEF Secretariat "will not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific co-financing sources in the review of individual projects or work programs since co-financing may not always be achievable or relevant."

Decision 8/CP.20, paragraph 11:

Also encouraged the Global Environment Facility to finalize the accreditation of project agencies and to share, in its next report to the Conference of the Parties, lessons learned and progress made in its pilot accreditation of project agencies, particularly

The GEF Accreditation Pilot was completed in May 2015. Among the 16 entities that applied, eight applicants were found by the independent GEF Accreditation Panel to be in compliance with the GEF's minimum fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards, including gender mainstreaming. They were approved for accreditation to become GEF Project Agencies.

¹² https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/39_EN_GEF.C.47.Inf_06_Guidelines_for_the_Implementation_of_the_PublicInvolvement_Policy.pdf.

¹³ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/Co-financing_Policy.pdf.

¹⁴ http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines/cofinancing.

¹⁵ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/25_EN_GEF.C.47.09_Gender_Equality_Action_Plan.pdf.

¹⁶ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/Co-financing_Policy.pdf.

¹⁷ http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines/cofinancing.

in the least developed countries, small island developing States and African States.

These eight agencies comprised the following three national entities:

- (i) The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA);
- (ii) Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO);
- (iii) Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of China (FECO);

as well as two regional entities:

- (iv) West African Development Bank (BOAD);
- (v) Development Bank of Latin America (CAF);

and three international civil society organizations (CSOs):

- (vi) World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US);
- (vii) Conservation International (CI); and
- (viii) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The GEF accreditation process was designed and implemented as a pilot, allowing the GEF to assess the resources and time needed to fully accredit new agencies and to determine how new agencies may enhance the GEF's impact.

The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the GEF recently conducted a process evaluation of the accreditation pilot, highlighting lessons learned from the pilot's design and implementation (document GEF/ME/C.48/Inf.03)¹⁸. Overall, the evaluation found that the implementation of the GEF accreditation process was satisfactory, that it has been designed and implemented transparently and that the GEF Project Agencies that have gone through the accreditation process have gained from the process through improvements in their systems, standards and institutional capacity. The evaluation also noted that sufficient arrangements were in place to ensure that the GEF Accreditation Panel is functionally and behaviorally independent, adding to the credibility of the process. The evaluation also found that the Secretariat was very prompt in responding to questions and in clarifying areas of uncertainty for both the applicants and the Accreditation Panel throughout implementation; and that easy availability of forms and relevant documents and timely reporting of progress to the Council has made the process more transparent. In addition, the evaluation found that implementation of the accreditation process has been slower than expected primarily because of the high level of accreditation standards and design issues that became apparent during implementation.

The GEF Secretariat's Management Response to the findings of the IEO evaluation are available on the GEF website (document GEF/ME/C.48/03)¹⁹.

As recognized by the evaluation, the Secretariat has been giving considerable attention to onboarding of the Project Agencies through training and upstream consultations on development of project proposals. Three such training events have already been undertaken with very positive feedback from participants. These measures are likely to help the GEF Project Agencies in being efficient and effective in developing and implementing GEF projects.

Decision 8/CP.20, paragraph 12:

Requested the Global Environment Facility to continue to work with its implementing agencies to further simplify its procedures and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the process through which Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention receive funding to meet their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

The GEF is exploring ways to further simplify its procedures and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the process through which Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention receive funding to meet their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

The GEF has supported various types of enabling activities, including NCs, BURs, and National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs). They fulfill essential communication requirements to the UNFCCC, and provide information to enable policy and decision-making.

Since its inception, the GEF has funded 315 NCs and BURs with \$378.2 million in funding from the GEF Trust Fund (GEFTF).

¹⁸ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.48.Inf_03_Eval_Accr_Process.pdf.

¹⁹ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.48.03_Management_Response_to_the_SAER.pdf

During the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 12 enabling activities in the amount of \$22.8 million. In particular, the GEF has financed umbrella projects that cover many countries and play a significant role in providing support for NCs. Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and enabling activities approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period.

Decision 8/CP.20, paragraph 15:

The GEF has, in this document containing the annual report to the COP, provided information on the steps taken to implement the guidance.

Also requested the Global Environment Facility 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 in this decision.

Decision 9/CP.20, COP 20 Agenda Item 12(e): Fifth review of the Financial Mechanism

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a02.pdf>

Decision 9/CP.20, paragraph 3:

The GEF, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, incorporates the recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) in its fifth review of the Financial Mechanism. To that effect, the GEF is engaging with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the funds under the Convention to collaborate with the view to taking advantage of the complementarity of their respective policies and program.

Acknowledged the executive summary of the technical paper on the fifth review, as contained in the annex, including the conclusions and recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Finance;

In the reporting period, the GCF has been in the process of accrediting Agencies and was yet to approve financing for projects. Therefore, collaboration and information exchange during the reporting year focused on several foundational and policy elements:

Decision 9/CP.20, paragraph 4:

Encouraged the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to address, as appropriate, these recommendations in their future work, particularly with regard to the complementarity between the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.

1. Dialogue and engagement: The GEF CEO and Chairperson and the GCF Executive Director held several dialogues and bilateral discussions throughout the reporting period, building a positive collaborative relationship. Secretariat personnel at the technical and managerial levels are in constant communication on a wide range of topics, from mitigation and adaptation strategies, status of resource allocation and modalities, private sector engagement, financial instrument experience and policies, templates, co-financing policy, project cycle, and Agency relations, among others. The Secretariat staff members also attend as observers in respective GEF Council and GCF Board meetings.

2. Accreditation: One of the key milestones for the GCF to enable project financing was the Agency accreditation. To help inform the GCF process, the GEF Secretariat provided detailed information and updates on GEF safeguard policies and Agency compliance.

3. Gender: The GEF and GCF Secretariats are closely collaborating on the development of their respective gender policy and action plans. The GEF gender focal point has discussed and shared GEF's gender experiences and policy foundation in workshops organized by the GCF. The May 2015 workshop, held at the GEF premises with the Adaptation Fund engagement to discuss gender-responsive indicators for the GCF, provided an opportunity to share GEF's gender core indicators. This also builds on close collaboration between the GEF and the Climate Investment Fund (CIF).

The GEF stands ready to continue to engage with the GCF to articulate the complementarity, responding to COP guidance, and to help countries meet their mitigation and adaptation needs in a coordinated way.

Decision 10/CP.20, COP 20 Agenda Item 12(f): Further guidance to the Least Developed Countries Fund

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a02.pdf>

Decision 10/CP.20, paragraph 7:

The LDCF-financed FSP 'Building capacity for LDCs to participate effectively in intergovernmental climate change processes' (\$4.5 million) was launched in March 2015. The project will focus on the elements of the LDC work program on (i) "strengthening existing and, where needed, establishing, national climate change secretariats and/or focal points to enable the effective implementation of the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, in the least developed country Parties"; and (ii) "providing training, on an ongoing basis, in negotiating skills and language, where needed, to develop the capacity of negotiators from the least developed countries to participate effectively in the climate change process".

Invited the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, to continue to support the remaining activities contained in the least developed countries work programme.

Other elements are being addressed in the context of NAPA implementation, as specified below.

With regard to public awareness, LDCF projects systematically incorporate activities that “[promote] public awareness [...] to ensure the dissemination of information on climate change issues” (decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 14 [a]). Of the 121 FSPs and MSPs that had, as at April 16, 2015, been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO, 78 are providing training to more than 590,000 people on various aspects of climate change in 41 LDCs. Total LDCF funding approvals associated with these 78 projects amount to \$433.6 million. Specifically, during the period corresponding to the fifth replenishment cycle of the GEF (GEF-5), LDCF projects and programs reported on funding amounts associated with each strategic outcome in the GEF’s 2010–14 Programming Strategy on Adaptation. During GEF-5, some four per cent of total funding approvals were associated with “strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes”.

The “development and transfer of technology, particularly adaptation technology” (decision 5/CP.7, paragraph 14 [b]) represents an important means through which LDCF projects implement NAPA priorities. All NAPA implementation projects contribute towards the demonstration, deployment and/or dissemination of clearly identifiable adaptation technologies; and many also strengthen the enabling environments for technology transfer through policy and regulatory reform. During GEF-5, 20 per cent of LDCF financing was identified as directly targeting the transfer of adaptation technology, one of three strategic objectives of the GEF’s adaptation program at the time.

The GEF, through the LDCF, provides considerable support towards “strengthening [...] the capacity of meteorological and hydrological services to collect, analyse, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information to support implementation of national adaptation programmes of action”. Hydro-meteorological and climate information services are featured as a priority in several NAPAs and, as a result, 11 per cent of all LDCF financing, or \$98.4 million, has been directed towards enhancing such services as a priority. Altogether hydro-meteorological and climate information services are supported through 63 projects in 37 LDCs, with total associated funding approvals amounting to \$326.6 million.

Decision 10/CP.20, paragraph 8:

Requested the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, to share, in its next report, lessons learned and progress made in its pilot accreditation of Global Environment Facility national project agencies.

Please refer to response above on the GEF Accreditation Pilot, including the accreditation of national GEF Project Agencies.

Decision 10/CP.20, paragraph 9:

Invited the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, to include, in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties, information on specific actions that it has undertaken to implement the remaining elements of the least developed countries work programme, including the updating and implementation of national adaptation programmes of action, with a view to the Conference of the Parties determining, at its twenty-first session, appropriate further guidance to be provided to the Global Environment Facility.

Please refer to Part III, Section 3b of this report.

Decision 10/CP.20, paragraph 10:

Requested the Global Environment Facility, as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the

The GEF Secretariat has communicated to its implementing agencies the request of the COP and encouraged a timely implementation of other elements of the least developed countries work program, including the NAPAs.

Convention entrusted with the operation of the Least Developed Countries Fund, to enhance communication with its implementing agencies and to encourage its implementing agencies to enhance their communication with countries to facilitate a timely implementation of other elements of the least developed countries work programme including national adaptation programmes of action.

Decision 21/CP.20, COP 20 Agenda Item 3 (b): Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a03.pdf>

Decision 21/CP.20, paragraph 3:

Urged Parties included in Annex II to the Convention which are in a position to do so, through multilateral agencies, including the Global Environment Facility within its mandate, relevant intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, other partnerships and initiatives, bilateral agencies and the private sector, or through any further arrangements, as appropriate, to provide financial, technological, technical and capacity-building support to Parties included in Annex I to the Convention whose special circumstances are recognized by the Conference of the Parties in order to assist them in implementing their national strategies, actions and plans on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and developing their low-emission development strategies or plans in accordance with decision 1/CP.16.

The GEF has commenced funding operations under its sixth replenishment cycle since July 2014. The GEF has provided considerable financial, technological, technical and capacity-building support in response to decision 1/CP.16.

During the reporting period, the GEFTF portfolio supported 91 climate change mitigation stand-alone and multi-focal area (MFA) projects with various capacity-building components per definition by the UNFCCC, in the form of technical assistance and investments, as described in detail in this report (see for instance Part III, sections 2, 4 and 5). The GEF is committed to continuing to provide support for eligible countries to build their capacities to meet the challenges of climate change. Eligible countries include non-annex I countries as well as some annex I countries that are GEF eligible. Turkey, for instance, has a STAR allocation of \$15.7 million for climate change activities under the GEF's sixth replenishment cycle, which can be used to implement national strategies, actions and climate change plans, and to develop their low-emission development strategies or plans in accordance with decision 1/CP.16 (see Annex I).

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 41)

Agenda Item 4(c): Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention – Provision of financial and technical support

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbi/eng/129.pdf>

Paragraph 2:

Invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, including information on the dates of approvals of funding and disbursement of funds.

The GEF continues to provide full-cost funding for NCs, and all requests to support NCs have been met by the GEF. The GEF has set-aside resources, separate from the country resource allocations (STAR), so that each country can access up to \$500,000 for NCs. Since its report to COP 20, the GEF has supported 48 additional countries in their preparation of national communications and BURs. In addition, through the Global Support Program, implemented in conjunction by UNDP and UNEP, the GEF is supporting technical backstopping, capacity building, and information sharing and knowledge management activities for NCs, BURs, and INDCs.

Also invited the GEF to continue providing information on an approximate date of completion of the draft national communications and an approximate date of submission to the secretariat of the national communications, for consideration by SBI 43 (November–December 2015).

Information on an approximate date of completion of the draft NCs and an approximate date of submission to the secretariat of the NCs is contained in Annex 8 of this report; and will be updated and submitted to Parties as an addendum to this report in due course.

Paragraph 3:

Further invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including information on the dates of requests for funding, approvals of funding and disbursement of funds, as well as an

The GEF Secretariat has reported to SBI 42 on the requested information, as contained in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7 on 'Information provided by the Global Environment Facility on its activities relating to the preparation of biennial update reports'.²⁰

²⁰ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/inf07.pdf>

approximate date of submission to the secretariat of the BURs, for consideration by SBI 42 (June 2015).

Paragraph 6:

Encouraged GEF agencies to continue to facilitate the preparation and submission of project proposals by non-Annex I Parties for the preparation of their BURs.

The GEF Secretariat has reported to SBI 42 on 'Information provided by the Global Environment Facility on its activities relating to the preparation of biennial update reports', as contained in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.7.²¹

Paragraph 7:

Invited the GEF to provide, in its report to COP 21 (November–December 2015), information on the procedures available to facilitate access by non-Annex I Parties to funding for the preparation of their national communications and multiple BURs with one application.

There are currently four options for non-Annex I countries to access GEF resources for NCs and BUR: (i) Parties can work with a GEF agency of their choice; (ii) Parties can be part of an UNEP umbrella project for NCs; (iii) Parties can access resources up to \$500,000 via direct access from the GEF Secretariat (not from the country's STAR allocation); and (iv) those Parties that wish to do FSPs and require additional resources, can use their STAR allocation. In GEF-6, the GEF continues to provide resources for NCs and BURs.

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 41)

Agenda Item 7: Matters relating to the least developed countries

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbi/eng/124.pdf>

Paragraph 7:

Invited the Global Environment Facility to continue to explore ways of simplifying access to the LDCF.

The GEF continues to simplify and expedite access to the LDCF. At its 48th meeting in June 2015, the GEF Council took further steps to expedite the preparation of GEF projects, including projects financed through the LDCF. As at June 30, 2015, 174 LDCF projects with associated funding commitments amounting to \$643.1 million had been fully developed and approved or endorsed by the GEF CEO. These projects – representing 69 per cent of total LDCF funding approvals – were closed, under implementation or ready to enter implementation.

At its 48th meeting, the GEF Council also noted that four additional agencies had received approval from the Accreditation Panel to progress to the final stage of the process to become accredited as GEF Project Agencies. For further information on the Accreditation Pilot, please also refer to response above.

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 41)

Agenda Item 12(b): Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/sbi/eng/132.pdf>

Paragraph 2:

Noted the consultations between the GEF and the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the progress made on aligning the implementation of the element of the Poznan strategic programme related to support for climate technology centres and a climate technology network with the operationalization and activities of the CTCN, which were carried out in response to an invitation from SBI 40.

The GEF Secretariat has reported to SBI 42 on the collaboration between the regional technology transfer and finance centres supported by the GEF under the Poznan strategic programme and the CTCN, as contained in document FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.4.²²

The GEF Secretariat has also been providing updates on the progress made on the CTCN support, regional and national centre support, as well as lessons learned on the Poznan strategic programme to the UNFCCC Secretariat to facilitate its review.

To foster collaboration and the sharing of lessons learned, the GEF Secretariat is further working to hold a side event at the 11th TEC meeting to be held in September 2015 in Bonn, Germany, on 'Poznan Strategic and Long-term Programs on Technology Transfer Dialogue: Seven Years of Experiences and Lessons Learned'.

It also noted the areas of collaboration between the regional technology transfer and finance centres supported by the GEF under the Poznan strategic programme and the CTCN and invited the GEF to report on this collaboration as part of its future progress reports.

²¹ <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/inf07.pdf>.

²² <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/inf04.pdf>.

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 42)

Agenda Item 4(b): Provision of financial and technical support

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/108.pdf>

Paragraph 2: The GEF Secretariat will report to SBI 43 on the requested information.

Invited the GEF to continue providing detailed, accurate, timely and complete information on its activities relating to the preparation of BURs, including information on the dates of requests for funding, approval and disbursement of funds, and an approximate date of submission of BURs to the secretariat, for consideration at SBI 43 (November-December 2015).

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 42)

Agenda Item 8: Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/107.pdf>

Paragraph 2: This COP report provides detailed information on GEF's ongoing collaboration with the CTCN, especially at the level of project financing.

Welcomed the collaboration between the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the regional technology transfer and finance centres supported by the GEF under the Poznan strategic programme [and] invited the GEF to provide more detailed information on its ongoing collaboration with the CTCN in its future progress reports.

The GEF Secretariat, through various outreach channels such as Extended Constituency Workshops (ECWs), National Dialogues and communications with Agencies, informs on support opportunities related to TNAs.

The GEF-6 Strategy sets forth that SIDS and LDCs are eligible for CCM funding for TNAs, in addition to their STAR allocation under the GEFTF.

Paragraph 3:

The GEF has supported, and will continue to support, all GEF-eligible countries to develop NCs and BURs, which include TNA support activities.

Invited the GEF to provide financial support to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention that have not yet conducted their technology needs assessments (TNAs) under the Poznan strategic programme so that they may do so, in accordance with decision 11/CP.17, paragraph 2.

Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 42)

Agenda Item 10: Article 6 of the Convention

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/sbi/eng/111.pdf>

Paragraph 6:

Invited Parties, admitted observer organizations and other stakeholders to submit to the secretariat, by 19 February 2016, information on the steps they have taken to implement the Doha work programme, such as efforts to consider the linkages between Article 6 activities, implementation of policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change, and on emerging gaps and needs, as well as recommendations on further steps for improving the effective implementation of the Doha work programme.

The GEF has taken significant steps toward implementing the Doha work programme, including by providing financial resources to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular African countries, LDCs and SIDS, in accordance with decisions 11/CP.1, 6/CP.7, 4/CP.9, 7/CP.10, 3/CP.12, 7/CP.13, 3/CP.16 and 11/CP.17. The GEF will submit, by February 2016, detailed information on these steps to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

In the last two years, at least \$38 million have been provided by the GEF in support of the Doha work programme towards education, training and public awareness.

2. Engagement with UNFCCC

26. The GEF has increased its efforts at the country level to promote consultations among the GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC national focal points (NFPs). Many of the focal point representatives are GEF Council members and national climate change decision-makers. Furthermore, the GEF has communicated with UNFCCC NFPs through their participation in eight ECWs²³ that covered 88 countries during FY 2015.
27. The GEF has enhanced its communication with the UNFCCC Secretariat in its effort to be responsive to COP guidance. The GEF continues to closely follow the UNFCCC process and to foster enhanced collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat. Examples include the following:
 - (a) The GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC Secretariat engaged in bilateral meetings during the GEF Council meetings, the SBIs and the COP 20;
 - (b) The GEF Secretariat and the UNFCCC Secretariat held a joint retreat via video-conference on September 11-12, 2014, including to (i) discuss short-term activities to be undertaken by both secretariats to enhance the implementation of guidance and decisions by the COP with regards to adaptation, mitigation, finance, technology transfer and enabling activities; (ii) identify long-term strategic actions for an innovative and effective collaboration to facilitate the provision of support at the level of the Convention in the context of the 2015 Agreement, the GEF's sixth replenishment and the GEF's 2020 strategy; and (iii) to reflect on GEF's engagement with the thematic bodies of the Convention and identify a systemic approach to such engagement; and
 - (c) The GEF continues to report regularly to the COP as well as the SBI. During the reporting period, the GEF delivered written submissions responding to the UNFCCC Secretariat's requests, in addition to its annual report to the COP.
28. At the 47th GEF Council meeting in October 2014, a session on the Relations with the Conventions and Other International Institutions was held, where the Executive Secretary of UNFCCC, along with three Executive Secretaries of the Conventions for which the GEF serves as a/the financial mechanism addressed the GEF Council and presented their perspectives regarding the GEF contribution to the global environment and development agendas. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary provided an overview on the road to Paris and the post-2015 period, and commented on the unique role of the GEF to serve several MEAs and to promote synergies among the Conventions. Climate change affects all human endeavors and is central to the goals of other Conventions. The Executive Secretary further highlighted the fundamental role the GEF in tackling challenges to promote the continuation of investments in climate adaptation, to leave no country behind in the low carbon economy transformation, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS) and LDCs, and finally to work with the GCF by being innovative, working across focal areas, so that successful examples from the GEF can be scaled up.
29. The GEF participated in the following UNFCCC-related meetings and provided updates on GEF programming. Of particular relevance was GEF's active engagement to inform Parties about GEF support options for the preparation of INDCs:
 - (a) Regional training workshop for the Latin American and Caribbean region on the preparation of BURs, conducted by the Consultative Group of Experts on NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention on July 16-18, 2014 in Panama City, Panama;
 - (b) 26th Meeting of the LEG on August 5-7, 2014 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (c) Second NAP Expo on August 8-9, 2014 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (d) Ninth meeting of the TEC and in-session thematic dialogue on Climate Technology Financing on August 18-21, 2014 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (e) Second meeting of the NAP Task Force of the Adaptation Committee on September 26-27, 2014 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (f) Sixth meeting of the Adaptation Committee on September 29-October 1, 2014 in Bonn, Germany;
 - (g) Eighth meeting of the SCF on October 1-3, 2014 in Bonn, Germany;

²³ In the reporting period, the GEF held eight ECWs in: Namibia (February 2015), Nicaragua (March 2015), Sri Lanka (March 2015), Paraguay (April 2015), Cape Verde (April 2015), Bahamas (May 2015), Gabon (May 2015) and Georgia (June 2015).

- (h) Eighth meeting of the Board of the GCF on October 14-17, 2014 in Bridgetown, Barbados;
- (i) Sixth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) on October 20-25, 2014 in Bonn, Germany;
- (j) LEG regional training workshop on NAPs for the Pacific on November 3-7, 2014 in Port Vila, Vanuatu;
- (k) Regional Technical Dialogue on INDCs on November 10-12, 2014 in Mexico City, Mexico;
- (l) COP 20 in Lima, Peru, on December 1-13, 2014. Highlights of the GEF's activities during this COP include, *inter alia*, participation of the GEF CEO and Chairperson in a Ministerial dialogue on Climate Change Finance and interventions on the GEF annual report, national communications, and biennial update reports. In addition, the GEF delegation participated in contact groups and other sessions to brief Parties and to respond to questions on GEF activities, its support to Parties and its responses to COP guidance. Furthermore, the GEF delegation organized and/or took part in: a GEF side event on Public and Private Green Financial Innovations, the Global Landscape Forum, the International Conference on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change, a GEF side event with the title 'What do we know about adaptation: Perspectives on the adaptation experience and the way forward', and a side event organized by the World Wildlife Fund on Lessons Learned from the Adaptation Funds;
- (m) Regional Technical Dialogue on INDCs on January 27-29, 2015 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- (n) Eighth part of the second session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) on February 8-13, 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland;
- (o) LEG regional training workshop on NAPs for Eastern and Southern Africa on February 23-27, 2015 in Livingstone, Zambia;
- (p) Adaptation Committee workshop on the means of implementation for enhancing adaptation action on March 2-4, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
- (q) Stocktaking meeting of the LEG on March 9-11, 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand;
- (r) Tenth meeting of the TEC on March 9-12, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
- (s) Ninth meeting of the SCF on March 10-11, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
- (t) Ninth meeting of the Board of the GCF on March 24-26, 2015 in Songdo, Republic of Korea;
- (u) Third NAP Expo on April 14-15, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
- (v) Workshop on experiences, good practices, lessons learned, gaps, and needs on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, organized by the Adaptation Committee and the LEG on April 16-17, 2015 in Bonn, Germany;
- (w) SBI 42 on June 1-11, 2015 in Bonn, Germany; and
- (x) Tenth meeting of the SCF on June 12-13, 2015 in Bonn, Germany.

Part II: GEF Initiatives

30. In addition to the activities explained above, other initiatives are currently underway to support GEF's work to deliver global environmental benefits (GEBs) and adaptation benefits in the fields of climate change, chemicals and waste, as well as natural resource management, including the innovative GEF-6 Integrated Approach Pilot programs (IAPs) and the GEF-6 Non-Grant Pilot. The following sections discuss relevant initiatives that were underway during the reporting period.

1. GEF-6 Programming Directions

31. This report covers the first year of the GEF-6 replenishment period, in which the Programming Directions²⁴ place an emphasis on supporting synergy and integration that combine policies, technologies, and management practices with significant mitigation potential and resilience.
32. The GEF-6 Programming Directions aim to help countries address key drivers of global environmental degradation that stem from underlying global mega-trends, notably urbanization, population growth, and the rising middle class. This approach is fully in line with the medium-term strategy articulated in the GEF2020 document.
33. Given the growing influence of climate change on all areas of GEF interventions, the GEF-6 Climate Change Mitigation Strategy seeks to enhance synergies across focal areas. The GEF-6 strategy articulates three GEF unique values for climate change mitigation efforts as follows:
 - (a) Facilitating Innovation and Technology Transfer with Supportive Policies and Strategies;
 - (b) Catalyzing Systemic Impacts through Synergistic Multi-Focal Area Initiatives; and
 - (c) Building on Convention Obligations for Reporting and Assessments to Foster Mainstreaming of Mitigation Goals into Sustainable Development Strategies.
34. Regarding innovation and technology transfer, a number of projects approved during this reporting period support the timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options in areas such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, urban systems, and climate smart agriculture, with policies and strategies that facilitate their longer-term implementation. These projects also contribute to the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer and its long-term elements (see Part III, Section 4 for further descriptions).
35. On the third value addition, the GEF has made concerted efforts to help countries articulate their climate change contributions for the anticipated 2015 climate agreement through support for the INDCs. During the reporting period, 38 additional countries received GEF support to prepare their INDCs, bringing the GEF INDC support to 45 countries in total to date.
36. Regarding CCA, the GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF and the SCCF for the period 2014-2018²⁵ seeks to: (i) integrate 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) expand synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas. Both funds share the strategic goal of supporting developing countries to become climate resilient by integrating adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs and projects. Three strategic objectives guide efforts to achieve this goal, including: (i) to reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems; (ii) strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective adaptation; and (iii) integrate CCA into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

2. Integrated Approach Pilots

37. One of the key features of the GEF since its inception has been stimulating experimentation and risk-taking through piloting innovative approaches to deal with existing and emerging complex challenges facing the global environment. One such direction is to reconnect environment-related investments previously segregated under discrete silos into more integrated portfolios that can better deal with time-bound problems that are also multi-faceted in nature.
38. The GEF-6 strategy 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 can fulfill a critical niche to help transform and scale up the ongoing

²⁴ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/webpage_attached/GEF6_programming_directions_final_0.pdf.

²⁵ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_AdaptClimateChange_CRA.pdf.

work of others. These three efforts, also known as IAPs, are being applied in the following areas:

- (a) Taking deforestation out of commodity supply chains;
- (b) Sustainable cities—harnessing local action for global commons; and
- (c) Fostering sustainability and resilience for food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.

39. Each of these pilots fosters multiple GEF benefits in an integrated manner, and will also deliver substantial climate change mitigation benefits and enhance resilience. The Commodities IAP is estimated to deliver 80 million tonnes (Mt) carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂ eq) in emissions reductions through advances in sustainable forestry management and greening the supply chain for major commodities, such as palm oil. The Food Security IAP is estimated to deliver 10 Mt CO₂ eq in emissions reduction and enhance resiliency by supporting sustainable land management and climate smart agriculture techniques. Finally, the Sustainable Cities IAP puts a very strong emphasis on integrated planning to achieve climate outcomes, delivering an estimated 100 Mt CO₂ eq. Taken together, the three IAPs will deliver an estimated 190 Mt CO₂ eq.
40. As one of the flagship IAPs, the Sustainable Cities IAP exemplifies the GEF approach to provide integrated thinking and holistic project design. This IAP will promote sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning, and implementation. It is also designed 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, such a comprehensive program could not come at a more relevant time.
41. The Sustainable Cities IAP draws on \$152 million in GEF resources and \$1.48 billion in co-financing. The following table summarizes the participating countries and their resource packages.

Table 2: Sustainable Cities IAP participating countries and cities

<i>Child Projects</i>	<i>Pilot Cities</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Brazil	Brasilia, Recife	UNEP	25	193
China	Guiyang, Shenzhen, Ningbo, Nanchang, Beijing, Tianjin, Shijiazhuang	World Bank	36	411
Cote d’Ivoire	Abidjan	AfDB/UNIDO	6	21.3
India	Vijayawada-Guntur, Mysore, Jaipur, Bhopal	ADB	13.5	TBD ²⁶
Malaysia	Melaka	UNIDO	3	18
Mexico	La Paz, Campeche, Xalapa	IDB	15	110
Paraguay	Gran Asuncion	UNDP	8.5	240.3
Peru	Lima	IDB	7.5	133.3
Senegal	Dakar	World Bank	9.5	51.4
South Africa	Johannesburg	UNEP/DBSA	9	119.9
Vietnam	Hue	ADB	9	175
Global Platform	N/A	World Bank	10	5.4
Total	23		152	1,479

42. Child projects under the Sustainable Cities IAP include specific investments in 23 cities (Table 2) which together cover all aspects of urban sustainability, from access to services such as public transport and clean water supply, green buildings and other interventions designed to mitigate GHG and air pollution emissions, to resource efficiency, waste management, ecosystem protection, biodiversity, and climate resilience. In addition to funding activities at the city level, \$10 million is allocated for global knowledge coordination, programmatic support, and experience-sharing between program recipients and other cities or sustainability-focused organizations.

²⁶ The child project in India is expected to leverage at least \$300 million in co-financing with the exact amount to be confirmed.

43. The Food Security IAP aims to work with small-scale farmers to sustainably increase yields thereby enhancing food security for millions of poor people, while preventing desertification, improving land health, and sequestering carbon. This program draws on \$120 million in GEF grants for the following 12 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, leveraging co-financing of approximately \$805 million: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Tanzania, and Uganda.
44. The IAP on Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains is GEF's \$45 million initiative to build upon the significant commitments made by companies, industry groups and governments to develop results at scale in the elimination of externalities from agriculture production. Working with governments, the private sector, local communities, civil society and consumers, this IAP aims to tackle a set of key drivers of deforestation.

3. Non-Grant Pilot and Private Sector Engagement

45. The GEF has engaged with the private sector since its inception. During GEF-5, the GEF Council approved five innovative public-private-partnerships (PPPs) with a total funding commitment of \$70 million that attracted \$907 million in co-financing. The GEF has deployed a flexible range of non-grant instruments, including debt, equity, and risk sharing instruments, that delivered innovative projects and catalytic partnerships. More details about these projects can be found at: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/privatesector>.
46. 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 has launched a \$110 million pilot program in 2014 to demonstrate and validate the application of non-grant financial instruments to combat global environmental degradation. In light of GEF's role in innovating and demonstrating potentially high-impact approaches, the GEF offers attractive financial terms for both public and private sector recipients. By demonstrating and validating successful models for the use of non-grant instruments, the GEF can help catalyze large-scale changes through broader adoption and generate experiences which may also be useful for other international environmental finance mechanisms such as the GCF. Details on the non-grant pilot program are available on the following website: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/ngi>.
47. The GEF Secretariat utilized multiple communication and outreach channels to inform potential public and private sector recipients, along with the GEF Partner Agencies, on the availability and scope of the non-grant pilot program.
48. In the reporting period, the project 'Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme' was approved by the GEF Council, drawing on \$15.2 million in GEF non-grant financing and leveraging \$190 million in co-financing. As a first of its kind, this innovative project is working to establish and capitalize an investment fund in South Africa to provide project developers with equity funding that can attract additional debt financing for small- and medium sized enterprises in the renewable energy sector (see Annex 4).

4. Climate Summit and UN Sustainable Development Goals

49. The GEF Secretariat has continued its engagement with the post-2015 development agenda process in the realm of United Nations (UN) fora and events, such as the UN Climate Summit held on September 23, 2014, at the UN General Assembly in New York, USA, and various events and negotiating meetings relating to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The GEF Secretariat participated in the UN High-Level Event on Climate Change held by the President of the UN General Assembly on June 29, 2015, to provide impetus on the way to Paris and to share GEF's lessons learned. The GEF has also participated in the UN Inter-Agency Consultative Group on the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to support the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, which relates to climate change and resilience.
50. In regards to the SDGs, the GEF Secretariat has been a co-lead of the sub-group working on Means of Implementation (Goal 17 of the Report of the Open Working Group of the General Assembly). The group has provided input based on the requests of the co-facilitators of the negotiations and the UN Statistical Commission. The GEF Secretariat has been participating actively in the discussions of several relevant goals to the work of the GEF. There is close alignment of multiple SDGs with the GEF focal areas and many of the targets pertaining to the SDGs are similar or aligned to those being tracked as part of the GEF-6 strategy. The GEF Secretariat continues to work with relevant institutions and countries to explore possible synergies in addressing SDGs and GEF programming going forward.

Part III: GEF Achievements

1. Key GEF Achievements

a. GEF Support for INDC Development

51. The GEF has made resources available for countries to prepare their INDCs, and has participated in various meetings and workshops to encourage countries to utilize their available GEF resources for this purpose. As of June 2015, the GEF had approved projects for 45 countries: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Eritrea, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Maldives, Mauritania, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe to prepare their INDCs.
52. In addition, a component has been added to the Global Support Program for NCs and BURs to provide technical backstopping, capacity building, information sharing and knowledge management activities to countries to prepare their INDCs for the 2015 Agreement. Through the Global Support Program, implemented in conjunction by UNDP and UNEP, the GEF is supporting for NCs, BURs, and INDCs.

b. GEF Support to Reduce Emission Gap

53. According to the GEF-6 focal area strategy, the overall goal of the GEF in CCM is to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEIT) to make transformational shifts towards a low emission development path. The GEF support also aims to enable recipient countries to prepare for the new instrument under the UNFCCC applicable to all Parties. The key indicator for successful investments is tonnes of CO₂ eq avoided over the investment and impact period of the projects.
54. Through its support to 839 mitigation projects and program in over 150 countries to date, the GEF continues its critical engagement with countries towards a low-emission and resilient development pathway. During the reporting period, the GEF allocated \$400.6 million from the GEFTF to 52 CCM stand-alone and MFA projects in the climate change focal area, excluding enabling activities (EAs). These 52 projects are expected to leverage approximately \$3.5 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of 1 (GEF) to 9 (co-financing). The 52 projects are expected to avoid or sequester over 256 Mt CO₂ eq in total over their lifetime, reaching 34 per cent of the overall GEF-6 GHG emission reduction target of 750 Mt CO₂ eq. With a reduction or avoidance of an estimated 100 Mt CO₂ eq, the Sustainable Cities IAP is a major contributor to the overall GEF support to reduce the emission gap in the reporting period.

c. Complementarity in Climate Finance

55. The GEF has been engaging with the GCF and other funds under the Convention to collaborate to further articulate and build on the complementarity of their respective policies and programs, in line with COP 20 guidance and as recommended in the fifth review of the Financial Mechanism. As the GCF was in the process of accrediting Agencies and had not approved financing for projects during this reporting period, collaboration and information exchange focused on several foundational and policy elements:
 - (a) Dialogue and engagement: The GEF CEO and Chairperson and the GCF Executive Director held several dialogues and bilateral discussions throughout the reporting period, building a positive collaborative relationship. Secretariat personnel at the technical and managerial levels are in constant communication on a wide range of topics, from mitigation and adaptation strategies, status of resource allocation and modalities, private sector engagement, financial instrument experience and policies, templates, co-financing policy, project cycle, and Agency relations, among others. The Secretariat staff members also attend as observers in respective GEF Council and GCF Board meetings.
 - (b) Accreditation: One of the key milestones for the GCF to enable project financing is the Agency accreditation. To help inform the GCF process, the GEF Secretariat provided detailed information and updates on GEF safeguard policies and Agency compliance.
 - (c) Gender: The GEF and GCF Secretariats are collaborating closely on the development of their respective gender policy and action plans. The GEF gender focal point has discussed and shared GEF's gender experiences and policy foundation in workshops organized by the GCF. The May 2015 workshop, held at the GEF premises with the Adaptation Fund engagement to discuss gender-responsive indicators for the GCF, provided an opportunity to share GEF's gender core indicators. This also builds on close collaboration between the GEF and the Climate Investment Funds (CIF).

56. As the GCF becomes ready to make financing decisions, each fund may play different, complementary roles that could produce higher impacts and leverage more resources if combined strategically. In this regard, GEF's experiences with other climate funds may be useful to help articulate and enhance complementarity between the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Collaboration with the CIF, Adaptation Fund (AF), private sector entities, and others has highlighted different areas of engagement where the GEF can provide added value based on its unique role, strengths, and experience supporting programs and projects for over two decades, including:
- (a) Transforming policy and regulatory environments to support governments to put in place the policies, regulations and institutions that can catalyze partners to invest in low-emission, climate-resilient technologies;
 - (b) Demonstrating innovative approaches aimed at supporting the validation of technologies and management practices, 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 to improve information, participation, and accountability in public and private decisions that enable partners to design and implement programs and policies for reduced emissions and climate resiliency;
 - (d) Building multi-stakeholder alliances to develop, harmonize, and implement sustainable practices, facilitating partners to scale multi-country commitments; and
 - (e) De-risking partner investments and providing incremental financing for low-emission, climate-resilient investments, enabling private sector investment to flourish.
57. The GEF stands ready to continue to engage with the GCF to articulate the complementarity, responding to COP guidance, and to help countries meet their mitigation and adaptation needs in a coordinated way.

d. GEF Accreditation Pilot

58. In May 2011, the GEF Council decided to broaden its partnerships by approving the policies, procedures, and criteria for a pilot on accrediting new institutions to serve as GEF Partners for the implementation of GEF projects. The expansion of the GEF Partnership aims at enhancing country ownership in the GEF operations and to give recipient countries greater choice in selecting agencies.
59. The GEF Accreditation Pilot was completed in May 2015. Among the 16 entities that applied, eight applicants were found by the independent GEF Accreditation Panel to be in compliance with the GEF's minimum fiduciary standards and environmental and social safeguards, including gender mainstreaming. They were approved for accreditation to become GEF Project Agencies. These eight agencies comprised three national and two regional entities, as well as three international CSOs, including: (i) The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA); (ii) Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO); (iii) Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of China (FECO); (iv) West African Development Bank (BOAD); (v) Development Bank of Latin America (CAF); (vi) World Wildlife Fund (WWF-US); (vii) Conservation International (CI); and (viii) International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).
60. The GEF accreditation process was designed and implemented as a pilot, allowing the GEF to assess the resources and time needed to fully accredit new agencies and to determine how new agencies may enhance the GEF's impact. The Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) of the GEF recently conducted a process evaluation of the accreditation pilot, highlighting lessons learned from the pilot's design and implementation.²⁷ The GEF Secretariat's Management Response to the findings of the IEO evaluation are available on the GEF website.²⁸
61. Some of the newly accredited GEF Project Agencies have projects and programs approved by the GEF Council during this reporting period. For example, DBSA implements the 'Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme', a non-grant project in South Africa. CI and WWF-US are lead agencies for the Food Security IAP and the IAP on Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains, respectively.

²⁷ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.48.Inf_03_Eval_Accr_Process.pdf.

²⁸ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/EN_GEF.ME_C.48.03_Management_Response_to_the_SAER.pdf.

2. GEF Achievements: Climate Change Mitigation

a. Overview of GEF Support for Mitigation

62. Since its establishment in 1991, the GEF has been funding projects on CCM in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEIT). As at June 30, 2015, the GEF has funded 839 projects on CCM with more than \$5.2 billion GEF funding in more than 167 countries (see Table 3). Most of these were funded from the GEFTF, while one project also included funding from the LDCF for adaptation. The GEF funding leveraged over \$32.5 billion from a variety of sources, including GEF agencies, national and local governments, multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and CSOs, with an average co-financing ratio of 1 to 6.7.
63. These 839 projects consist of 790 projects, which have direct contribution to GHG emission reductions, and 49 EA projects that have indirect contributions to GHG emission reductions. The 790 projects were implemented in developing countries and CEIT throughout Africa (24.3 per cent), Asia (31.9 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (19 per cent), and Eastern Europe and Central Asia (18.2 per cent). In addition, there are 52 global and regional projects that account for 6.6 per cent of the overall CCM portfolio. Twelve GEF agencies have participated in the implementation of these GEF CCM projects. The UNDP, the World Bank, UNEP, and UNIDO have the major shares of the portfolio in project development and implementation.
64. Table 4 categorizes these 790 projects in the areas of technology transfer, energy efficiency, renewable energy, transport, and LULUCF. They also include projects with multiple CCM objectives that have direct impact on GHG emission reductions. The total share of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects combined is significant, accounting for approximately 55 per cent in terms of total number of projects, and 47 per cent in terms of total GEF funding. In urban and transport, the total number of projects saw a big increase in GEF-6, with 16 new projects and total GEF amount of \$170 million, including the new Sustainable Cities IAP. LULUCF as single-sector CCM projects and LULUCF as MFA account for 12 per cent of the total project numbers and 15 per cent of the total CCM resources.

Table 3:

GEF projects on climate change mitigation by region (1991–2015) (excluding 49 EAs, NC and BUR projects)

Region	Projects		GEF Amount ^a		Co-financing		Co-financing ratio
	Number	Per cent	\$ millions	Per cent	\$ millions	Per cent	
Africa	192	24.3%	920.2	19.0%	5,666.0	17.0%	1:6.1
Asia	252	31.9%	1,749.4	36.1%	15,358.1	47.4%	1:8.8
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	144	18.2%	735.0	15.2%	4,882.2	15.1%	1:6.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	150	19.0%	915.4	18.9%	5,450.5	16.8%	1:6.0
Global	48	6.1%	484.4	10.0%	773.9	2.4%	1:1.6
Regional	4	0.5%	38.0	0.8%	396.8	1.2%	1:10.4
Total	790	100%	4,842.3	100.0%	32,527.5	100.0%	1:6.7

^a These amounts include all focal area contributions to climate change, including agency fees. The total includes \$868.5 million from other focal areas and set asides. Parent programs were not counted. Child projects under parent programs were counted. However, PPPs are not considered as programs for reporting purposes.

65. The GEF has supported technology transfer in CCM projects and programs. Overall, the GEF CCM portfolio can be characterized as supporting technology transfer as outlined by the COP. In Table 4, ‘Technology Transfer’ is highlighted as the ‘special initiative on technology transfer’ up to GEF-4; ‘promoting innovative low-carbon technologies’ in GEF-5 and ‘promoting timely development, demonstration, and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options’ in GEF-6. The GEF support focuses on testing and demonstrating innovative mechanisms that are complementary to efforts of other financial mechanisms to scale up, replicate and reach critical mass in a timely manner.
66. 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, nine in GEF-4, 12 in GEF-5 and five in GEF-6 (FY 2014–2015). The largest GEF-6 program is the Sustainable Cities IAP (see Part II: GEF Initiatives).

Table 4:
GEF projects on climate change mitigation by phase (excluding 49 EAs, NC and BUR projects) (in \$ millions)

<i>Phase</i>		<i>Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-carbon Technologies^a</i>	<i>Energy Efficiency</i>	<i>Renewable Energy</i>	<i>Transport/Urban</i>	<i>LULUCF^e (Excluding MFA)</i>	<i>LULUCF & SFM/REDD+^f</i>	<i>Mixed^b</i>	<i>Small Grants Program (SGP)^c</i>	<i>Others^d</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
GEF Pilot (1991–1994)	Number of Projects	2	7	12	2	2	-	0	-	5	30
	GEF Amount	10.1	33.3	94.5	9.0	4.0	-	0.0	-	48.5	199.4
	Co-financing	0.1	341.2	1,848.0	2.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	145.9	2,337.3
GEF-1 (1994–1998)	Number of Projects	2	16	16	0	0	-	2	-	2	38
	GEF Amount	8.2	133.7	150.8	0.0	0.0	-	12.3	-	14.3	319.3
	Co-financing	6.2	575.7	892.8	0.0	0.0	-	64.6	-	29.9	1,569.2
GEF-2 (1998–2002)	Number of Projects	6	32	44	6	1	-	4	-	2	95
	GEF Amount	102.3	189.9	229.1	30.4	0.9	-	13.6	-	12.1	578.4
	Co-financing	204.4	1,321.6	1,120.0	28.3	1.0	-	151.5	-	20.1	2,846.9
GEF-3 (2002–2006)	Number of Projects	4	29	53	13	0	-	13	-	1	113
	GEF Amount	64.6	228.2	273.1	88.9	0.0	-	73.9	-	3.7	732.4
	Co-financing	128.9	1,258.9	1,488.9	847.5	0.0	-	486.5	-	5.1	4,215.8
GEF-4 (2006–2010)	Number of Projects	10	83	50	20	25	-	17	3	-	208
	GEF Amount	55.2	384.9	123.2	111.3	122.1	-	62.6	62.7	-	922
	Co-financing	174.6	2,894.9	961.5	1,571.4	774.0	-	419.9	43.0	-	6,839.3
GEF-5 (2010–201)	Number of Projects	51	32	55	20	10	41	35	10	-	254
	GEF Amount	403.2	188.2	190.1	94.7	35.2	441.6	185.3	152.0	-	1,690.3
	Co-financing	2,032.7	2,777.1	1,303.3	1,531.3	95.5	1,896.4	1,442.9	153.9	-	11,233.1
GEF-6 (2014–2015)	Number of Projects	2	2	5	16	1	17	0	5	4	52
	GEF Amount	10.1	5.5	39.9	170.6	12.2	138.3	-	16.2	7.7	400.6
	Co-financing	47.1	76.6	606.3	1,767.6	38.6	901.7	-	47.3	0.7	3,486.0
Total	Number of Projects	77	201	235	77	39	58	71	18	14	790
	GEF Amount	653.7	1,163.7	1,100.7	504.9	174.4	579.9	347.7	230.9	86.3	4,842.3
	Co-financing	2,594.0	9,246.0	8,220.8	5,748.1	909.2	2,798.1	2,565.4	244.2	201.7	32,527.6

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

^b Mixed projects are projects with multiple CCM objectives. Mixed projects with technology transfer components are categorized as ‘TT’.

^c In addition to 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 ‘Others’ include seven projects relating to methane and three projects relating to fuel substitution. These are no longer GEF climate change strategic objectives since GEF-4. In GEF-6, others include 4 INDC projects.

^e Two additional LULUCF projects are counted under ‘Mixed’ category and one additional LULUCF project is counted under ‘TT’ category. These three projects, however, are counted as LULUCF projects in Table 7.

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

b. Achievements during the Reporting Period

67. During the reporting period, the GEF allocated \$400.6 million from the GEFTF to 52 CCM stand-alone and MFA projects in the climate change focal area (excluding EAs). These 52 projects are expected to leverage approximately \$3.5 billion in co-financing, resulting in a co-financing ratio of one (GEF) to nine (co-financing). Out of the 52 projects and programs, 7 were medium-sized projects (MSPs) and 45 were full-sized projects (FSPs). Annex 1 provides an overview of country allocations under the GEF-6 System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR). Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period.
68. These 52 projects and programs from this reporting period are expected to avoid or sequester over 256 Mt CO₂ eq in total over their lifetime, reaching 34 per cent of the overall GEF-6 target GHG emission reduction goal of 750 Mt CO₂ eq.

Table 5:

Climate change mitigation GEF-6 strategic objectives and results framework

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

69. The 52 projects and programs approved during the reporting period are distributed across 39 countries in four regions and also include global projects. Twenty-one projects are in Africa, eight are in Asia and the Pacific, eight are in Latin America and the Caribbean, eight are in Europe and Central Asia, while seven are global projects. Regional distribution of GEF investments (\$400.6 million) is \$179.9 million (45 per cent) for Africa, \$83.0 million (21 per cent) for Asia and the Pacific, \$70.2 million (18 per cent) for Latin America and the Caribbean, \$46.3 million (11 per cent) for Europe and Central Asia, and \$21.2 million (5 per cent) for global and regional projects.
70. Of the 52 CCM projects, 36 projects are categorized as MFA projects, meaning project components and funding support aligned with other GEF strategic objectives, such as the IAPs, SFM/REDD+, land degradation, and biodiversity. Table 6 shows the distribution of funding for stand-alone and MFA projects.
71. Of the 52 CCM projects and programs, two focus on energy efficiency; five on renewable energy; sixteen on sustainable transport and urban systems; one on LULUCF; seven-teen projects on LULUCF and SFM/REDD+; and two on technology transfer/innovative low-carbon technologies. In addition, there are four supporting INDCs and five SGP projects. Table 7 summarizes estimated emission reductions per type of projects and programs.

Table 6:

Breakdown of GEF funding for projects with climate change mitigation components

	<i>Number of Projects</i>			<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>			
	CCM Stand-alone Projects	MFA Projects	Total	Funding from CCM	Funding from Other Focal Areas ^a	Others ^b	Total
GEF-4 (2006–2010)	183	25	208	712.3	105.7	103.9	921.9
GEF-5 (2010–2014)	186	78	264	1,049.2	546.7	140.6	1736.4
GEF-6 (2014–2015)	16	36	52	156.7	205.1	38.7	400.6

^a Includes funding from SFM/REDD+ Program, the SGP, and the Integrated Approach Pilots, as well as bio-diversity, land degradation, chemicals and waste, and international waters.

^b Includes LDCF/SCCF funding, PPGs and agency fees.

Table 7:

Expected CO₂ eq emission reductions from projects and programs approved in FY 2015 (excluding enabling activities and SGP)

<i>Type of Projects and Programs</i>	<i>Total Emission Reductions (Mt)</i>
Technology Transfer/Innovative Low-carbon Technologies	0.6
Energy Efficiency	4.8
Renewable Energy	27.5
Urban/Transport	116.9
LULUCF	4.0
LULUCF and SFM/REDD+	102.9
Total	256.7

72. The 52 projects for this reporting period are distributed over ten GEF agencies. The World Bank has the largest share in terms of number of projects (15 out of 52, or 29 per cent), followed by IFAD (13 out of 52, or 25 per cent), UNDP (11 out of 52, or 21 per cent), UNEP (4 out of 52, or 8 per cent), UNIDO (3 out of 52, or 6 per cent), AfDB (2 out of 52, or 4 per cent), and ADB, DBSA, EBRD and FAO (1 out of 52, or 2 per cent each).
73. In addition to financing the implementation of projects, the GEF assists eligible countries at their request with the preparation of complex projects, through project preparation grants (PPGs). During the reporting period, the GEF provided a total of \$5.2 million in PPGs from the GEFTF for the development of 39 of the 52 projects.

c. GEF Support for Key Mitigation Sectors

74. The thematic scope of the GEF portfolio of CCM projects has significantly changed in FY 2015 compared to the previous reporting period, due to implementation of GEF-6 and GEF-2020 strategies. In particular, the development of CCM projects in FY 2015 has moved quickly towards integrated projects. The following sub-sections discuss CCM activities in key sectors supported by the GEF during the reporting period. Technology transfer is presented in Part III, Section 4, as it is a cross-cutting topic for mitigation and adaptation.

c.1. Energy Efficiency

75. 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.
76. During the reporting period, two projects with energy efficiency components were approved with funding amounting to \$5.5 million total. The total co-financing leveraged for these two projects amounted to \$76.6 million. Together, the two projects are working to mitigate an estimated 5 Mt CO₂ eq.

c.2. Renewable Energy

77. In the renewable energy sector, the GEF supported five renewable 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. GEF funding to these five projects amounted to \$39.9 million, leveraging \$606.3 million in co-financing. Expected GHG emission reductions amount to 27.5 Mt CO₂ eq.
78. These renewable projects are expected to entail significant positive impacts on a number of other environmental and developmental issues in developing countries beyond climate change mitigation. In the Cook Islands, for instance, the GEF invested \$4.1 million and leveraged \$24.3 million to change diesel-based power generation to renewable energy-based power generation, with a target of reducing the country's diesel consumption by up to 95 per cent. The GEF project will help lower the Cook Islands' reliance on fossil fuels and strengthen its trade balance. While reducing 3.7 thousand tonnes CO₂ eq, this project is expected to enhance national energy security and therefore increase sustainability of national economic development.

c.3. Sustainable Transport and Urban Systems

79. During the reporting period, the GEF supported sixteen projects in this category, including those under the Sustainable Cities IAP. Total GEF funding to these sixteen projects amounted to \$170.6 million. These GEF grants were supplemented by \$1,768 million in co-financing. Targeted emission reductions are estimated to be 117 Mt CO₂ eq.
80. 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. These are outstanding characteristics of the GEF's IAP for sustainable urban development.

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

81. The GEF agriculture, forest and other land use (AFOLU) or Land Use, Land Use Change and Forest (LULUCF) program under the CCM focal area provides a suitable avenue through which projects can leverage funds from other relevant GEF focal areas as well as access SFM/REDD+ incentives to achieve multiple environmental benefits, including carbon benefits. The projects approved under this program are designed to address multiple conventions and geared towards generating carbon benefits from different ecosystems and production systems. Apart from policy support and financing management practices that favor GHG mitigation, the program also supports the development of new, or strengthening of 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.
82. During the reporting period, the GEF supported eighteen projects under these objectives. All projects are categorized as MFA and draw funds from other GEF focal areas on top of CCM resources. Seventeen of them accessed the SFM/REDD+ incentive to achieve multiple benefits from the forest systems included in the projects. The GEF funding to these eighteen projects amounts to \$150.5 million and was supplemented by \$940.3 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/program also supported policy formulation, and institutional and technical capacity building to address the drivers of land-use changes that cause GHG emissions. These nine AFOLU projects/program aim to reduce approximately 26.9 Mt CO₂ eq emission reductions.

d. Small Grants Program for Climate Change Mitigation

83. The GEF SGP, implemented by UNDP on behalf of the GEF partnership, was launched at the time of the Earth Summit in 1992. Through its decentralized governance mechanism, the GEF SGP channels its support through civil society organizations by providing grants of up to \$50,000 directly to CSOs, community-based organizations (CBOs) and indigenous peoples' organizations to undertake environmental projects.
84. Between 1992 and 2014, the program supported a cumulative total of more than 18,500 projects implemented by civil society groups in 131 countries, across all the GEF focal areas. In the CCM focal area, GEF SGP programming has cumulatively supported more than 4,125 community-based CCM projects totaling \$119.5 million, leveraging \$79.7 million in cash co-financing, and \$73.9 million in in-kind contributions. The majority of projects, at around 60 per cent, focused on community solutions for providing access to renewable energy and energy efficient technologies.
85. As reported by SGP in its Annual Monitoring Report 2013-2014, there were 958 active grant projects in CCM during the reporting period. The total amount of grant funding of this portfolio amounted to \$32.8 million and was matched by \$38.9 million in co-financing. In line with the overall GEF-5 strategic priorities, the key focus for 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 land use, land use change and forestry. During reporting period, around 50 per cent of the projects focused on renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions.

3. GEF Achievements: Climate Change Adaptation

a. Overview of GEF Support for Adaptation

86. As an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC, the GEF has played a pioneering role in supporting adaptation. The GEF Operational Strategy of 1995²⁹ 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”.
87. The GEF was entrusted with the management of two funds prioritizing adaptation, 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 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the climate change focal area of the GEFTF, and through bilateral and multilateral sources. While the SCCF has four financing windows,³⁰ adaptation was given top priority in accordance with COP guidance (decision 5/CP.9).
88. 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.³¹ Twenty-six innovative pilot projects were approved under SPA and initial lessons from the portfolio were captured in a 2010 evaluation.³² As SPA resources have been fully allocated, the GEF now finances adaptation solely through the LDCF and SCCF.
89. All of the GEF’s CCA projects and programs adhere to the guiding principles of country-drivenness, replicability, sustainability, and stakeholder participation, and strive to improve gender equality. These guiding principles are elaborated in relevant GEF policies, as well as in the programming principles and strategies that guide adaptation finance under the SPA, LDCF and SCCF. Projects and programs supported through these mechanisms are designed based on the information and guidance provided in NCs and NAPAs, as well as other relevant assessments and action plans.
90. Following COP guidance to the GEF to support the preparation of the NAP process (decisions 12/CP.18, paragraphs 1 and 4), the GEF financed during the previous reporting period, through the SCCF, a global FSP to assist eligible non-LDCs in advancing the preparation of their NAP processes. Through the LDCF, the GEF supported in the previous reporting period a MSP to advance the preparation of NAP processes in LDCs, an initiative that was now expanded through a global FSP that was approved in the current reporting period. The GEF Secretariat has invited both LDCs and eligible non-LDCs to put forward proposals under the LDCF and the SCCF for MSPs, FSPs and programmatic approaches that would contribute towards further enhancing country-driven NAP processes.
91. The ‘GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund’ for the period 2014–2018 was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in 2014³³. In accordance with guidance provided by the COP, the Strategy introduced two pillars that now guide programming under the LDCF and the SCCF towards their goal and objectives, namely: (i) integrating CCA into relevant policies, plans, programs and decision-making processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner as a means to identify and address short-, medium- and long-term adaptation needs; and (ii) expanding synergies between CCA and other GEF focal areas. The Strategy also seeks to enhance gender equality and mainstreaming across the GEF adaptation portfolio, and explore options for greater private sector engagement in CCA.
92. The GEF applies a Results-Based Management (RBM) framework for adaptation projects and programs financed under the LDCF and SCCF. Both funds share the strategic goal of supporting developing countries to become

²⁹ GEF Council document GEF/C.6/3 (September 1995).

³⁰ In accordance with COP guidance, the SCCF finances activities relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded by the GEF in the following areas: (a) adaptation to climate change; (b) technology transfer; (c) energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and (d) economic diversification. COP 9 decided that adaptation activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change shall have top priority for funding and that technology transfer and its associated capacity-building activities shall also be essential areas for funding.

³¹ GEF Council document GEF/C.27/Inf.10 (October 2005).

³² GEF Council document GEF/ME/C.39/4 (October 2010).

³³ https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_AdaptClimateChange_CRA.pdf.

climate resilient by integrating adaptation measures in development policies, plans, programs and projects. Three strategic objectives guide efforts to achieve this goal, as specified in the new Strategy. These are (see Table 8): (i) to reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems; (ii) strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective adaptation; and (iii) integrate CCA into relevant policies, plans and associated processes.

Table 8:

Climate change adaptation: Strategic objectives and expected outcomes

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

b. Least Developed Countries Fund

Achievements since Inception

93. The LDCF was designed to address the special needs of LDCs under the UNFCCC. From its inception to June 30, 2015, \$931.5 million has been approved for projects, programs, and EAs to meet this mandate. This includes financing the preparation of 51 NAPAs, of which 50 are completed, and the approval³⁴ of 164 NAPA implementation projects, submitted by 49 countries³⁵. LDCF support for approved adaptation projects and programs currently totals \$919.3 million and it mobilized \$3.8 billion in co-financing (see Table 9). As at June 30, 2015, cumulative pledges to the LDCF amounted to \$934.7 million, of which \$929.1 million have been received (see Annex 10).
94. Additional contributions are urgently needed to enable the LDCF to address the urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs, estimated in their NAPAs to cost \$2 billion³⁶.
95. In the near term, the demand for LDCF resources considerably exceeds the funds available for new approvals. In FY 2015, the LDCF supported 11 projects and one programmatic approach for \$100.1 million, whereas 32 priority projects that had been technically cleared by the Secretariat remained unfunded in the pipeline, amounting to \$235.7 million as at June 30, 2015 (Figure 2). As at June 30, 2015, funds available for new funding approvals amounted to \$10.5 million.

³⁴ Approval is granted by the LDCF/SCCF Council or the GEF CEO.

³⁵ Support to the preparation of NAPAs is classified as an EA. For purposes of this Section, EAs are not shown in the summaries of projects and programs in Annex 5.

³⁶ 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 2:

Annual and cumulative funding approvals and technically cleared pipeline under the LDCF as at June 30, 2015 (\$ million)

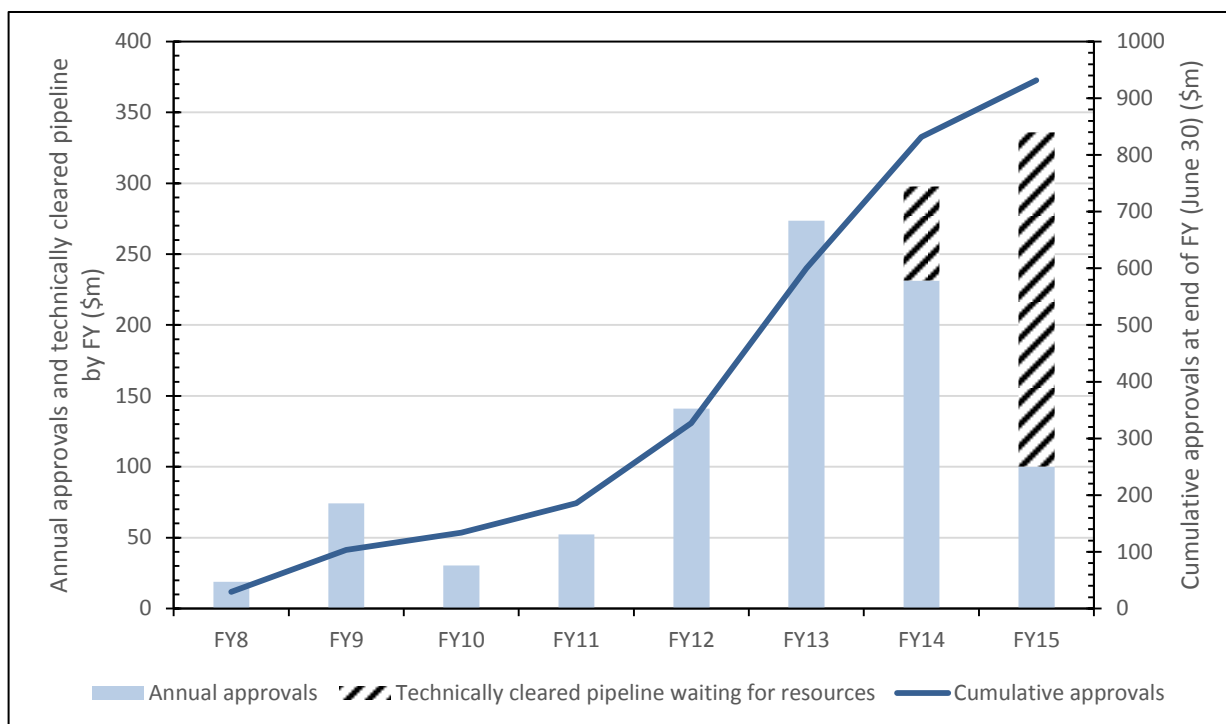


Table 9:

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>LDCF Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	110	623.86	2,675.71
Asia	47	265.28	989.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	4	16.48	55.57
Global	3	13.69	32.03
Grand Total	164	919.31	3752.34

Includes all MSPs and FSPs approved under the LDCF.

96. Through the LDCF, the GEF and its partners have supported the world's most vulnerable countries in identifying their urgent and immediate adaptation needs, and carrying out tangible measures to address these needs. There is evidence of increase in speed of resource access as well as of scaling-up. There also is an upward trend in the growth of project size in the LDCF portfolio over time, with the last ten approvals under the LDCF averaging \$8.5 million, compared with \$3.3 million for the first ten.
97. As at June 30, 2015, 121 LDCF projects in support of NAPA implementation, the NAP process and the implementation of other elements of the LDC work program had been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO and were under some stage of implementation or ready to enter implementation. In total, 100 out of these 121 projects provided an estimate of the number of direct beneficiaries. These 100 projects, with LDCF resources amounting to \$531.6 million, seek to directly reduce the vulnerability of more than 10 million people. Importantly, given the recent mandate of the LDCF to support the preparation of the NAP process in LDCs, 61 LDCF projects are already supporting 39 countries in their efforts to integrate adaptation into 159 national development policies, plans and frameworks. The LDCF also assists countries in laying the groundwork for climate-resilient development through 63 projects that will enable 37 countries to strengthen their national hydro-meteorological and climate information services.

LDCF Achievements during the Reporting Period

98. During the reporting period, no additional NAPA was completed. Therefore, the total of completed NAPAs remains at 50. To date, the following countries have completed their NAPAs: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, and Zambia.
99. As at June 30, 2015, each LDC could access up to \$30 million from the LDCF in accordance with the principle of equitable access. The maximum amount that each country could access was raised from \$20 million in December 2013 in response to the significant, additional contributions received between June and December 2013.
100. Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, LDCF resources amounting to \$100.1 million were approved for 11 FSPs and one programmatic approach containing two projects. Nine of these thirteen projects were in Africa, three in Asia, and one was global (Table 10). These projects will mobilize approximately \$233.9 million in co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF Partner Agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and others.
101. In January 2015, the GEF Council approved a FSP entitled ‘Expanding the Ongoing Support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)’. The project expands on the support provided through the LDCF-financed MSP ‘Assisting LDCs with country-driven processes to advance NAPs’, which set out to provide direct support to at least twelve LDCs on a first-come, first-served basis, in addition to regional training workshops and knowledge sharing activities. Through the recent follow-up project, all remaining LDCs would have the opportunity to access one-on-one support tailored to their specific needs and circumstances with the aim of strengthening their institutional and technical capacities to start or advance their national adaptation plan processes.
102. The FY 2014 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the LDCF and the SCCF provides information on 46 active projects under the LDCF.³⁷ Forty-five of the 46 LDCF project under implementation, or 98 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives. As at June 30, 2014, the 46 projects contained in the active LDCF portfolio had already reached more than 1 million direct beneficiaries and trained some 66,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 46 projects, an estimated 155,000 hectares of land had been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 15 national policies, plans or frameworks in 15 LDCs had been strengthened or developed to better address climate change risks and adaptation, while 19 projects had enhanced climate information services in 17 countries.

Table 10:

Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the LDCF approved in FY 2015

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>LDCF Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	9	71.84	176.90
Asia	3	21.30	48.61
Global	1	6.95	8.40
Grand Total	13	100.09	233.91

c. Special Climate Change Fund

Achievements since Inception

103. The SCCF was established under the UNFCCC in 2001 to finance activities, programs and measures relating to climate change that are complementary to those funded under the Climate Change focal area of the GEFTF and through other bilateral and multilateral sources. While the SCCF has four financing windows, adaptation was given top priority in accordance with UNFCCC guidance (decision 5/CP.9). As at June 30, 2015, the GEF, through the SCCF-A (adaptation window), has provided \$284.4 million for adaptation projects. Sixty-five projects were

³⁷ Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.18/04:
https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF%20LDCF%20SCCF%2018-04%20FY14%20AMR%20of%20the%20LDCF%20and%20the%20SCCF%20POSTED%205-8-15_0.pdf.

approved for funding, mobilizing \$2.3 billion in co-financing, as can be seen in Table 11. 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, as shown in Table 12.

104. As at June 30, 2015, \$349.1 million have been pledged to the SCCF, of which \$340.7 million were received. The demand for SCCF resources continues to be far higher than the resource availability. As of June 30, 2015, funds available for Council/CEO approval amounted to \$2.9 million and \$1.3 million for the SCCF-A and SCCF-B, respectively (see Annex 10).

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>SCCF-A Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	21	83.03	753.05
Asia	17	80.31	900.92
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	9	39.28	270.90
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	70.07	265.17
Global	5	11.66	461.89
Grand Total	65	284.35	2,251.93

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

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

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>SCCF Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	2	10.33	183.48
Asia	3	11.29	43.17
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	2	7.64	89.86
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	16.92	28.12
Global and Regional	2	14.50	37.71
Grand Total	12	60.68	382.33

105. Like the LDCF, the SCCF-A has benefited from user-friendly guidelines for accessing resources, as well as a coherent RBM framework. The portfolio of projects and programs financed under SCCF-A represents a multitude of adaptation approaches in diverse regional settings, as reflected in projects approved in the reporting period.
106. The FY 2015 Progress Report on the LDCF and the SCCF describes the progress made in the operations of the LDCF and the SCCF since their inception.³⁸ As at June 30, 2015, 59 SCCF projects had been endorsed or approved by the GEF CEO and were under some stage of implementation or ready to enter implementation. In total, 37 out of these 59 projects provided an estimate of the number of direct beneficiaries. These 37 projects, with SCCF resources amounting to \$160.0 million, aim to directly reduce the vulnerability of an estimated 3.8 million people. In addition, 24 SCCF projects are already supporting 37 countries in their efforts to integrate adaptation into 110 national development policies, plans and frameworks. As of June 30, 2015, funds available for Council/CEO approval amount to \$2.9 million and \$1.3 million for the SCCF-A and SCCF-B, respectively (see Annex 10).

SCCF Achievements during the Reporting Period

107. During the reporting period, SCCF-A grants amounting to \$45.6 million were approved for nine projects. These projects will mobilize approximately \$455.0 million in co-financing from the governments of the recipient countries, GEF agencies, other multilateral and bilateral agencies, the private sector, and others. The regional distribution of adaptation projects under the SCCF-A during the reporting period can be seen in Table 13. A list and summaries of the projects and programs approved in FY 2015 are presented in Annex 3 and Annex 5, respectively.
108. This reporting period has seen the inclusion of innovative projects with transformative potential in the SCCF

³⁸ Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.18/03: <https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF%20LDCF%20SCCF%2018-03%20Progress%20Report%20on%20the%20LDCF%20and%20the%20SCCF%20POSTED%205-8-15.pdf>.

portfolio. An example is the ‘Morocco: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Moroccan port sector’ project, which seeks to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on Morocco’s port infrastructure, a critical economic foundation of the country. The project is pursuing a holistic approach through capital investment, institutional capacity strengthening, strategy development, and by addressing training and monitoring needs. As a consequence of its innovativeness, the project is well placed to enable replication beyond the targeted areas of implementation. Another example is the SCCF-B project, ‘Cambodia: Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (S-RET)’, addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation in unison. This project seeks to promote the large-scale adoption of renewable energy technologies in Cambodia’s rural development sector by testing high-potential renewable energy technologies. The project is working to create a critical mass of smallholders that use renewable energy technologies for agricultural production and processing as well as other income-generating activities with demonstrated economic returns, by supporting the local private sector and by removing policy barriers.

Table 13:

Regional distribution of adaptation projects and programs under the SCCF-A approved in FY 2015

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>SCCF-A Financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	2	15.62	88.85
Asia	2	10.60	164.22
Latin America and the Caribbean	2	8.49	42.45
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	3	10.84	155.53
Grand Total	9	45.55	455.04

109. On March 25, 2015, the GEF CEO endorsed an SCCF grant amounting to \$5.1 million towards the FSP ‘Global: Assisting non-LDC Developing Countries with Country-driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)’. The project is working to strengthen institutional and technical capacities to allow non-LDC developing countries to integrate CCA into their medium- and long-term development planning processes in a continuous, progressive and iterative manner. The project has three main components, aiming to: (i) enhance the capacities of non-LDC Parties to advance medium- and long-term adaptation planning in the context of their development policies, strategies, plans and budgets; (ii) develop and disseminate tools and approaches to support the NAP process; and (iii) promote the exchange of lessons and knowledge through South-South and North-South cooperation.
110. The FY 2014 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the LDCF and the SCCF provides information on 26 active projects under the SCCF.³⁹ Twenty-four of the 26 SCCF projects under implementation, or 92 per cent, were rated moderately satisfactory or higher in terms of their progress towards development objectives. As at June 30, 2014, the 26 projects contained in the active SCCF portfolio had already reached more than 500,000 direct beneficiaries and trained some 13,000 people in various aspects of climate change adaptation. Through these 26 projects, some 7,000 hectares of land had also been brought under more resilient management. Moreover, 25 national policies, plans or frameworks in 21 countries had been strengthened or developed to better integrate and address climate change risks, while eight projects had enhanced climate information services in 15 countries.

4. GEF Achievements: Technology Transfer

111. The transfer of low-carbon and climate-resilient technologies has been a key cross-cutting theme for the GEF since the establishment of its funds. The GEF-6 climate change mitigation strategy, for the period of July 2014 to June 2018, promotes the timely development, demonstration and financing of low-carbon technologies and mitigation options. The GEF supports the development, adoption, transfer and implementation of policies, regulations and financial or organization mechanisms that accelerate mitigation technology innovation and uptake.⁴⁰ Similarly, the RBM framework for the SCCF and LDCF includes climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up as one of ten overarching outcomes of the funds. The entire GEF climate change portfolio can therefore be characterized as supporting technology transfer as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

³⁹ Document GEF/LDCF.SCCF.18/04:

https://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/GEF%20LDCF%20SCCF%2018-04%20FY14%20AMR%20of%20the%20LDCF%20and%20the%20SCCF%20POSTED%205-8-15_0.pdf

⁴⁰ GEF-6 Programming Directions.

(IPCC) and by the technology transfer framework adopted by COP 7.⁴¹

112. During the reporting period, 14 climate change mitigation projects with technology transfer objectives were approved with \$221.4 million of GEF funding and \$2.5 billion of co-financing. They include the Sustainable Cities IAP and projects addressing the transition from fossil fuel to renewable energy in SIDS; stand-alone projects addressing urban issues of transport and energy efficiency in Benin and Moldova; scaled-up adoption of renewable energy technologies in Argentina, Cook Islands and China; as well as a regional initiative supporting renewable energy in ten SIDS and a non-grant investment that will provide project developers in South Africa with equity funding to attract additional debt financing for SMEs in the renewable energy sector. In addition, energy efficiency technologies will be promoted in Turkey's SMEs and in the housing sector of Uzbekistan, as well lighting for cities around the world. In the Ukraine, a GEF-financed initiative will replicate best practice in climate technology design, deployment and services gained through the regional climate technology and financial center project. For climate adaptation, 23 projects to adopt technology were approved with \$150.8 million from LDCF and SCCF, and \$712.0 million of co-financing. More detailed project descriptions are provided in Annex 4 and 5.
113. 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 GEFTF⁴² and \$15 million from the SCCF Program for Technology Transfer (SCCF-B). This program included three funding windows to support technology transfer under the Poznan Strategic Program, namely: (1) TNAs; (2) piloting priority technology projects linked to TNAs; and (3) dissemination of GEF experience and successfully demonstrated Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs).
114. In December 2008, COP 14 welcomed the GEF's Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (renaming it the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer) as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in the transfer of ESTs to developing countries. In response to decision 2/CP.14, the GEF submitted a plan for the Long-Term implementation of the Poznan strategic program on Technology Transfer to COP 16.⁴³ The GEF submission included the following elements to further scale up investments in ESTs in developing countries in accordance with the GEF climate change strategy, and to enhance technology transfer activities under the Convention⁴⁴:
- (a) Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network;
 - (b) Piloting Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments;
 - (c) Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for Technology Transfer;
 - (d) TNAs; and
 - (e) GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer.
115. The TEC was invited by SBI 40 to evaluate the Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism. In its report to COP 20, the TEC acknowledged that additional time would be required for the evaluation. SBI 41 then invited the TEC to provide a final report to COP 21 through SBI 43. The GEF has been consulted in the process of this evaluation and provided input, as appropriate.
116. The following sub-sections describe progress made in each of the five elements of the Long-Term implementation of the Poznan strategic Program on Technology Transfer.

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

117. The GEF is supporting the CTCN and four regional projects, listed in Table 14 and described in Annex 6. These projects receive funding from the GEFTF for mitigation as well as from the SCCF-B in support of adaptation. 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.
118. Details on the results of the GEF consultation and collaboration with the CTCN, in response to invitations from SBI 37, SBI 39, SBI 40, SBI 41 and SBI 42, are presented in section 4.f.
119. At the national level, one project drawing on STAR allocation was approved by the GEF Council during the

⁴¹ Decision 4/CP.7.

⁴² Financing details can be found in GEF's report to SBI29: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf>.

⁴³ Please refer to document FCCC/SBI/2010/25.

⁴⁴ The GEF notes that 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 Programme (as per paragraph 17 above). Refer to FCCC/CP/2013/3, annex, paragraph 140.

reporting period, aiming at developing climate technology transfer and financing mechanisms. The project, 'Ukraine: Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC)' was approved in October 2014 and aims to develop and demonstrate innovative policy and technical assistance packages and support development of performance-based financing mechanisms to increase investment in climate technologies in Ukraine.

Table 14:

GEF projects for climate technology transfer and financing centers and for CTCN

Title	Region	Agency	GEF financing (\$ millions)		Co-financing (\$ millions)	Status
			GEFTF	SCCF		
Promoting accelerated transfer and scaled up deployment of mitigation technologies through the CTCN	Global	UNIDO	1.8	0	7.2	CEO approved
Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center	Asia and Pacific	ADB/ UNEP	10.0	2.0	74.7	Under implementation
Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network	Africa	AfDB	10.0	5.8	89.0	Under implementation
Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center	Europe and Central Asia	EBRD	10.0	2.0	77.0	Under implementation
Climate Technology Transfer Mechanisms and Networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean	IDB	10.0	2.0	63.4	Under implementation

b. Piloting Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments

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

120. 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. During the call for proposals, only one proposal for adaptation was received. This proposal was funded, along with three other proposals that included adaptation elements. Total GEFTF⁴⁵ and SCCF-B funding for the 14 pilot projects amounted initially to \$58 million, and total co-financing for these projects initially came to more than \$195 million.
121. Eleven projects have been endorsed by the GEF CEO and are progressing in their implementation. These are in: Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Thailand. The funding from the GEFTF and SCCF-B for these projects amounts to \$49.4 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, and the total co-financing amounts to \$223.2 million and \$5.7 million, respectively.
122. 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.
123. The technologies targeted by the endorsed projects address both mitigation and adaptation, and are diverse and innovative. They include technologies on renewable energy (solar, biomass, wind), energy efficiency (insulation materials, efficient and hydro-chlorofluorocarbon (HCFC)-free appliances), transport ("green" trucks), and composting. For adaptation-related technologies, membrane drip irrigation, flood- and drought-resistant crops with sustainable land management practices were included.
124. 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 progress made by the Agencies in the delivery of technology transfer. The compiled updates are presented in Annex 7.

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

125. During the reporting period, for climate mitigation, 14 projects with technology transfer objectives were approved

⁴⁵ Financing details can be found in GEF's report to SBI29: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf>.

with \$221.4 million of GEF funding and \$2.5 billion of co-financing. They include the Sustainable Cities IAP and projects addressing the transition from fossil fuel to renewable energy in SIDS. For climate adaptation, 23 projects to adopt technology were approved with \$150.8 million from LDCF and SCCF, and \$712.0 million of co-financing. Project descriptions are provided in Annex 4 and 5.

c. Public-Private Partnerships for Technology Transfer

126. Public-Private Partnership programs can be a strong tool for promoting technology transfer by supporting businesses in developing countries that aim to commercialize or scale up ESTs.
127. Two projects were approved in the reporting period which support the scaling-up of investments in climate technologies. One project in South Africa will support small scale renewable energy projects and small- and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and project developers through an investment equity fund; the other global project aims to create a unique financing facility to accelerate investments in the conversion of traditional urban street lighting technologies to more efficient lighting emitting diodes (LEDs). Both are described in Annex 4.

d. Technology Needs Assessments

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

128. The first 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.
129. The first TNA project concept, under the Poznan Strategic Program, was approved by the LDCF/SCCF Council in April 2009 and endorsed by the GEF CEO in September 2009. Project implementation by UNEP started in October 2009 and was completed in April 2013. Total SCCF-B funding for this project is \$9 million.
130. TNA Phase I supported 36 countries between 2009 and 2013. TNA reports were submitted by 11 countries in Africa and Middle East, 13 countries in Asia and Eastern Europe, and 8 in Latin America and Caribbean. These countries were:
 - (a) Africa and the Middle East: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia, Ethiopia;
 - (b) Asia and the Commonwealth of Independent States: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Laos, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam; and
 - (c) Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru.

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

131. Progress achieved under the Poznan Strategic Program, particularly in the development of pilot projects and TNAs, has highlighted the need to go beyond current practices to catalyze investments in technology transfer. The second TNA project concept 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 UNEP started in November 2014. Two additional countries that participated in TNA Phase I (namely Kazakhstan and Lao PDR) will be 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 the Commonwealth of Independent States: Armenia, Malaysia, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR; and
 - (c) Latin America and the Caribbean: Belize, Bolivia, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay.
132. The project team has started conducting the country inception missions and working on the development of some new or improved guidebooks/methodologies. The project team organized an Internal Capacity Building Workshop for the project team and regional support centres in May 2015, and it has rolled out the first series of regional TNA capacity building workshops for the national TNA teams in Asia, Africa and Latin America from May to July 2015.

In collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat and the CTCN, the first Global Launching/Experience Sharing Workshop was held in May 2015 in Thailand, at which representatives from 17 countries participating in the TNA Phase II were able to learn from the experience shared by some representatives from countries that successfully carried out TNAs in the past.

133. In addition, during the reporting period, the GEF Council approved four national projects incorporating TNA support activities in projects otherwise focused on the preparation of National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs):
- (a) One project in Papua New Guinea by UNEP includes the preparation of a TNA; and
 - (b) One project in Botswana, one project in Namibia and one project in Sudan, by UNDP, include the updating of existing TNA and/or TAP.
134. Under the GEF-6 Strategy, support for TNAs is made eligible through the CCM focal area set-aside for SIDS and LDCs. Support to other countries' TNAs may be possible using GEF-6 national allocations.

e. GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer

135. The GEF Secretariat participated in key international discussions supporting the development of technology transfer initiatives and raised awareness of the Long-Term Program during the reporting period. Examples include:
- (a) 'Thematic dialogue on Climate Technology Financing', during the ninth meeting of the Technology Executive Committee held in Bonn, Germany, on August 18-21, 2014;
 - (b) The first annual meeting of Innovation for Cool Earth Forum, held in Tokyo, Japan, on October 8, 2014;
 - (c) The fourth meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on October 8-10, 2014;
 - (d) 'Dedicated meeting on ways and means to advance the technical examination process in 2015', during ADP 2.8 in Geneva, Switzerland, on February 8-13, 2015;
 - (e) The tenth meeting of the TEC, held in Bonn, Germany, on March 9-12, 2015;
 - (f) The fifth meeting of the CTCN Advisory Board, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on April 14-16, 2015;
 - (g) The second Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Green Investment Financing Forum, held in Paris, France, on May 19-20, 2015;
 - (h) The GEF actively engaged with the TEC in its undertaking of an evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism and also responded to an invitation by the TEC to provide inputs on the matter; and
 - (i) The GEF Secretariat is also planning to participate as an observer in the CTCN's 6th Advisory Board meeting and the 11th TEC meeting to be held in September, 2015, and to hold a side event at the latter on 'Poznan Strategic Program and Long-term Implementation of the Program on Technology Transfer: Seven Years of Experiences and Lessons Learned'.
136. The GEF website is updated periodically with specific information on technology transfer.⁴⁶

f. GEF Consultations with the regional technology transfer and finance centres and the Climate Technology Center and Network

137. In response to invitations from SBI 37, SBI 39, SBI 40, SBI 41 and SBI 42, during the reporting period, the GEF Secretariat, the CTCN and the GEF Agencies consulted on numerous occasions. These consultations focused on two points: (i) development of a full project proposal by the CTCN; and (ii) modalities enabling collaboration between the regional technology transfer and finance centres and the CTCN.
138. Regarding the first point, the GEF Secretariat and the CTCN discussed this matter during the CTCN Advisory Board in October 2014 and in April 2015, and COP 20 in December, 2014. Taking into account suggestions from

⁴⁶ This information can be accessed from: http://www.thegef.org/gef/technology_transfer.

the GEF Secretariat, the UNIDO has prepared and submitted the full project document to the GEF Secretariat in April 2015. It was approved by the GEF CEO in June 2015. The project will implement climate technology transfer and deployment projects in seven pre-selected countries, including Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Mali, Senegal, Uganda and Vietnam. These projects will serve as pilots for future CTCN-related outputs that could be further developed as GEF-six country-driven projects with concrete mitigation benefits. They will also help the CTCN to design and test a framework through which it will work with financing institutions to help developing countries design requests that comply with the requirements of financing institutions and therefore be conducive to financial support and implementation. Detailed information on project activities is presented in Annex 6.

139. Regarding the second point, the GEF, the regional development banks, and the CTCN have discussed the need to strengthen their efforts to ensure coherence and synergies with the aim of accelerating the development and transfer of climate technologies. They recognize that improving coordination and taking better advantage of their complementarities, working to further enhance synergies, in accordance with the respective mandates of the individual institutions, would increase the impact of these institutions on climate technology transfer. Some initiatives have been started: for example, the regional centres have worked with the CTCN partner institutions, and the regional development banks supporting the regional centres have engaged in some of the CTCN requests. The Pilot Asia-Pacific Climate Technology Network and Finance Center (CTNFC) by ADB and UNEP, as described in Annex 6, has supported National Designated Entities (NDEs) and its country readiness for the CTCN and the operationalization of the CTCN in Asia-Pacific. It has focused on supporting countries in developing request for technical assistance to the CTNFC and the CTCN, and held training workshops for countries and relevant national and regional climate technology centers. It plans to hold additional networking meetings for countries and institutions to promote and generate national and regional technical assistance requests to the CTNFC and the CTCN. The Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network by AfDB also started to collaborate with the CTCN and other donors to enhance and coordinate the technical assistance, knowledge management and networking in sub-Saharan Africa.

5. GEF Achievements: Enabling Activities and Capacity Building

a. Overview of GEF Support for Enabling Activities

140. 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.
141. Since its inception, the GEF has funded 366 EAs with \$389.6 million from the GEFTF and the LDCF. Of this amount, 315 EAs have been supported with \$378.2 million in funding (see Table 15 and Table 16) from the GEFTF, in support of NCs and BURs.
142. During the reporting period, the GEF financed, through the GEFTF, 12 EAs, in the amount of \$22.8 million. In particular, the GEF has financed umbrella projects that cover many countries and play a significant role in providing support for NCs. Annex 2 lists projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period.

Table 15:

GEF Trust Fund EA projects by region (1991–2015)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
Africa	102	38.4	20.7
Asia	68	69.1	60.3
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	40	12.5	2.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	82	62.2	61.9
Global	23	196.0	31.6
Total	315	378.2	177.4

Table 16:

GEF Trust Fund EA projects by phase

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>
GEF Pilot (1991–1994)	8	34.1	9.4
GEF-1 (1994–1998)	93	40.7	7.3
GEF-2 (1998–2002)	101	31.8	4.1
GEF-3 (2002–2006)	36	83.0	14.0
GEF-4 (2006–2010)	8	56.1	30.2
GEF-5 (2011–2014)	57	109.6	109.3
GEF-6 FY 2015	12	22.8	3.0
Total	315	378.2	177.4

143. As at May 22, 2015, a total of 92 BURs have been approved for GEF funding. Annex 8 provides a list of all the BURs that were requested for GEF funding. An updated list of approved NCs and BURs will be submitted as an addendum to this report.
144. The LDCF has supported the preparation of 51 NAPAs since its inception, in the total amount of \$12.20 million. As of FY 2014, all requests for NAPAs from LDC Parties to the Convention have been financed and no additional request was received during FY 2015.

b. National Communications and Biennial Update Reports

145. The GEF continues to provide full-cost funding for NCs, and all requests to support NCs have been met by the GEF. The GEF has set-aside resources, separate from the STAR allocations, so that each country can access up to \$500,000 for NCs. There are currently four options for countries to access GEF resources for NCs. In the first option, Parties can work with a GEF agency of their choice. In the second option, Parties can be part of an UNEP umbrella project for NCs. In the third option, Parties can access resources up to \$500,000 via direct access from the GEF Secretariat (not from the country's STAR allocation). Fourthly, those Parties that wish to do FSPs and require additional resources, can use their STAR allocation. In GEF-6, the GEF will continue to provide resources for NCs and BURs. Annex 8 provides a list of all the BURs that were requested for GEF funding. An updated list of approved BURs will be submitted as an addendum to this report.
146. In this reporting period, 140 Parties submitted their NCs to the UNFCCC. The GEF, through its agencies, continues to provide assistance to Parties in formulating project proposals identified in their NCs in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 4, of the Convention and decision 5/CP.11, paragraph 2. GEF agencies work with Parties in order to identify and formulate project proposals. This active collaboration aims to secure that proposals will be country-driven and consistent with the priorities or programs of the countries, as these are identified in their NCs and other national strategy papers. GEF agencies support countries during the formulation and development of proposals through the implementation of capacity-building activities, as described in detail in the next sub-section, and also through bilateral communications.
147. In order to submit any project proposal for approval, GEF agencies need to ensure the proposal's consistency with country's national priorities. A country confirms its endorsement of a proposal by providing a letter signed by the GEF OFP. Following the proposal submission, the GEF Secretariat, as a prerequisite for approval, examines and confirms its linkage to national priorities or programs. All the projects that have been approved by the GEF during the reporting period have been confirmed to correspond explicitly to national priorities, including those identified in NCs.

c. Global Support Programme for National Communications, Biennial Update Report and Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

148. The GEF Global Support Programme (GSP) is implemented jointly by UNDP and UNEP, which are the two GEF Implementing Agencies for the Programme. The GSP is housed at the UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul, Turkey and UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, and is comprised of the following staff: Global Coordinator and Programme Assistant (located at UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub), and a Climate Change Technical Specialist (located in UNEP Nairobi). Management oversight is provided by Senior Staff at UNDP and UNEP to secure alignment of support to countries through the NC and BUR projects funded by GEF. Technical assistance in 2015 is provided through a number of activities, including technical reviews of draft NCs and GHG inventories, as requested by Parties, preparation of guidance material on gender integration in the NCs. The GSP has also participated in the in the

UNDP Regional Technical Dialogues on Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) and provides online advice on INDC preparation on request basis. The GSP has partnered with other relevant initiatives to provide technical trainings on INDC preparation for LDCs and SIDS.

d. Capacity Building

149. Capacity building is a key theme of GEF projects, and is embedded in the design of both CCM and CCA projects. In particular, capacity building for EAs and fulfillment of Convention obligations is identified as a distinct objective in a large number of projects.
150. During the reporting period, the GEFTF, LDCF and SCCF portfolios supported 136 (91 mitigation and 45 adaptation) stand-alone and MFA projects with various capacity-building components as defined by the UNFCCC, in the form of technical assistance and investments. The total GEF funding towards supporting these capacity-building activities for this reporting period amounts to approximately \$396.4 million.
151. 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 national focal points), 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.
152. The GEF continues to support the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and the Doha work programme, including by providing financial resources to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular African countries, LDCs and SIDS. In the last two years, at least \$38 million have been provided by the GEF towards education, training and public awareness.

e. GEF-6 Cross-Cutting Capacity Development

153. 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 enabling activities. Guidance from the Conventions' Conference of the Parties, and consistent demand from countries for tangible capacity development actions, has emphasized the importance of developing countries' capacities, and has called for the GEF to provide targeted funding for country-driven capacity development activities to developing countries.
154. Cross-Cutting Capacity Development (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 Multilateral Environment Agreements. This type of capacity development is focusing on addressing systemic crosscutting national environmental management issues in GEF recipient countries, and it's complementary to capacity development under individual Focal Area projects.
155. During GEF-5, 40 projects were approved under the CCCD strategy. These projects aimed at supporting countries to strengthen their underlying capacities to meet agreed Rio Convention objectives, through creating synergies among the full set of GEF and MEA interventions, creating economies of scale to institutionalize critical individual, organizational, and systemic (i.e., policy, legislative and awareness) capacities to protect the global environment. These 40 projects approved for GEF-5 corresponded to \$42.6 million in GEF funding and \$69.3 million in co-financing, to support 39 MSPs distributed amongst Africa, Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America and Asia and one regional FSP for the Pacific.
156. 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 issues referring to the global environment are understood as an essential part of national interest and are incorporated into the regular process of decision making. Table 17 lists cross-cutting capacity development MSPs approved in the reporting period.
157. The main features 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) To integrate global environmental needs into management information systems and monitoring;
- (b) To strengthen consultative and management structures and mechanisms;
- (c) To integrate Multilateral Environmental Agreements' provisions within national policy, legislative, and regulatory frameworks;
- (d) To pilot innovative economic and financial tools for Convention implementation; and
- (e) Updating of National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs).

Table 17:
Cross-cutting capacity development MSPs approved in FY 2015

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Indicative Co-financing</i>
6973	Guyana	UNDP	Strengthening Technical Capacities to Mainstream and Monitor Rio Convention Implementation through Policy Coordination	1.15	1.00
6982	Regional	UNDP	Enhancing Capacity to Develop Global and Regional Environmental Projects in the Pacific	1.10	1.91
8016	Somalia	UNDP	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management in Somalia	0.22	0.07
Total				2.46	2.98

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

- (a) Institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishment, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or NFPs;
- (b) Enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment;
- (c) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment;
- (d) Capacity-building for implementation of adaptation measures;
- (e) Improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations;
- (f) Needs arising out of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention;
- (g) Education, training and public awareness.

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

Annex 1: GEF-6 STAR Allocations

Table A1.1 provides the indicative STAR allocations for all countries that receive an individual allocation in GEF-6.⁴⁷

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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>Land Degradation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fully Flexible</i> ⁴⁸
Afghanistan	3.00	3.91	4.39	11.30	no
Albania	2.00	1.50	0.63	4.13	yes
Algeria	6.51	4.09	1.90	12.50	no
Angola	4.04	6.60	3.04	13.69	no
Antigua and Barbuda	2.00	1.50	0.81	4.31	yes
Argentina	14.62	14.76	4.77	34.15	no
Armenia	2.00	1.50	4.40	7.90	no
Azerbaijan	4.84	1.50	3.22	9.56	no
Bahamas	2.00	4.18	1.36	7.54	no
Bangladesh	7.29	2.00	1.05	10.35	no
Barbados	2.00	1.50	0.64	4.14	yes
Belarus	8.55	1.50	0.50	10.55	no
Belize	2.00	2.86	0.88	5.74	yes
Benin	3.00	2.00	5.08	10.08	no
Bhutan	3.00	2.02	1.12	6.14	yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	4.97	12.27	3.14	20.38	no
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.00	1.50	0.73	4.23	yes
Botswana	2.21	2.02	4.68	8.91	no
Brazil	46.74	70.07	7.06	123.87	no
Burkina Faso	3.15	2.00	6.19	11.33	no
Burundi	3.00	2.00	1.28	6.28	yes
Cambodia	3.00	4.29	1.31	8.59	no
Cameroon	2.69	12.08	1.87	16.64	no
Cape Verde	2.00	3.41	1.25	6.66	yes
Central African Republic	3.00	2.28	2.27	7.55	no
Chad	3.00	2.38	3.21	8.59	no
Chile	6.42	18.06	1.85	26.32	no
China	126.00	58.55	9.95	194.50	no
Colombia	10.38	39.33	2.42	52.12	no
Comoros	3.00	2.62	1.00	6.62	yes
Congo	2.10	3.94	1.18	7.22	no
Cook Islands	2.00	2.17	0.50	4.67	yes
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

⁴⁷ The figures presented here are rounded to two decimal places. In the GEF Project Management Information System (PMIS), these figures are presented as their actual indicative amounts.

⁴⁸ Countries with an aggregate allocation of up to \$7 million receive full flexibility in programming resources across the three focal areas of biodiversity, climate change and land degradation.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>Land Degradation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fully Flexible</i> ⁴⁸
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
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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>Land Degradation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fully Flexible</i> ⁴⁸
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 Príncipe	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
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

<i>Country</i>	<i>Climate Change</i>	<i>Biodiversity</i>	<i>Land Degradation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fully Flexible</i> ⁴⁸
Togo	3.00	2.00	2.21	7.21	no
Tonga	2.00	1.70	0.89	4.59	yes
Trinidad and Tobago	2.29	2.78	1.14	6.22	yes
Tunisia	2.67	1.50	5.04	9.21	no
Turkey	15.72	7.14	4.00	26.87	no
Turkmenistan	4.99	1.81	3.29	10.09	no
Tuvalu	3.00	2.00	1.00	6.00	yes
Uganda	3.77	4.01	2.22	10.00	no
Ukraine	14.74	1.50	3.07	19.32	no
United Republic of Tanzania	7.13	15.90	6.06	29.09	no
Uruguay	2.68	2.04	0.61	5.33	yes
Uzbekistan	11.46	1.78	5.12	18.37	no
Vanuatu	3.00	2.78	1.00	6.78	yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	8.86	16.25	1.00	26.12	no
Viet Nam	11.36	13.17	1.52	26.05	no
Yemen	3.00	4.23	1.99	9.22	no
Zambia	3.64	4.72	3.15	11.50	no
Zimbabwe	2.09	2.70	4.22	9.00	no
Total	941.00	1051.00	346.00	2338.00	

Annex 2: List of FY 2015 Projects and Programs under the GEF Trust Fund

Annex 2 lists projects and programs on CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015).

1. List of FY 2015 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

Table A2.1: FY 2015 Climate Change Mitigation Projects

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Type^a</i>	<i>GEF^b</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>
Climate Mitigation Stand-alone Projects							
6913	Uzbekistan	UNDP	Market Transformation Sustainable Rural Housing Project	TU	6.7	108.0	114.7
6919	China	UNIDO	Upgrading of China SHP Capacity Project	RE	10.0	60.0	70.0
6942	Ukraine	EBRD	Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC)	TT	7.9	45.1	53.0
6974	Benin	AfDB	Improving Mobility in Parakou	TU	2.0	107.2	109.2
6980	Global	World Bank	The International Lighting Efficiency Facility (iLEF)(non-grant)	EE	1.3	50.2	51.6
8004	Global	UNEP	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	INDC	2.0	0.2	2.2
8024	Global	UNEP	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	INDC	2.0	0.2	2.2
9042	Moldova	UNDP	Moldova Sustainable Green Cities – Catalyzing Investment in Sustainable Green Cities in the Republic of Moldova Using a Holistic Integrated Urban Planning Approach	TU	3.0	30.3	33.3
9048	Ethiopia	UNDP	Ethiopian Urban NAMA: Creating Opportunities for Municipalities to Produce and Operationalise Solid waste Transformation (COMPOST)	TU	7.4	43.4	50.8
9053	Argentina	UNIDO	Reducing Argentina's Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector through the Utilization of Organic Waste for Energy Generation in Agriculture and Agro Industries	RE	6.7	27.1	33.7
9067	Cook Islands	ADB	Renewable Energy Sector Project	RE	4.7	24.3	28.9
9081	Turkey	UNDP	Promoting Energy-Efficient Motors in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	EE	4.2	26.3	30.6
9087	Global	UNEP	Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	INDC	1.8	0.2	1.9
9105	Global	UNEP	Preparation of intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	INDC	2.0	0.2	2.2
9085	South Africa	DBSA	Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (non-grant)	RE	16.6	190.4	207.0
9112	Regional	UNDP	The Ten Island Challenge: Derisking the Transition of the Caribbean from Fossil Fuels to Renewables	RE	2.0	304.5	306.5
Stand-alone Projects Subtotal					80.1	1,017.7	1,097.8

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Type^a</i>	<i>GEF^b</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>
Multi-Focal Area Projects							
6947	Belarus	World Bank	Belarus Forestry Development Project	LFSM	3.0	40.7	43.7
6956	Egypt	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt	SGP	3.2	4.0	7.1
6993	Global	UNIDO	Integrated Solutions for Energy, Water, Food, and Ecosystem Security under Rapid Global Change	TT	2.2	1.9	4.1
7993	Belarus	UNDP	Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits	LFSM	4.8	14.1	18.9
8021	Zambia	AfDB	Zambia Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development Project	LFSM	8.2	26.6	34.8
9037	Kyrgyz Republic	World Bank	Sustainable Forest and Land Management Project	LFSM	4.5	15.0	19.5
9044	Peru	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru	SGP	3.6	3.8	7.4
9070	Global	IFAD	Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM)	LFSM	117.7	805.4	923.1
9077	Global	World Bank	Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM)	TU	151.6	1,478.6	1,630.2
9086	Indonesia	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia	SGP	4.0	6.4	10.4
9088	Costa Rica	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica	SGP	2.6	3.2	5.8
9093	Sri Lanka	UNDP	Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Sri Lanka	SGP	2.8	30.0	32.8
9094	Regional	FAO	Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Systems in Central Asia and Turkey (CACILM2)	LF	12.2	38.6	50.8
6947	Belarus	World Bank	Belarus Forestry Development Project	LFSM	3.0	40.7	43.7
Multi-Focal Area Projects Subtotal					320.5	2,468.2	2,788.7
Total					400.6	3,486.0	3,866.6

2. List of FY 2015 Enabling Activity Projects

Table A2.2: FY 2015 Enabling Activity Projects

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Total (\$ million)</i>
5598	Chile	GEFSEC	First Biennial Update Report	0.35	0.05	0.41
6925	Global	UNEP	Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	15.7	1.4	17.1
6935	Jordan	UNDP	Jordan's First Biennial Update Report	0.39	0.09	0.48
6936	Egypt	UNDP	Egypt's First Biennial Update Report	0.39	0.03	0.42
6937	Botswana	UNDP	Botswana's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)	1.04	0.10	1.15
6938	Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	Preparation of Trinidad and Tobago's Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	1.04	0.14	1.18
6972	Papua New Guinea	UNEP	Preparation of Papua New Guinea's Initial Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC and the Third National Communication Report to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.02	0.96
6976	Nigeria	UNDP	Nigeria's First Biennial Update Report	0.39	0.48	0.87
8030	Panama	UNDP	Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	0.93	0.08	1.01
9036	Namibia	UNDP	Namibia's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2)	0.39	0.05	0.44
9108	Sudan	UNDP	Third National Communication (TNC) and First Biennial Update Report (BUR)	0.93	0.50	1.43
9110	Gabon	UNDP	Preparation of Gabon's Initial Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC	0.39	0.03	0.42
Enabling Activity Total				22.87	2.99	25.86

Annex 3: List of FY 2015 Projects and Programs under the LDCF and the SCCF

Annex 3 lists projects and programs on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF during the reporting period (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015).

1. List of LDCF Projects and Programs Approved in FY 2015

a. List of LDCF Projects Approved in FY 2015

Table A3.1: FY 2015 LDCF Projects

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Amount^b (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Total (\$ millions)</i>
LDCF Stand-alone Projects						
5432	Angola	FAO	Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Agropastoral Production Systems through Soil Fertility Management in Key Productive and Vulnerable Areas Using the Farmers Field School Approach	7.47	25.33	32.80
5671	Timor Leste	UNDP	Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods	7.83	27.53	35.36
5694	Comoros	UNEP	Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods	5.74	12.63	18.37
5702	Myanmar	FAO	FishAdapt: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods in Myanmar	6.73	12.39	19.12
5782	Gambia	FAO	Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia	7.05	21.79	28.84
5703	Sudan	UNEP	Enhancing the Resilience of Communities Living in Climate Change Vulnerable Areas of Sudan using Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Adaptation	4.80	11.10	15.90
5815	Regional	UNEP	Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in the Asia-Pacific Region	6.73	8.70	15.43
5695	Tanzania	UNEP	Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience	8.40	21.55	29.95
6923	Eritrea	UNDP	Mainstreaming Climate Risk Considerations in Food Security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain	10.01	27.50	37.51
5855	Mali	UNDP	Flood Hazard and Climate Risk Management to Secure Lives and Assets in Mali	9.94	27.00	36.94
5868	Global	UNDP, UNEP	Assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Country-Driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); Phase II	6.95	8.40	15.35
LDCF Projects total				81.65	203.92	285.57

^bThese amounts include all focal area contributions, including PPGs and agency fees.

b. List of LDCF Programs Approved in FY 2015

Table A3.2: FY 2015 LDCF Programs

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Amount^b (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Total (\$ millions)</i>
LDCF Programs						
5710	Regional	AfDB	Rural livelihoods' adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa; Phase II	18.43	30.00	48.43
LDCF Programs total				18.43	30.00	48.43
LDCF Projects and Programs Total				100.08	233.92	334.00

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

2. List of SCCF Projects and Programs Approved in FY 2015

a. List of SCCF-A Projects Approved in FY 2015

Table A3.3 FY 2015 SCCF-A Projects

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Amount^b (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Total (\$ millions)</i>
SCCF-A Stand-alone Projects						
5814	Regional	World Bank	Pacific Resilience Program	6.00	38.09	44.09
9107	Sri Lanka	ADB	Resilient and Integrated Urban Development for Greater Colombo	4.60	128.00	132.60
5386	Albania	UNEP	Building the Resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon Through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation	2.19	11.53	13.72
6924	Vietnam	ADB	Promoting Climate Resilience in Viet Nam Cities	5.15	124.00	129.15
6927	Egypt	IFAD	Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements	8.62	39.95	48.57
6945	Costa Rica	UNDP	Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities of Northern Costa Rica	5.64	26.85	32.49
6951	Morocco	EBRD	Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Moroccan Ports Sector	7.00	48.90	55.90
6955	Chile	FAO	Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector	2.85	15.60	18.45
6960	Turkmenistan	UNDP	Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-Prone Areas	3.50	20.00	23.50
SCCF-A Stand-alone Projects Subtotal				45.55	455.04	500.59

b. List of SCCF-B Projects Approved in FY 2015⁴⁹

Table A3.4: FY 2015 SCCF-B Projects

SCCF-B Stand-alone Projects

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Amount^b</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>	<i>Co-financing</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>(\$ millions)</i>
9103	Cambodia	IFAD	Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia	5.20	23.00	28.20
SCCF-B Stand-alone Projects Subtotal				5.20	23.00	28.20
SCCF-A and SCCF-B Projects Total				50.75	475.92	526.67

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

⁴⁹ No SCCF-B program was approved in FY 2015.

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

Annex 4 summarizes projects and programs for CCM and EAs approved under the GEFTF during the reporting period (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015).

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

1. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Stand-alone Projects Approved in FY 2015

Uzbekistan: Market Transformation Sustainable Rural Housing Project (GEF ID: 6913, UNDP, GEFTF: \$6.7 million; Total Cost: \$114.7 million)

This project's objective is to provide Uzbekistan's rural residents with affordable and environmentally-friendly housing. The project has four components: (i) green mortgage market mechanism to scale-up demand for low-carbon housing; (ii) construction and domestic supply chain for low-carbon housing and settlements; (iii) policy and regulatory reform to enable the scale-up of low-carbon housing and settlements; and (iv) marketing and promotion of low-carbon rural housing and settlements. The global environment benefit target of the project is to reduce 3.5 Mt CO₂ eq.

China: Upgrading of China SHP Capacity Project (GEF ID: 6919, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$10.0 million; Total Cost: \$70.0 million)

The objective of this project is to environment-friendly upgrade rural small hydro power stations in China. GEF funding is needed to cover the incremental costs related to the greening of the small hydropower plants (SHPs) to ensure additional environmental and social benefits such as flood control, irrigation, water quality, and increase the financial viability of the plants. The project components include: (i) development of policy and institutional framework to promote green SHP plants; (ii) improvement of the management and safety standards of existing SHP plants; (iii) promotion of knowledge base and build capacities for green SHP management. The GEB target is to reduce 6.5 Mt CO₂ eq during the project lifetime.

Ukraine: Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (GEF ID: 6942, EBRD, GEFTF: \$7.9 million; Total Cost: \$53.0 million)

The project's aim is to develop and demonstrate innovative policy and technical assistance packages and support development of performance-based financing mechanisms to increase investment in climate technologies in Ukraine. The project consists of the following components: (i) supporting the design of innovative policy packages to promote energy self-sufficiency and technology transfer; (ii) development of industry guidelines, methodologies, technology baseline data, technical assistance and energy audits; (iii) climate technology finance to support development of performance-based financing; (iv) knowledge management and awareness. The project has identified direct emissions benefits of 625 kt CO₂ eq over a ten-year investment period.

Benin: Improving Mobility in Parakou (GEF ID: 6974, AfDB, GEFTF: \$2.0 million; Total Cost: \$109.2 million)

This project aims to mitigate emissions from the transportation sector through implementing an integrated solution to urban mobility in the City of Parakou, Benin. The project is composed of three main components: (i) technical assistance for the design and implementation of sustainable urban planning in Parakou; (ii) implementation of integrated intelligent transport system (ITS) program and ancillary measures to increase mobility; and (iii) maintenance and service optimization program for two-wheelers. The project is expected to achieve direct GHG emissions reductions of 136,130 metric tons over the course of ten years.

Global: The International Lighting Efficiency Facility (GEF ID: 6980, World Bank, GEFTF: \$1.3 million; Total Cost: \$51.6 million)

The objective of this project is to create a unique financing facility to accelerate investments in energy efficient lighting for cities. The focus is to build a systemic solution to bridge the gap between institutional investors seeking exposure to real asset classes and the idiosyncratic investment needs related to increasing efficiency and bringing down carbon emissions in cities around the world. The project proposal includes an indicative timeline that estimates legal establishment of the facility within eight months and first award of financing within 12 months in advance of COP21 in Paris. Emissions benefits from this project Based on estimated deployment of LED street lighting under the facility, this project identifies GHG mitigation contribution of 1 Mt CO₂ eq over the first five years of iLEF's operation.

Global: Preparation of INDC to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 8004, UNEP, GEFTF: \$1.97 million; Total Cost: \$2.15 million)

The project allows Dominica, Eritrea, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Mongolia, Swaziland, South Africa, Congo DR, and Zimbabwe to submit their INDCs to UNFCCC in 2015, prior to COP 21. The project helps the countries to put in place institutional arrangements in place that support the INDC process. The project facilitates the required dialogue and exchange with relevant stakeholders in order to allow the countries to have a package of contributions for the 2015 UNFCCC agreement. Through this project national institutions and the experts within them enhance their capacities to implement and monitor INDCs.

Global: Preparation of INDC to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 8024, UNEP, GEFTF: \$1.97 million; Total Cost: \$2.15 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Antigua and Barbuda, Fiji, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Seychelles, Turkmenistan, and Zambia to prepare and submit their INDCs to the UNFCCC and have institutional arrangements in place that support the INDC process. The project would allow for the institutional arrangement for preparation, implementation and monitoring of INDCs to be put in place, and allow wide stakeholder consultation and engagement and establish and/or enhances capacities of existing climate change bodies in preparing, implementing and monitoring INDCs.

Moldova: Moldova Sustainable Green Cities – Catalyzing Investment in Sustainable Green Cities in the Republic of Moldova Using a Holistic Integrated Urban Planning Approach (GEF ID: 9042, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$33.3 million)

The objective of this project is to catalyze investment in sustainable urban projects and launch urban innovation hubs in the Republic of Moldova. The project has four main components: (i) pilot an innovation hub in the City of Chisinau with the goal of catalyzing investment in sustainable urban projects; (ii) develop National Urban Waste to Energy Strategy with the goal of identifying and financing pilot projects; (iii) develop and implement Sustainable Urban Transport Plan for the City of Chisinau; and (iv) establish a national database on energy consumptions in all public buildings. It is estimated that GEF support will lead to direct GHG emission reductions of at least 200,000 tonnes by the end of the project.

Ethiopia: Ethiopian Urban NAMA: Creating Opportunities for Municipalities to Produce and Operationalise Solid waste Transformation (GEF ID: 9048, UNDP, GEFTF: \$7.4 million; Total Cost: \$50.8 million)

This project's objective is to promote significantly greater use of Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) and Urban Green Infrastructure (UGI) approaches in Ethiopian cities and towns in alignment with the national Growth and Transformation Plan for the sector. The project consists of four components: (i) the enabling framework created and enforced to support ISWM and UGI; (ii) the private sector value chain for compost is created and professionalism is promoted to support sustainable production and utilization of compost; (iii) architecture for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) development and implementation is established; and (iv) integration of UGI and ISWM in urban systems, including design and implementation in six cities and towns. The GEF project will result in GHG direct emissions reductions of 3.4 Mt CO₂ eq over ten years plus additional indirect emissions reductions associated with replication in other cities and towns.

Argentina: Reducing Argentina's Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector through the Utilization of Organic Waste for Energy Generation in Agriculture and Agro Industries (GEF ID: 9053, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$6.7 million; Total Cost: \$33.7 million)

This project aims to reduce GHG emissions from Argentina's energy sector by incorporating organic residues and waste into generation of heat and electricity in the agro-industrial sector. The project components are: (i) strengthening of the policy and institutional framework; (ii) strengthening of the knowledge base and competencies; and (iii) demonstration of low-GHG energy generation technologies based on agricultural and agro-industrial waste utilization. The GEB target is to reduce 2.35 Mt CO₂ eq.

Cook Islands: Renewable Energy Sector Project (GEF ID: 9067, ADB, GEFTF: \$4.7 million; Total Cost: \$28.9 million)
The objective of the project is to increase the Cook Islands' preparedness to meet the challenges of renewable energy scale-up by enhancing renewables-readiness. Project components include: (i) Solar photovoltaic (PV) module procurement and solar PV power system development and grid stability, and (ii) institutional strengthening and project management support. The GEB target is to reduce 366 kt CO₂ eq and help the country to achieve its renewable energy targets, including enhanced energy security.

Turkey: Promoting Energy-Efficient Motors in Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs) (GEF ID: 9081, UNDP, GEFTF: \$4.2 million; Total Cost: \$30.6 million)

This project aims to promote significant additional investment in industrial energy efficiency in Turkey by addressing the market barriers and transforming the market for EE motors used in SMEs. This objective is achieved by strengthening the legislative and regulatory framework related to both new and existing EE motors, developing appropriate governance and information infrastructure, upgrading test laboratories at the Turkish Standards Institute, launching a sustainable financial support mechanism and by developing and implementing a comprehensive public awareness and training programme. The project targets to reduce 450 kt CO₂ eq through replacement of non-EE electric motors.

South Africa: Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (non-grant) (GEF ID: 9085, DBSA, GEFTF: \$16.6 million; Total Cost: \$207.0 million)

The objective of this non-grant project is to establish and capitalize an Investment Equity Fund which provide small projects with equity funding to help attract debt financing. This project is the first of its kind in South Africa, and create several innovations: a debt fund, a GEF funded equity fund, and a securitization platform, all of which helps share risk among the partners. The proposed investments will result in installation of close to 100MW of renewable energy, reducing about 260 kt CO₂ eq, resulting in an estimated 5 Mt CO₂ eq over an assumed average project useful lifetime of 20 years.

Global: Preparation of INDC to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9087, UNEP, GEFTF: \$1.75 million; Total Cost: \$1.9 million)

The objective of this project is to assist nine additional countries (Afghanistan, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Maldives, Nauru, Niger, Senegal, and Sri Lanka) to prepare and submit their INDCs to the UNFCCC and have institutional arrangements in place that support the INDC. The project would allow for the institutional arrangement for preparation, implementation and monitoring of INDCs to be put in place, and allow wide stakeholder consultation and engagement and establish and/or enhance capacities of existing climate change bodies in preparing, implementing and monitoring INDCs.

Global: Preparation of INDC to the 2015 Agreement under the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9105, UNEP, GEFTF: \$1.97 million; Total Cost: \$2.15 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Benin, Cambodia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Uzbekistan to prepare and submit INDCs to the UNFCCC and have institutional arrangements in place that support the INDC. The project would allow for the institutional arrangement for preparation, implementation and monitoring of INDCs to be put in place, and allow wide stakeholder consultation and engagement and establish and/or enhances capacities of existing climate change bodies in preparing, implementing and monitoring INDCs.

Regional: The Ten Island Challenge: Derisking the Transition of the Caribbean from Fossil Fuels to Renewables (GEF ID: 9112, UNDP, GEFTF: \$2.0 million; Total Cost: \$306.6 million)

This project supports the development of renewable energy projects in multiple Caribbean countries by addressing regulatory, technical and financial barriers through tailored technical assistance, capacity building, and regional networks for sharing of knowledge, tools and technology. The goal of the project is to create a replicable model for other islands in the Caribbean and elsewhere. In addition, the project helps countries prepare bankable renewable energy projects and attract private sector investment. The project includes the following components: (i) policy derisking measures; (ii) institutional and technical capacity; (iii) investment projects and financial mechanisms. The development of 294 MW of PV and wind energy projects are estimated to produce emissions reductions of 13.4 Mt CO₂ eq.

2. Summaries of Climate Change Mitigation Multi-Focal Area Projects Approved in FY 2015

Belarus: Belarus Forestry Development Project (GEF ID: 6947, World Bank, GEFTF: \$3.0 million; Total Cost: \$43.7 million)

The objective of this project is to enhance silvicultural management and re/afforestation, increase the use of felling residues and improve the public good contribution from forests in targeted forest areas. The project has three main components: (i) improving silviculture and the sustainability of forest management; (ii) improving forest fire prevention, monitoring, detection and suppression; (iii) building the capacity for sustainable forest management. The project scenario provides additional benefits and shows a total positive impact on carbon sequestration and emissions of 5,065,508 tCO₂-e over 30 years. The Project net carbon balance is estimated at 422,124 tCO₂-e of avoided emissions or increased carbon sequestration over the full analysis period.

Egypt: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Egypt (GEF ID: 6956, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.2 million; Total Cost: \$7.1 million)

The project's objective is to enable community organizations in Egypt to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience - through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for GEBs and sustainable development. This objective is achieved through the following components: (i) resilient rural landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection; and (ii) promote community-based integrated low-emission urban systems.

Global: Integrated Solutions for Energy, Water, Food, and Ecosystem Security under Rapid Global Change (GEF ID: 6993, UNIDO, GEFTF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$4.1 million)

This project aims to establish a long-term systems approach to developing, refining and applying the tools, and skills essential for identifying integrated approaches to energy, water, food, and ecosystem security in selected regions in line with the GEF 2020 strategy. The project has three key components: (i) development of a systems analysis framework for assessing integrated policy and management options; (ii) prototyping and testing of the systems analysis framework in case studies in selected regions (i.e. Africa and Asia); and (iii) building the foundation for a knowledge and capacity network on integrated systems analysis and decision support.

Belarus: Conservation-oriented Management of Forests and Wetlands to Achieve Multiple Benefits (GEF ID: 7993, UNDP, GEFTF: \$4.8 million; Total Cost: \$18.9 million)

The objective of this project is to introduce conservation-centered and financially self-sustainable approach to management of forests and wetlands bearing internationally important biodiversity and important for climate and land integrity. The project consists of three components: (i) focusing on changing wetland and forest management practices by designing mechanisms for financially sustainable forestry and regulated tourism, including the involvement of local communities and private farmers; (ii) aiming at sustainable management of biodiversity important forests outside protected areas by redesigning forest management plans for 150,000 ha of forests and 260,000 ha of peatlands; (iii) advancing the state of monitoring and demonstration of active habitat management. The GEB target is to reduce 2.4 Mt CO₂ eq over ten years.

Zambia: Zambia Lake Tanganyika Basin Sustainable Development Project (GEF ID: 8021, AfDB, GEFTF: \$8.25 million; Total Cost: \$34.8 million)

This project aims to improve natural resources management and the livelihoods of communities in Zambia's Lake Tanganyika Basin through the sustainable and integrated use of lake resources. The project has three main components: (i) technical assistance to support integrated natural resources management; (ii) sustainable agro and forest ecosystem development to diversify livelihoods; and (iii) monitoring and evaluation, outreach, and dissemination of best practices. The carbon reduction benefit is estimated at 12 kt CO₂ eq mitigated over 25 years.

Kyrgyz Republic: Sustainable Forest and Land Management Project (GEF ID: 9037, World Bank, GEFTF: \$4.5 million; Total Cost: \$19.5 million)

The project's objective is to strengthen the institutional capacity for sustainable forest ecosystem management. The project supports an ecosystem-based approach to the improved management of land including forested lands, pasture, and unproductive or marginal lands. This is expected to be done through support for institutional reform and capacity building, the introduction of participatory management planning at the leskhoz-level and support for the implementation of those plans in pilot areas.

Peru: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Peru (GEF ID: 9044, UNDP, GEFTF: \$3.6 million; Total Cost: \$7.4 million)

The objective of this project is to empower community organizations in Peru to take collective action for socio-ecological resilience of their production landscapes in the Tumbes-Piura-Lambayeque Dry Forest ecoregion and the Southern Cordillera of Arequipa, Cusco, Puno and Tacna - through design and implementation of grant projects for GEBs and sustainable development.

Global: Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Integrated Approach (IAP-PROGRAM) (GEF ID: 9070, IFAD, GEFTF: \$115.9 million; Total Cost: \$921.3 million)

This project aims to support countries in target geographies for integrating priorities to safeguard and maintain ecosystem services into investments improving smallholder agriculture and food value chains. The proposed approach for the IAP includes three main components for GEF financing: (i) creation and/or strengthening of institutional frameworks to promote integrated approaches in smallholder agriculture; (ii) scaling-up of interventions for sustainability and resilience; and (iii) promoting effective monitoring and assessment of ecosystem services and GEBs through application of innovative tools and practices. This approach enables countries to align the IAP with existing or planned initiatives for addressing food security needs across multiple scales, sectors, and institutions, while at the same time targeting specific agro-ecologies for transformational impact. Global environment benefits are contributed through the arrest and reversal of land degradation (up to 10 million hectares under integrated management), sequestration of carbon and avoidance of GHG emissions (up to 20 Mt CO₂ eq), and protection of agro-biodiversity in production landscapes, including indigenous crop varieties and livestock breeds. The actual quantification of these benefits are determined from the child projects to be developed and implemented under the program.

Global: Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP-PROGRAM) (GEF ID: 9077, World Bank, GEFTF: \$150.2 million; Total Cost: \$1628.9 million)

This program promotes sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning, and implementation in developing cities. The program consists of a global coordination and knowledge-sharing platform and 11 country-based child projects. The country-based child projects cover all aspects of urban sustainability, from access to services like public transport and clean water supply, green buildings and other interventions designed to mitigate GHG and air pollution emissions, resource efficiency, waste management, ecosystem protection, biodiversity, and climate resilience. As such they tackle global public goods while addressing a range of local and national needs. The program will significantly advance global environment benefits while delivering local and national environment goods. The total GHG emission reductions are estimated at approximately 17 Mt CO₂ eq at the end of the project.

Indonesia: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Indonesia (GEF ID: 9086, UNDP, GEFTF: \$4.0 million; Total Cost: \$10.4 million)

This project supports community organizations in a key forest landscape of Gorontalo province, as well as coastal seascapes of Sulawesi to develop and implement adaptive landscape/seascape management strategies that build social, economic and ecological resilience based on the production of global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. There are two components of the project: (i) resilient rural landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection and (ii) community-based integrated low-emission systems.

Costa Rica: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Costa Rica (GEF ID: 9088, UNDP, GEFTF: \$2.6 million; Total Cost: \$5.8 million)

This project's objective is to enable community organizations in Costa Rica to enhance livelihoods by restoring degraded forest and production landscapes for socio-ecological resilience. This SGP focuses on supporting and coordinating specific level of community-based actions by financing small-scale projects run by local communities within the priority landscapes to achieve landscape-scale impacts.

Sri Lanka: Sixth Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Sri Lanka (GEF ID: 9093, UNDP, GEFTF: 2.8 million; Total Cost: \$32.8 million)

This project aims to enable community organizations in Sri Lanka to take collective action for adaptive landscape management for socio-ecological resilience - through design, implementation and evaluation of grant projects for GEBs and sustainable development in three ecologically sensitive landscapes.

Regional: Integrated Natural Resources Management in Drought-prone and Salt-affected Agricultural Production Systems in Central Asia and Turkey (GEF ID: 9094, FAO, GEFTF: \$12.2 million; Total Cost: \$50.8 million)

The objective of this project is to scale up integrated natural resources management (INRM) in drought-prone and salt-affected agriculture production landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey. The project consist of the following components:

(i) multi-country collaboration and partnership to foster the implementation of cost-effective INRM, focusing on drought-prone and salt-affected agriculture production landscapes; (ii) integration of resilience into policy, legal and institutional frameworks for INRM; (iii) upscaling of climate-smart agricultural practices in drought-prone and/or salt affected production landscapes; (iv) establishing a regional M&E system to monitor GEBs. Among other GEBs, within the lifetime project, it is estimated that GHG emission reductions amount to 4 Mt CO₂ eq.

3. Summaries of Enabling Activity Projects Approved in FY 2015⁵⁰

Chile: First Biennial Update Report (GEF ID: 5598, GEFSEC, GEFTF: \$0.35 million; Total Cost: \$0.41 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Chile to prepare its FBUR and to allow Chile to submit its BUR to the UNFCCC. The project provides an update of the development priorities and national circumstances of Chile. National greenhouse gas inventories are updated and completed including the year 2010, to allow effective reporting to the UNFCCC. The project provides information on actions Chile to mitigate climate change, as well as providing a description of the domestic MRV arrangements. This is the second proposal to access resources directly from the GEFTF using the direct access modality. It is the first from proposal from a non-annex 1 country.

Global: Umbrella Programme for BUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 6925, UNEP, GEFTF: \$15.7 million; Total Cost: \$17.1 million)

The project supports small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs) to develop a national framework for the preparation of biennial update reports, consistent with national circumstances and development priorities in the participating countries. National institutional capacities for GHG inventory preparation are strengthened in the participant countries and the quality of GHG data generated in countries is also enhanced. The project assists countries to compile national GHG emissions and projections, along with describing mitigation actions and their effects, in accordance with reporting guidelines in each country. In each participating country establishes arrangements for domestic MRV of mitigation actions and its effects.

Jordan: Jordan's First Biennial Update Report (GEF ID: 6935, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.39 million; Total Cost: \$0.48 million)

The objective of the project is to assist Jordan in the preparation of its FBUR as part of Jordan's fulfillment of the obligations under the UNFCCC. The expected outcomes include: (i) updated information on the national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications updated; (ii) GHG inventory for 2010 and 2012 prepared, using the UNFCCC recommended 2006 software; (iii) mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions, and progress of implementation are described as per the guidelines; (iv) constraints and gaps identified; related financial, technology and capacity building needs assessed, and recommendation for addressing the needs provided; and (v) establishment of domestic MRV arrangements supported.

Egypt: Egypt's First Biennial Update Report (GEF ID: 6936, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.39 million; Total Cost: \$0.42 million)

The goal of the project is to assist the country with integration of climate change considerations into national and sectorial development policies via giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process. The expected outcomes include: (i) national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications updated; (ii) GHG inventory for 2012 prepared, and inventories for the period 2010 - 2011 calculated, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; (iii) mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions, and progress of implementation are described as per the guidelines; (iv) constraints and gaps identified; related financial, technology and capacity building needs assessed; and recommendations for addressing the needs provided and; (v) the establishment of domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements

Botswana: Botswana's TNC to the UNFCCC and FBUR (GEF ID: 6937, UNDP, GEFTF: \$1.0 million; Total Cost: \$1.1 million)

The objective of this project is to assist the government of Botswana to prepare and submits its TNC and its BUR to the UNFCCC. The project also allows Botswana to prepare its INDC to the 2015 agreement under the UNFCCC. The project provides updated information on Botswana's development priorities, policies and programmes, geography and geological profile, climate, natural resources sectors (water, forests and land use) agriculture, energy, mining and transportation. An updated profile on the economy of Botswana is also prepared through this project. GHG inventories are produced in the energy, industry, agriculture, land use change and forestry, and waste sectors for the years 2006 and 2012 for the TNC, and for the base year 2010 and 2011 for the BUR. The project also examines issues related to uncertainties in GHG inventories as well as develops a GHG inventory database. Through the project improved climate change projections and scenarios for Botswana are developed with the use of advanced and updated regional climate change models.

⁵⁰ Information on inventory years of the EAs will be included in an addendum to this report.

Trinidad and Tobago: Preparation of Trinidad and Tobago's TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 6938, UNDP, GEFTF: \$1.0 million; Total Cost: \$1.2 million)

This project aims to prepare and submit Trinidad and Tobago's TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC. The project also allows these two countries to prepare its INDC to the 2015 agreement under the UNFCCC. As a result, these projects will facilitate the strengthening of the capacity of Trinidad and Tobago at the international negotiations where it can articulate the concerns of SIDS through consultations and information sharing of examples and lessons learnt. The project outcomes include: (i) vulnerability studies completed for coastal resources; (ii) development of low carbon emission strategies based on the development of the business as usual and alternative scenarios for Trinidad and Tobago; and (iii) development of a GHG inventory database which will facilitate easy submission of data to the government for the preparation of the National GHG inventory.

Papua New Guinea: Preparation of Papua New Guinea's Initial Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC and the Third National Communication Report to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 6972, UNEP, GEFTF: \$0.93 million; Total Cost: \$0.96 million)

The goal of this project is to assist the country in mainstreaming and integrating climate change consideration into national and sectorial development policies. The Project Outcomes are as follows: (i) information on National Circumstances and institutional arrangements for the preparation of 3rd NC and 1st BUR of Papua New Guinea will be reviewed, updated and officially endorsed; (ii) National System for GHG inventory preparation is comprehensively strengthened and described and officially accepted; (iii) mitigation actions and their effects; (iv) information on vulnerability to climate change and adaptation actions taken, described and officially approved; (v) framework for the continuous assessment and reporting of constraints, gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs and support needed and received described in the BUR and TNC and officially approved; and (vi) officially approved domestic MRV arrangements for mitigation actions and its effects defined and established.

Nigeria: Nigeria's First Biennial Update Report (GEF ID: 6976, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.39 million; Total Cost: \$0.87 million)

The project allows Nigeria to prepare and submit its FBUR to the UNFCCC. The long-term objective of the project is to strengthen the technical capacity of Nigeria in the development of actions that allow the mainstreaming of climate change into national sectoral development goals by continuing the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process. The projects outcomes include: (i) an update of the national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the biennial report and national communications; (ii) evaluation of the national GHG inventory using the 2006 IPCC; (iii) a description of the country's mitigation actions including emission scenarios, mitigation scenarios, national appropriate mitigation actions; (iv) an assessment of the technology, financial and capacity needs for mitigation; (v) support to the process of establishing domestic measurement, reporting and verification arrangements and; and (vi) further strengthening, education and public awareness on climate change issues.

Panama: TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 8030, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.93 million; Total Cost: \$1.0 million)

The long-term objective of the project is to mainstreaming Panama's climate change into national and sectoral sustainable development goals, giving continuity to the process of technical and institutional capacity-building, in part, initiated and sustained by the national communications process. The expected outcomes include: (i) updated information on Panama's geographical, demographical, economic condition, as well as on the institutional arrangements pertinent to preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports; (ii) systematic and institutional management of greenhouse gas emission data, and preparation of a national inventory for 2005 and 2012; (iii) Support for the creation of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System and its articulation within the National Environmental Information System; and (iv) development of reference mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation scenarios up to the year 2050 for reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to identify adaptation measures.

Namibia: Namibia's Second Biennial Update Report (GEF ID: 9036, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.39 million; Total Cost: \$0.44 million)

The objective of the project is to assist Namibia in the preparation and submission of its Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the UNFCCC. The main activities of the project includes: (i) enhancing existing institutional arrangements and updating information on national circumstances; (ii) preparation of a National inventory on emissions by sources and removal by sinks of GHG for the year 2012; (iii) an assessment and report on specific mitigation actions implemented by the country and their outcomes including emissions reductions as far as possible; (iv) provision of information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of the support needed and received; (v) provision of information on the domestic MRV system

being developed according to the national circumstances and capabilities; and (vi) a report on the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of the BUR2.

Sudan: TNC and FBUR (GEF ID: 9108, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.93 million; Total Cost: \$1.43 million)

The objective of this project is to allow Sudan to prepare and submit its TNC and FBUR to the UNFCCC. The implementation of this project allows Sudan to complete GHG inventories for the period 2013-2017, further strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of Sudan institutions to implement the UNFCCC, as well as providing support for the integration of climate change considerations into national and sector development priorities. The project also enhances the capacity and efficiency for the continuous preparation of national communications and biennial update reports. The project also assists in building a national consensus to facilitate activities to mainstream climate change issues into relevant social, economic, scientific and environmental policies, programs and strategies, in particular, those for low carbon development and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change.

Gabon: Preparation of Gabon's Initial Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC (GEF ID: 9110, UNDP, GEFTF: \$0.39 million; Total Cost: \$0.42 million)

The objective of this project is to assist Gabon to prepare and submit their initial BUR to the UNFCCC. The project supports the following activities: (i) enhancing Gabon's capacity to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC on a continuous basis and assisting the country in mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectorial development policies; (ii) giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, which has been partly initiated and sustained by the national communications; (iii) completion of GHG inventories for the years 2015 and 2017 as well as providing updates of the national circumstances of Gabon.

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

Annex 5 summarizes projects and programs on CCA approved under the LDCF and the SCCF during the reporting period (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015).

- 1) Implementing agencies of the listed projects and programs are: ADB, AfDB, EBRD, FAO, IDB, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank.
- 2) GEF funding includes PPGs and agency fees. The total cost is the sum of GEF funding and co-financing.

1. Summaries of Climate Change LDCF Stand-Alone Projects Approved in FY 2015

Angola: Integrating Climate Resilience into Agricultural and Agropastoral Production Systems through Soil Fertility Management in Key Productive and Vulnerable Areas Using the Farmers Field School Approach (GEF ID: 5432; FAO, LDCF: \$7.5 million; Total Cost: \$32.8 million)

Climate change has already affected smallholder farmers in Angola through increasing temperatures and decreasing as well as more variable rainfall. This project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of agropastoral production systems in vulnerable areas through mainstreaming climate change adaptation into agricultural and environmental policies, programs and practices; and disseminating climate-resilient land and water resources management for smallholder farmers through farmer field schools. Specifically, the project will (i) strengthen knowledge and understanding of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation among national and subnational authorities; (ii) scale up resilient SLM practices and technologies through farmer field schools; and (iii) mainstream adaptation into agricultural and environmental sector policies and programs.

Timor Leste: Building Shoreline Resilience of Timor Leste to Protect Local Communities and their Livelihoods (GEF ID: 5671, UNDP, LDCF: \$7.8 million; Total Cost: \$35.4 million)

The coast of Timor Leste, where approximately 40 per cent of the country's population lives, is highly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change, such as sea level rise and changing storm patterns. This project will support the development of a budgeted shoreline management plan and integrate climate change resilience aspects in plans for the Tibar Bay area where a new port is being constructed. The project will also support and build the capacities of relevant ministries related to coastal management and climate change, provide necessary hardware, such as wave gauges, and support on-the-ground adaptation investments. The latter include mangrove rehabilitation, the establishment of mangrove-based livelihood and social business opportunities, coastal wetland restoration and financial mechanisms for coastal resilience. The project is expected to directly benefit 10,000 women, among other results.

Comoros: Building Climate Resilience through Rehabilitated Watersheds, Forests and Adaptive Livelihoods (GEF ID: 5694, UNEP, LDCF: \$5.7 million; Total Cost: \$18.36 million)

This project seeks to address the rapid degradation of watersheds and river basins in Comoros, as well as the livelihood of communities who depend on them. The project introduces an integrated watershed management through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, as a means of adapting to climate change, to be implemented through three major components: (i) Capacity building to address climate change risks in water management; (ii) pilot demonstrations of resilient watersheds and ecosystem-based adaptation; and (iii) alternative livelihood strategies for targeted communities, in order to support sustainable land and water use. To strengthen natural resource planning at the local level, the project is also piloting innovative technologies such as GIS and crowd-sourcing platforms. Alternative livelihood production strategies explored with private sector partners, including niche products such as pharmacological-cosmetic uses of agro-forestry products, will promote increased income and support project scale-up through the enhancement of economic activity.

Myanmar: FishAdapt, Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Fisheries and Aquaculture-dependent Livelihoods (GEF ID: 5702, FAO, LDCF: \$6.7 million; Total Cost: \$19.1 million)

Fisheries and aquaculture constitutes a key sector for Myanmar in terms of economy, livelihood and sustenance. The sector faces several climate-related stresses, however, which climate change is likely to exacerbate. This project will support policy and institutional strengthening in the fisheries and aquaculture sector, as well as participatory vulnerability assessments, community-based adaptation and disaster-risk management plans for inland and coastal fisheries. It will further pilot critical adaptation technologies, early warning systems and information-sharing. Around 70 per cent of the LDCF resources are expected to support concrete adaptation investments, including: integration of climate resilience aspects in fish refugia and breeding grounds, climate-resilient shoreline infrastructure to enable fisher folk cope better with possible increases in climatic hazards, and fishing gear adjustments to cope with species composition change.

Gambia: Adapting Agriculture to Climate Change in the Gambia (GEF ID: 5782; FAO, LDCF: \$7.1 million; Total Cost: \$28.8 million)

Climate change in Gambia is expected to result in greater variability, decline in rainfall, shorter growing season, and increased inter-annual variability. These effects will adversely impact farmers, putting rural livelihoods at risk and undermining food security. This project aims to reduce vulnerability and increase adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, by promoting sustainable and diversified livelihood strategies in the agriculture and livestock sector. In particular, the project will: (i) strengthen institutional and technical capacity for adaptation to climate change in agriculture; (ii) disseminate timely risk information to users at all levels; (iii) promote diversification of livelihood strategies and intensification of agriculture production, processing and marketing; and (iv) improve livestock production and management practices to sustain the livelihoods of local communities.

Sudan: Enhancing the Resilience of Communities Living in Climate Change Vulnerable Areas of Sudan using Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Adaptation (GEF ID: 5703, UNEP, LDCF: \$4.8 million; Total Cost: \$15.9 million)

This project will reduce vulnerability to climate change and enhance adaptive capacity in southern Sudan's White Nile state. Seventy per cent of this region's population depends on rainfed agriculture. The project will employ an ecosystems-based approach to adaptation by supporting additional adaptation measures in 6 baseline projects pertaining to water resources, rangeland management, forestry, rainfed agriculture and environmental management. Concrete ecosystem-based adaptation measures will focus on regeneration of critical ecosystem services to enhance resilience to increasingly dry and drought-like conditions. The project will also promote diversified livelihoods by supporting climate resilient activities that may include fish production, bee keeping, vegetable gardens and others.

Regional (Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar): Building Climate Resilience of Urban Systems through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in the Asia-Pacific Region (GEF ID: 5815, UNEP, LDCF: \$6.7 million; Total Cost: \$15.4 million)

Urban migration and ecosystem degradation remains high in many southeast Asian cities. Thimphu has been ranked as one of the world's 15 most vulnerable cities to climate change and major cities in all four participating countries are highly vulnerable to heavy rainfall and flooding. This project will employ ecosystems-based measures to build adaptive capacity in urban areas and to reduce vulnerability to current and expected future climate risks. It will support training for city authorities and communities, piloting of concrete ecosystem-based investments, decision-making tools for enhanced integration of ecosystem-based adaptation in urban planning, research and knowledge dissemination. It will achieve its goals by integrating additional ecosystem-based adaptation measures into 3 baseline water, sanitation and environment programs and projects.

Tanzania: Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (GEF ID: 5695, UNEP, LDCF: \$8.4 million; Total Cost: \$30 million)

Climate change, particularly through more frequent and more intense floods and drought, presents a major risk to food and water security in rural Tanzania. This project aims to strengthen climate resilience in rural communities in Tanzania's central plateau and Zanzibar through institutional and technical capacity building, ecosystem-based adaptation measures and diversified, resilient livelihood options. The project is structured around three components that aim to (i) enhance stakeholders' capacity to plan and implement adaptation measures at the national and sub-national levels; (ii) carry out tangible, ecosystem-based adaptation measures and livelihood diversification strategies to reduce vulnerability in four rural districts; and (iii) disseminate lessons and best practices to promote scaling up.

Eritrea: Mainstreaming Climate Risk Considerations in Food Security and IWRM in Tsilima Plain (GEF ID: 6923, UNDP, LDCF: \$10 million; Total Cost: \$37.5 million)

Eritrea is highly vulnerable to climate-induced hazards such as droughts, which occur more frequently and with higher magnitude due to climate change. About 80 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture, livestock rearing and fishing, contributing less than 20 per cent to GDP in 2012. This project aims to mainstream climate risk considerations into agricultural production to enhance food security in the Tsilima Plain, by (i) integrating information on ecosystem vulnerability to climate change into key decision-making processes, including through enhanced research and extension service capacities; (ii) improving the security of tenure of over 9000 hectares of plains; (iii) increasing water availability for irrigation by 30 per cent; and (iv) ensuring that at least 75 per cent of farmers take up climate-smart technologies, increasing food production by 30 per cent.

Mali: Flood Hazard and Climate Risk Management to Secure Lives and Assets in Mali (GEF ID: 5855, UNDP, LDCF: \$9.9 million; Total Cost: \$36.9 million)

During the past 27 years, Mali has experienced fifteen major flood events, each affecting at least between 10,000 and 45,000 people. While floods are in large part caused by inadequate drainage, poor land management practices and a failure of land-use planning; climate change, through extreme rainfall events, exposes a larger number of people and

assets to more frequent and more severe flooding. This project aims to enable targeted municipalities and local governments to manage climate change-induced flood risks to protect lives and assets. The project is structured around three components that seek to (i) improve the knowledge base for the management of climate change-induced flood risks in targeted municipalities and villages in Bamako, Kayes and Mopti; (ii) promote effective risk management at the local level through policy reform and financial strategies; and (iii) carry out direct investments in biological and structural flood protection measures.

Global: Assisting Least Developed Countries with Country-Driven Processes to Advance National Adaptation Plans Phase II (GEF ID: 5868, UNDP/UNEP, LDCF: \$7 million; Total Cost: \$15.5 million)

The COP, in decision 12/CP.18, requested the GEF, through the LDCF, to support the preparation of the NAP process as a means to (a) reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and (b) facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels. This project expands on ongoing support provided through the LDCF-financed MSP ‘Assisting LDCs with country-driven processes to advance NAPs’, which aims to provide direct support to 12 LDCs on a first-come, first-served basis, in addition to regional training workshops and knowledge sharing activities. Through Phase II of this project, all remaining LDCs will have the opportunity to access one-on-one support tailored to their specific needs and circumstances.

3. Summaries of LDCF Programs Approved in FY 2015

Regional (Somalia, Sudan): Rural Livelihoods’ Adaptation to Climate Change in the Horn of Africa Phase II (GEF ID: 5710, AfDB, LDCF: \$18.4 million; Total Cost: \$48.4 million)

The arid and semi-arid lands of East Africa are among the regions expected to be the most adversely affected by the effects of climate change. This program aims to enhance pastoralist livelihoods through climate-resilient infrastructure in arid and semi-arid rural areas across Sudan and Somalia. The program helps expand a previously approved program in Djibouti and Kenya. It is structured around three components, aiming to (i) raise awareness of climate change-induced risks and appropriate adaptation measures, and integrate adaptation into local development planning processes; (ii) reduce the vulnerability of the livestock sector through targeted, small-scale infrastructure investments and diversified rural livelihood options; and (iii) promote learning and knowledge exchange.

4. Summaries of SCCF Stand-alone Projects Approved in FY 2015

Regional: Pacific Resilience Program (GEF ID: 5814, World Bank, SCCF: \$6 million; Total Cost: \$44.1 million).

The Pacific island countries are among the most physically vulnerable nations in the world and are highly exposed to the adverse effects from climate change, including floods, droughts, tropical cyclones and storm surges. This project seeks to support climate change adaptation in Tonga and participating Pacific Islands Forum countries, in particular through (i) investments in early warning and preparedness, including strengthened regulations, modernized observation infrastructure, and enhanced delivery systems; (ii) investments in the retrofitting of key public assets; (iii) the development of multi-sectoral planning processes for integrating climate risk in development; and (iv) a regional disaster risk financing component that will support the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat to strengthen the capacity of participating island countries to partake in financial resilience programs and access immediate liquidity post disasters. The SCCF grant complements investments made through the World Bank’s region-wide Pacific Resilience Program.

Sri Lanka: Resilient and Integrated Urban Development for Greater Colombo (GEF ID: 9107, ADB, SCCF: \$4.6 million; Total Cost: \$132.6 million).

This project seeks to support measures to integrate resilience to climate variability and change in urban planning and processes of the Greater Colombo area. In particular, the project works to establish an integrated urban resilience planning framework, strengthen the management of natural ecosystems for urban resilience, and invest in ecosystem-based adaptation. It further supports the development of financial mechanisms for urban investments in resilience, and will improve knowledge management and partnership development for sustainable cities. By pursuing ecosystem-based approaches, the project’s investments will rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, improve construction zoning and integrate soft and hard infrastructure rehabilitation to enhance urban climate resilience.

Albania: Building the Resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon through Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (GEF ID: 5386, UNEP, SCCF: \$2.2 million; Total Cost: \$13.7 million).

This project seeks to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures by employing a mix of technical assistance for a range of actors and institutions, from national government to local businesses and communities, combined with pilot or demonstration investments in green infrastructure. In particular, the project will improve national and local capacity to implement ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal zones and pilot interventions to manage flood and drought risks. This

project is innovative as it introduces microfinance and payment for ecosystem services, engaging with private sector as part of its strategy to scale up, sustain and replicate project results.

Vietnam: Promoting Climate Resilience in Viet Nam Cities (GEF ID: 6924, ADB, SCCF: \$5.2 million; Total Cost: \$129.2 million).

This project seeks to support climate resilience in Vietnam cities by identifying and implementing adaptation measures and interventions to reduce the vulnerability of the urban sector to climate change impacts. This will be achieved through the development of urban investment criteria and incentives in support of climate-resilient urban development, strengthening of capacity in the urban management sector and promoting cities' participation in the resilience program. By targeting cities with different attributes such as low-lying and mountainous cities, the project is expected to contribute to the knowledge base and enable replication more rapidly.

Egypt: Integrated Management and Innovation in Rural Settlements (GEF ID: 6927, IFAD, SCCF: \$8.6 million; Total Cost: \$48.6 million).

This project seeks to enhance the resilience of poor and vulnerable households in Egypt, including women and men farmers, by supporting investments related to water scarcity, soil and water salinity, increasing temperature, decreasing rainfall and other climate change impacts on the agriculture sector. In particular, the project works to: (i) mainstream adaptive strategic planning into Egypt's land reclamation strategies; (ii) ensure efficient irrigation technology and accessible energy at the farm level; and (iii) climate proof value chains and diversify livelihoods at local levels. The project's potential for impact at scale is enhanced by building on investments from IFAD and by ensuring alignment with national strategies.

Costa Rica: Strengthening Capacities of Rural Aqueduct Associations' to Address Climate Change Risks in Water Stressed Communities (GEF ID: 6945, UNDP, SCCF: \$5.6 million; Total Cost: \$27.6 million).

This project seeks to improve water supply and promote sustainable water practices of end-users and productive sectors by advancing community-based and ecosystem-based measures in rural aqueduct associations, to address climate-related hydrological vulnerability in Northern Costa Rica. In particular, the project will: (i) support the building of infrastructure; (ii) enhance technical capacities to address projected changes in water availability; and (iii) mainstream ecosystem-based adaptation into public and private sector policy and investments in the targeted areas. The project would further work to improve the credit and purchasing policies of at least 20 agricultural and livestock trading companies and five financial institutions to promote climate-resilient ecosystem practices.

Morocco: Enhancing the Climate Resilience of the Moroccan Ports Sectors (GEF ID: 6951, EBRD, SCCF: \$7 million; Total Cost: \$55.9 million).

This project seeks to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on Morocco's port infrastructure, a critical economic foundation of the country. In particular, the project supports on-the-ground investments in climate-proofing several ports in the country. This is also expected to be achieved by, among others, building on enhanced capacity and modeling aspects as part of the project.

Chile: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change in the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector (GEF ID: 6955, FAO, SCCF: \$2.8 million; Total Cost: \$18.4 million).

This project seeks to support capacity building and concrete investments in the fisheries sector in Chile in order to adapt fisheries management practices to climate change. Specifically, the project aims to: (i) strengthen the public and private institutional capacities for effective climate change adaptation in the fisheries and aquaculture sector at national and local level; (ii) enhance local fisheries and aquaculture adaptive capacity to climate change, through concrete adaptation investments in seven communities, and (iii) sensitize local coastal communities to climate change and adaptive practices. The SCCF grant builds on and complements investments made through the Fund for Fisheries Undersecretariat.

Turkmenistan: Supporting Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Agricultural Communities in Drought-Prone Areas (GEF ID: 6960, UNDP, SCCF: \$3.5 million; Total Cost: \$23.5 million).

This project seeks to address critical water scarcity issues in Turkmenistan by providing adaptation benefits to smallholder farmers, including drip irrigation kits, treadle pumps, greenhouses, wells and rainwater harvesting systems. The project further builds capacity by supporting the development of legal, structural and institutional capabilities, include adaptation considerations in sector strategies and plans and adjust sectorial infrastructure investments.

Cambodia: Building Adaptive Capacity through the Scaling-up of Renewable Energy Technologies in Rural Cambodia (GEF ID: 9103, IFAD, SCCF: \$5.2 million, Total Cost: \$28.2 million).

This project seeks to promote the large-scale adoption of renewable energy technologies in Cambodia's rural development sector by testing high-potential renewable energy technologies, improving the rate of adoption of proven renewable technologies, and by establishing the enabling conditions necessary for scaling-up. In particular, the project is expected to: (i) enable 10,000 smallholder households to adopt renewable energy technologies for agricultural production, processing, marketing or other income-generating activities, thereby improving their living standards, enhancing resilience against the adverse effects of climate change, and reducing pressures on natural resources; and (ii) put in place an enabling policy framework and appropriate institutional arrangements to facilitate the scaling-up of low-emission and climate resilient renewable energy technologies in agriculture. Several national strategies and initiatives have identified the multiple benefits of small-scale renewable energy technologies for rural development and agricultural production, including: removed pressures on land and natural resources due to charcoal production, opportunities for agricultural processing and value addition in the absence of on-grid energy, as well as benefits for public health and women's empowerment.

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

1. This annex summarizes the status of preparation and implementation of GEF supported initiatives under the first item of the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer: Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network. This annex presents the progress made by the GEF Agencies in the delivery of the associated projects and summarizes experiences gained and lessons learned so far.
2. In December 2008, COP 14 welcomed the GEF's Strategic Program on Technology Transfer (renaming it the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer) as a step toward scaling up the level of investment in the transfer of ESTs to developing countries. In response to decision 2/CP.14, the GEF submitted a plan for the Long-Term Implementation of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer to COP 16.⁵¹ The GEF submission included the following elements to further scale up investment in ESTs in developing countries in accordance with the GEF climate change strategy, and to enhance technology transfer activities under the Convention:
 - (a) Support for Climate Technology Centers and a Climate Technology Network;
 - (b) Piloting Priority Technology Projects to Foster Innovation and Investments;
 - (c) PPP for Technology Transfer;
 - (d) Support for TNAs; and
 - (e) GEF as a Catalytic Supporting Institution for Technology Transfer.
3. The GEF funded regional and national projects supporting climate technology centers, networks for climate technology transfer and financing are in early phases of implementation. Information on their implementation status and experience, provided by the GEF Agencies concerned, is summarized below.
4. *Promoting Accelerated Transfer and Scaled-up Deployment of Mitigation Technologies through the CTCN (UNIDO)*. The project was approved by the GEF CEO in June 2015. The project is expected to serve as a pilot to highlight possible options for future CTCN-related outputs to be further developed as GEF-6 projects with concrete mitigation benefits, using GEF country allocations, in a country-driven manner.
5. The project is also expected to help the CTCN design and test a framework through which it will work with financing institutions to help developing countries design requests that would comply with the requirements of financing institutions and therefore be conducive to financial support and concrete implementation. To lay the ground of this collaboration, the CTCN co-organized with the GEF Secretariat a workshop on October 7, 2014 to bring together the CTCN Advisory Board chair, the TEC chair and vice chair, and the representatives from the regional development banks and the World Bank, with the objective of facilitating joint efforts and potential cooperation among development agencies and the Technology Mechanism to accelerate Climate Technology Transfer.
6. Out of a larger portfolio of country requests to be received by the CTCN, the baseline project is limited to a subset of seven requests for technical assistance (partly involving investment in climate technologies) that are representative of the CTCN's overall portfolio. GEBs are expected to occur due to the investments materialized during the project's time horizon and as a result of transformational change in the 10-year period thereafter.
7. During the project preparation substantial work has been done to nurture the portfolio of CTCN requests entailing the appropriate attributes. A tentative selection has been done and includes interventions of F-refrigerants substitution (Chile), waste treatment (Colombia), energy-efficient lighting (Dominican Republic), agricultural productive use (Mali), energy efficiency in industry (Senegal), geothermal energy policy (Uganda), bio-waste minimization and valorization (Vietnam).
8. The project's development objective is defined as follows: "To facilitate the implementation of climate technology

⁵¹ Further information is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2010/25.

projects and policies in non-Annex I countries by technical assistance and liaison with financiers.” This will be achieved by: (i) supporting a process of technology transfer and deployment; (ii) network building and liaison activities with key stakeholders including the financial sector; and (iii) knowledge dissemination and promotion. In line with the mandate and mission of the CTCN, the project will focus on a sub-set of climate mitigation technologies that are technologically mature and tested, require moderate investments and can be replicated and scaled-up within the targeted sector and country.

9. The project will consist of the following four components, which are closely aligned with the CTCN's core objectives:
 - (a) Technical assistance for climate technology in response to requests to the CTCN;
 - (b) Partnerships to accelerate investment and transfer of climate technology;
 - (c) Networks and capacity building for climate technology; and
 - (d) Monitoring and evaluation.
10. Under the first component, it is expected that: (a) Seven response plans to NDE requests in selected countries have been successfully implemented. The requests are selected in function of the established CTCN rules and procedures, thriving to ensure a balance of geographical coverage, technologies and type and scale of benefits; (b) CTCN will have tested and demonstrated the pursued response mechanism for swift and "on demand" delivery of technical assistance to climate technology users; (c) Financiers will have increased trust in CTCN's performance to nurture attractive investment opportunities, and can refer to established showcases in the selected countries; and (d) CTCN and GEF will have acquired more insight in the capabilities of the CTCN to generate prospective project proposals for funding under the GEF-6 CCM focal area.
11. *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, recognizing the importance of technology transfer in the global response to climate change. The project objective is to pilot a regional approach to facilitating deployment of climate technologies (mitigation and adaptation) that combines capacity development, enhancement of enabling environments for market transformation, financial investments and investment facilitation. It is also designed as a regional pilot for the CTCN complemented by a link to finance through the partnership with the ADB. As of June 2015, the project has reported the following progress:
 - (a) Efforts to mainstream climate technology considerations into national development and investment plans continue to be undertaken with sector specific inputs being prepared for the development plans of the following countries: Mongolia, Viet Nam and Pakistan. Similar efforts to provide inputs for incorporating climate technology considerations into national plans and investment pipelines have already been completed for Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, and Papua New Guinea.
 - (b) Technical support and advisory service to integrate climate technology considerations in mitigation projects in ADB's investment pipeline completed for Pacific region's promoting energy efficiency project; and currently ongoing for: (i) Promoting private sector participation in technical and vocational education training for clean energy in Tajikistan, (ii) Ulaanbaatar urban services and green areas development investment program in Mongolia, (iii) Sustainable urban transport investment program in Georgia, (iv) Waste-to energy project in Xiangjiang River Basin in China, and (v) Urban water supply and wastewater management project in Fiji.
 - (c) The project supports the engagement of venture capital (VC) and private equity (PE) funds in climate technologies through the creation of opportunities for increased investments and an enabling environment. It has supported the Hunan Innovative Low-Carbon Center in Hunan, China in launching a new clean technology VC fund last March with about \$50 million. The project is also supporting Infuse Ventures, an early stage clean technology VC fund in India in the sourcing and evaluation of potential deals. In the Philippines, the project collaborated with a local partner - Ideospace Foundation, in hosting the first Startup Café which brought together accelerators from China, India and the Philippines to share best practices and dialogue with potential clean technology entrepreneurs.
 - (d) Operations of the IPEX Cleantech Asia, the first clean technology intellectual property marketplace in the Asia-Pacific region – which was launched during COP 20 in Lima, Peru, was initiated with the preparation of a business model and development of an interim web-based platform for technology providers and adopters. It is

currently engaging with potential partners in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as European and North American partners to connect with clean technology providers and associations, providers of enterprise support, and financing and financial guarantees. IPEX is now in the process of identifying opportunities for matching technology demands from companies in China, India, Indonesia and Malaysia with appropriate low carbon technology developers.

12. The project facilitate a network of national and regional technology centers, networks, organizations, and initiatives, and support or strengthen national and regional technology transfer centers and centers of excellence. The majority of focal points designated by the countries are their National Designated Entities (NDEs) or representatives from their NDE, and the activities agreed with the partner countries mainly support 'country readiness' for the CTCN (i.e. strong focus on support to NDEs) and the operationalization of the CTCN in Asia-Pacific (i.e. strong engagement of climate technology centres/institutions from the region, and pilot technical assistance activities in response to country requests).
13. In 2014, the activities focused on supporting countries in developing requests for technical assistance to the CTNFC and the CTCN for the implementation of key priorities identified their TNAs/TAPs. Regional networking was facilitated through meetings and training workshops for countries and relevant national and regional climate technology centers to exchange institutional and technological know-how. The training workshops also supported the strengthening of capacities of identified climate technology centers and led to direct technical assistance for the promotion of green productivity within industry. Various studies were commissioned to develop national and regional standards and regulations in priority climate technologies in order to support the national capacity for such policies. Moreover, technical assistance activities were initiated in a few countries to support policies, programs, and projects that promote the transfer and dissemination of ESTs.
14. Acknowledging that these activities have not occurred within the reporting period, the outlook for 2015 includes additional networking meetings for countries and institutions to share knowledge and also to promote collaboration in the generation of national and regional technical assistance requests to the CTNFC and the CTCN. Specialized workshops will be organized with partner institutions and countries with a focus on regional prioritized climate technologies and/or enabling policies and mechanisms. UNEP and ADB are discussing potential areas and project ideas for joint technical assistance activities and ADB investment in partner countries. The future activities will accelerate the capacity of technical assistance provided to countries and encourage regional and national cooperation.
15. *Regional Climate Technology Transfer Center (EBRD)*. The project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in July 2013 and has started implementation. This project aims to accelerate investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation 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 is expanding the EBRD Sustainable Energy Business Model to the area of climate technology transfer, combining technical assistance (for policy makers and projects) with financial support to kick-start the market for climate technology investments in the ETCs and SEMED countries.
16. The key focus of the technical assistance is on: (i) developing market assessment and monitoring techniques being delivered in partnership with the International Energy Agency and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; (ii) project assessment techniques for climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies (including climate resilience); (iii) creation and/or support of networks; (iv) assistance to individual investment projects incorporating advanced climate technologies; and (v) establishment of regional technology transfer networks for knowledge sharing. It is expected that up to twenty five projects in ETCs and up to fifteen projects in SEMED countries will be supported between 2014 and 2016.
17. As part of the project activities the EBRD has also undertaken training of local consultants in Armenia, with the plan to further roll out the trainings during the 2015 to Moldova. The cooperation with the IEA and FAO on the development of market monitoring and assessment techniques is well under way and the first expert session on climate technology policies was held in Paris in September 2014, and has been followed with a regional conference in Istanbul in June 2015.
18. As of June, 2015, the project has committed a total support of \$1.53 million to nine projects approved, with the support to be disbursed upon installation and verification of climate technologies. These approved projects are promoting mainly technologies in the built environment and small and medium enterprises such as light emitting

diode (LED) lighting, building integrated solar-thermal, trigeneration, and energy management systems. The total climate change mitigation impact of the projects once implemented will be 112,000 ton CO₂ reduction over 10 years. \$5.2 million out of the total climate change mitigation investments went towards deployment of best available climate technologies with very low market penetration, underdeveloped supply chains and high replication potential.

19. In partnership with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, draft assessment and monitoring methodologies have been developed for climate technology markets. It is planned that these methodologies will be piloted in three countries from the ETC and SEMED regions by next year. In addition the IEA has been supported to develop an Insights Paper entitled “Enabling Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technologies: Opportunities in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, Southern and Eastern Mediterranean”. The FAO has been supported to create ‘Technology Notes’ for the key climate change mitigation/ adaptation technologies and measures in the Agrifood sector.
20. A Regional Workshop has been held in Istanbul from 15-16 June 2015, where the Insights Paper, the draft market assessment methodologies and the draft technology notes were presented to, and discussed with, country representatives from the ETC and SEMED regions. Hosted by the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the workshop facilitated in-depth conversations about policy and market data to enable climate technology deployment. A press release about the workshop is here: <http://www.ebrd.com/news/2015/energy-policy-makers-discuss-climate-technologies-in-istanbul.html>
21. *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 executing agencies, Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático (INECC, Mexico), Fundación Bariloche (BARILOCHE, Argentina), World Resources Institute/Embarq (WRI, U.S.A.), Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE, Costa Rica) and the IDB and the Secretariat for the Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology (FONTAGRO) were signed during the first semester of 2015.
22. The project aims to promote the development and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reducing the vulnerability to climate change in specific sectors in LAC. The project's strategy is to build the national capacities to identify, assess, develop and transfer ESTs, focusing on: (i) the promotion of and support to regional collaborative efforts; (ii) the support to planning and policy-making processes at national and sectoral levels; (iii) the demonstration of policies and enabling mechanisms; and, (iv) the mobilization of private and public financial and human resources.
23. The IDB and FONTAGRO organized a competitive call for proposals on ESTs for adaptation in agriculture and awarded grants to eight multi-country consortia. Four grants were financed with GEF’s contribution, and four were financed with resources from FONTAGRO. The consortia will assess adaptation technologies and strategies relevant to key crops (e.g. rice, coffee and banana) and livestock in various countries in LAC (e.g. Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and others).
24. The IDB is collaborating with UNEP with a view to ensuring that the efforts under the project will also contribute to the region’s capabilities to engage with and participate in the Technology Mechanism under the UNFCCC. The IDB and UNEP have identified collaborations around the objectives on regional capacity building, as well as enhanced interaction with regional organizations that are also members of the UNEP-led consortium hosting the CTCN.
25. *Pilot African Climate Technology Finance Center and Network (AfDB)*. The project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2014 and is under implementation.
26. The project supports the deployment of technologies for both climate change mitigation and adaptation in Sub-Saharan Africa by: (i) catalyzing public and private finance for low-carbon technologies and climate resilient development projects; and (ii) assisting with integrating technology transfer considerations into developing countries' policies and investment programs and strengthening design and enforcement capacities of public institutions. Mitigation activities focus exclusively on the energy sector and are more specifically aligned with the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, whereas the adaptation 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 (SEFA) or the African Water Facility (AWF).

27. The implementation of the project started with a first set of mitigation activities following requests received from the Governments of Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania for assistance with the development of a SE4ALL Action Agenda outlining how the country envisages to achieve the energy access, renewable energy and energy efficiency objectives by 2030 and a SE4ALL Investment Prospectus identifying clean energy projects. Following the request from respective governments, technical assistance has been deployed in Tanzania and Kenya for the development of the Action Agenda and of the Investment Prospectus, in Rwanda for the Action Agenda only and in Ghana for support to ancillary studies in the area of economic and financial evaluation of mini-grid systems and solar home systems and of monitor evaluation and reporting. This first set of activities is well advancing expected to be completed by the third quarter of 2015.
28. A second set of mitigation activities, also linked to the development of SE4ALL Action Agenda and Investment Prospects are under implementation, in support of Angola, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia, following receipt and acceptance of government requests. The activities have already been started in four countries (Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi and Zimbabwe) and AfDB is finalizing procurement for Cameroon and Zambia.
29. The project has also finalized a framework contract facility with several consulting firms/consortia to assist Sub Saharan African countries with policy, institutional and organizational reforms for both the adaptation and mitigation components of the Center. The framework contract facility allows the Center to respond quickly to specific requests for technical assistance including on upstream/early stage activities that will generate opportunities for crowding-in complementary financing from the Bank's own instruments such as SEFA or AWF. The Centre is recruiting an adaptation/water expert to collaborate with the Bank's Department of Water and Sanitation to identify the pipeline of adaptation activities to be supported.
30. On the networking and communication component, the project started to design its website and communication and networking tools. The Center also started to collaborate with the CTCN and other donors to enhance and coordinate the technical assistance, knowledge management and networking in Sub Sahara Africa and is exploring the modalities of working together with the WIPO Green team to enhance technology transfer for the adaptation sector in selected African countries. The project has also started to contract experts for the creation of the knowledge base.
31. *Enhancing Capacity, Knowledge and Technology Support to Build Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Developing Countries (UNEP)*. The project was endorsed in January 2013, and it is under implementation. The third Project Steering Committee meeting and second monitoring and evaluation workshop was held in June 2015.
32. The project aims at reducing risks from increased desertification, floods and erosion, and sea level rise to the target communities in the identified project sites in Mauritania, Nepal and Seychelles respectively. The best practices from on-the-ground interventions supported through the SCCF grant are disseminated through the regional networks that are a part of the proposed project. The project also contributes towards developing evidence based indicators for ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation (EBA). The project is based in China with China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) as the main executing partner, and leveraging a number of existing programs such as the South-South Cooperation, Africa Adaptation Network, the Global Adaptation to Climate Change Network and Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network.
33. Following the launch and inception phase of the project:
 - (a) An inter-regional training workshop on Accessing Climate Change Adaptation Finance and Mainstreaming Ecosystem-Based Approach to Adaptation was jointly organized by UNEP-IEMP and APAN, in conjunction with the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2014 and took place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 30 September 2014 to 3 October 2014. The joint organization of the workshop alongside of the Forum provided workshop participants with high quality learning and knowledge exchange opportunities with a number of policy-makers, practitioners and regional networks from the Asia-Pacific region.
 - (b) A high-level panel session on Ecosystem-based Adaptation and Mitigation was organized at the South-South Cooperation on Climate Change Forum in Lima during COP20 on 8 December 2014. This Forum was co-sponsored by NDRC and UNEP.
 - (c) Draft EBA protocols have been developed for the three pilot countries. These draft protocol give a broad picture of EBA interventions in the different countries, including policy, natural systems, social economics, and M&E etc. Once validated by the country teams, the protocol will then be used to guide implementation.
 - (d) The EBA South website (ebasouth.org) was launched in March 2015, with an interactive and dynamic platform for the sharing of knowledge and good practices on EbA and South-South cooperation.

- (e) During the first Global Adaptation Network (GAN) Forum in Panama in March 2015, the partnership with GAN and its member networks was strengthened.
34. *Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change (FINTECC) (EBRD)*. This project was approved in October, 2014, and is undergoing the preparation of detailed project proposal. This project aims to develop and demonstrate innovative policy and technical assistance packages and support development of performance-based financing mechanisms to increase investment in climate technologies in Ukraine. The project will aim to contribute to achieving an energy efficient economy and increased energy security in Ukraine, while improving its energy self-sufficiency, in line with Ukraine 2030 Strategy.
35. The Project will benefit from and liaise with the regional framework developed through “Regional Climate Technology Transfer Centre” by EBRD, which is designed to support the climate technology market with a variety of instruments. The extension of the regional project into Ukraine will build on the findings of regional center’s experience in Early Transition countries and the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries with individual activities and products tailored to the conditions and needs of the Ukraine.

Annex 7: Implementation of the Pilot Projects of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer

1. This annex summarizes the status of preparations and implementation under the Technology Transfer Pilot Projects supported within the framework of the Poznan Strategic Program on Technology Transfer. The annex presents the progress made by the GEF Implementing Agencies in the delivery of pilot projects and summarizes experiences gained and lessons learned so far, as requested in SBI 36 agenda item 12 conclusions.
2. As indicated in Part III, Section 4.b1 in this document, the call for proposals for technology transfer pilot projects under window two of the Poznan Strategic Program issued in March 2009 by the GEF CEO led to the selection of 14 proposals of pilot projects for funding, including 13 Full-Sized Projects (FSPs) and one Medium-Sized Project (MSP). Only one proposal for adaptation was received for a project in Jordan; this proposal was funded, along with three other proposals that included adaptation elements. The total funding from the GEFTF⁵² and SCCF-B for the 14 pilot projects amounted to initially \$58 million, and total co-financing for these projects initially came to more than \$195 million.
3. As of March 2015, GEF Agencies charged with implementing these 14 pilot projects have reported progress in project preparation and implementation (see Table A7.1):
 - (a) Eleven projects have been endorsed by the GEF CEO and are progressing in their implementation. These projects are taking place in Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Russia, Sri Lanka, Swaziland and Thailand. The funding from the GEFTF⁵³ and SCCF-B for these project amounts respectively to \$49.4 million and \$2.4 million, and the total co-financing amounts respectively to \$223.2 million and \$5.5 million.
 - (b) Three projects were cancelled upon request from the GEF Agencies and/or the concerned national government, one in July 2011, one in February 2012 and one in June 2012.
4. Information, provided by the GEF Agencies concerned, on the implementation status and experience of the eleven CEO-endorsed projects during the reporting period is summarized below:
 - (a) *Cambodia: Climate Change related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions (UNIDO)*. The project is under implementation following GEF CEO Endorsement in May 2012.

During the reporting period, technology developers, suppliers and users have been identified, in addition to the identification of technologies (more than 12 types). Over 40 technology suppliers principally from China, India and Thailand, Malaysia and Japan have been contacted and/or visited and over 40 detailed technical and financial offers of the biomass technology have been received and evaluated by project management unit and users. Till date 28 visits of technology suppliers to Cambodia have been arranged to facilitate technology tie ups with local partners and negotiations with potential clients.

Originally 3 companies committed to the project (with co-financing letter). However, the original sectors (rice and rubber) and units could not implement the identified technologies. It was concluded in the last quarter of 2014 that it was not technologically and economically viable to implement captive power/co-generation. The principle reason for non-implementation and concerns, shared with the Project Steering Committee in February 2015, included notably intermittent nature of actual energy needs, insufficient availability of local biomass, lack of conducive environment (e.g. feed-in tariff), as well as significant changes affecting baseline assumptions including energy pricing.

In light of this, it was suggested to expand to other sectors (breweries/beverage and distilleries, composite garment units having wet processing section, food processing, sugar units) where needs for thermal energy and electricity could justify an investment in own power generation. Some units in these sectors have already been contacted and visited, and technology suppliers are in the process of either submitting offers or finalizing/negotiating with the enterprises. It was also suggested to consider additional technological options, such as high efficiency gasifiers, wood-fired dryers, absorption chillers, and fuel substitution in industrial kilns.

⁵² Financing details can be found in GEF's report to SBI29: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf>.

⁵³ Financing details can be found in GEF's report to SBI29: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/sbi/eng/16.pdf>.

Aside from this, activities on awareness raising and capacity building have progressed according to schedule. For instance, a cadre of more than 20 national experts from relevant promotional institutions and departments have been trained in technical and financial evaluation (detailed economic analysis). Training on biomass based co-generation was also conducted with leading technology developers.

- (b) *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 in March 2014.

The Project includes the following components: 1) technology transfer and capacity building for solar technology; 2) development of demonstrative projects using solar power and 3) design of incentives and financial mechanisms to promote solar power.

On the first component, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) has started a program to upgrade skills and capacity building for solar companies and business in order to improve their abilities to install, connect, operate and maintain PV panels. The program also includes a course on how to apply the new Law for Net Metering and how to issue application for interaction with the grid. The training and capacity building program, which was provided in 10 Chilean cities, will end in August 2015.

Under the second component, the MoE is developing a program called Solar Roof, mainly in public buildings. This project is supporting this Solar Roof program by installing 240 kW of PV panels in three public buildings; one in the northern city of Calama (40kW) and two in the capital Santiago (100kW and 80kW).

For the third component the MoE is progressing in the design of a financial mechanism to promote solar power. There are conversations with public financial entities, which can provide support to private sector developers, particularly in solar projects.

- (c) *China: Green Truck Demonstration Project (WB)*. Following its endorsement by the GEF CEO in March 2011, the project was launched in October 2011. The project's implementation is satisfactory and is expected to close December 2015.

Through Phase I of Green Truck Technology Demonstration, three technologies were proved to have very marginal or no fuel-saving effects and will be eliminated from Phase II demonstration (side skirt, gap fairing, and tire pressure monitor). Meanwhile, one new technology—light-weighted aluminum alloy trailers—demonstrated considerable fuel-saving benefits and market popularity. This technology is now part of Phase II demonstration, together with low resistance tires, roof fairing and energy efficient driving system.

Monetary costs for some of Phase I technologies were relatively low, while transaction costs were relatively high (e.g. installation, tuning, and depreciation of regular tires). This created reluctance for the pilot companies to apply demonstrated technology products, and lowers the attractiveness of corresponding subsidies and awards. As business expands, most trucking companies express strong interest in subsidies for new truck procurement.

With China's logistics sector booming, many large trucking companies are expanding their fleets. Capital needs for this expansion is mounting, which brings opportunities not only for scale-up of the green freight technologies and practices, but also for tapping private sector resources for leverage.

Some innovations of the Green Freight Demonstration are being adopted in Brazil. Clean Air Asia, one of the Bank's partners in green freight in China, has started a pan-Asian green freight program with support from donors and the private sector. To further enhance the project influence, the project team has participated in the China (Shenzhen) International Logistics and Transportation Fair on October 14 to 16, 2014.

- (d) *Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland; SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer (UNEP)*. This project was initially approved with the World Bank as the Implementing Agency. However, the World Bank withdrew in 2010 from the project. The project was then re-submitted by UNEP with the addition of Swaziland. The project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014 and is expected start implementation soon. The project is awaiting the co-financing commitment from the Ministry of Environment for Germany, following their decision to review their policy on co-financing as a whole before committing their co-

financing to this project. The project will start once this matter has been resolved, and a legal agreement can be signed between the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and UNEP to execute the project.

- (e) *Cote d'Ivoire: Construction of 1000 Ton per day Municipal Solid Wastes Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan (AfDB)*. This project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and is expected to start implementation soon. The project preparation faced significant challenges, as it coincided with the period of instability in the country, with changes in the political environment as well as in government priorities. The project implementation has been delayed in order to integrate it into a larger sustainable city planning project that could serve as a basis for GEF-6. The project baseline is under preparation and expected to be approved by AfDB Board in December 2015.
- (f) *Jordan: DHRS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact (IFAD)*. This adaptation project seeks to reduce the vulnerability of irrigated agriculture to climate change by testing innovative and efficient water-use technologies. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2011 and has been re-designed, as initial field trials carried out during the project inception showed that the proposed technologies did not perform as expected under the local conditions. After the minor-amendment of the planned technologies, the project became effective in January 2014.

The project is ready to implement 7 new technologies in Jordan after a detailed work of peer reviewing within National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE) and other actors active in the sector of efficient irrigation development in the area. Project staff worked on collecting all available data and information to avoid duplication and to capitalize on lessons learned and best practices.

The project has finalized the procurement plans initiated the acquisition of materials and equipment to implementation in the pilot farms. In addition to that, the project has broadened partnerships to include, among others, the Jordan University, who will be providing land for field trials. This will both serve as a demonstration site for farmers as well as a learning and knowledge ground for students regarding new technologies that are adequate for the country. The mapping of the target sites is underway, and this will provide a precise and shared baseline to better understand the development of the project and assess impact.

- (g) *Mexico: Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico (IDB)*. The project was approved by IDB in May 2012, following the GEF CEO endorsement in December 2011. The project implementation started in August 2012. The general objective of the project is to enable the local development of wind turbines for distributed generation and contribute to enhance Mexico's local capacities in wind energy technology.

During the last quarter of 2014, second disbursement was approved and delivered to the Executing Agency reaching a disbursement of 4.3 per cent. The official website of the project was launched in November 2014 (<http://www.iie.org.mx/detelm/index.php>). Publication of an international expression of interest in the United Nations Development Business website was carried out to the contract of one expert for the design and construction of wind turbine blades. This consultancy has been necessary because after a national market research it was shown that there is no research institutes nor engineering firms in Mexico for design and construction of wind turbine blades for medium and high capacity. However, there is a delay in the contract of this consultancy due to internal processes of the Executing Agency.

During the first quarter of 2015, a workshop in wind turbine blades was held in the Autonomous University of Queretaro where invited research centers and enterprises shared their experiences for the construction of wind blades in Mexico in January, 2015. The Executing Agency started a market research for the construction of 60m wind energy tower, where detailed engineering works will be developed by the Mexican Instituto de Inversiones Electricas. Once the detailed engineering is done, bidding process for the construction of the tower is expected in August 2015.

As part of the supervision activities, the IDB management team of this project carried out a workshop in Mexico in the middle of May 2015 with the aim to support the Executing Agency with the update of the Procurement Plant and to catalyze a better disbursement for the project.

- (h) *Russian Federation: Phase out of HCFCs and Promotion of HFC-free Energy Efficient Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Systems in the Russian Federation through Technology Transfer (UNIDO)*. The project has started its implementation in March 2011. The Seventh Steering Committee was held in April 2015, and the 2015 Work Plan was approved.

The Russian Government's Decree No. 1229 on changes in reporting forms for produced, used, stored, recuperated, reclaimed, recirculated, and destroyed ozone depleting substances (ODS) dated November 20, 2014 was adopted. In addition, the Direction No. 2327-p stipulating allowable ODS production and consumption volumes for 2015 for the Russian Federation dated November 20, 2014 was also signed. In preparing abovementioned draft regulatory legal acts, proposals of UNIDO-Business working group and the Project Management Unit (PMU) were taken into account. PMU prepares draft annual reports on key ODS uses in the Russian Federation, except for laboratory and analytical uses, as well as on ODS production, consumption, export and import for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

The supply, installation, and commissioning of the process equipment for one factory (OAO PO Sergo Plant (Zelenodolsk, Republic of Tatarstan)) were completed. The scope of the supply included production lines for ozone-safe medical equipment and domestic refrigerating appliances. For one producer of domestic refrigerating appliances (OOO SEPO-ZEM (Saratov)), a certification referring equipment, goods, works, and services to technical aid was obtained, and the supply of process equipment was completed. Both factories converted to non-ODS and low global warming potential technologies.

Activities on creation of certification courses for heating, ventilating, and air conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) equipment installation, repair, and maintenance technicians were completed. Those courses will favor creation of professional and educational standards in the Russian Federation, and functioning of the technicians' certification system, which both are necessary for organization of ODS accounting, ODS leakage from operating equipment, and ODS disposal in an environmentally sound manner.

Discussion on the initial version of draft professional standard "Refrigerating, heat pump, and air-conditioning equipment technician" was held on in April 2015. This initial draft regarding professional standard on "Refrigerating, heat pump, and air-conditioning equipment technician" was prepared by the working group comprising representatives of self-regulating associations NP ISZS-Montazh and NP ISZS-Proyekt, Association of Professional in the Industry of Climate (APIC), Russian Union of Refrigeration Industry (ROSSOYUSKHOLODPROM) and other relevant organizations, UNIDO Centre for International Industrial Cooperation in the Russian Federation and Professional training centre—state independent educational institution of the city of Moscow. The round table focused on professional aspects of refrigerating, heat pump and air-conditioning equipment technician's work and general job functions.

Following up on this event, it was resolved to submit the draft professional standard for evaluation by the members of professional associations and unions, as well as to publish the text on sites of developers and provide a forum to ensure its open discussion.

The project organized the joint webinar on 'Climate Finance for Cities and Buildings and Climate-related mechanisms to support Sustainable Public Procurement' with UNEP in June 2015. This first joint webinar was hosted by UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics and focused on the climate finance tools and the use of climate-related mechanisms to support sustainable public procurement (SPP) at the local level.

The project supported website dedicated to the ozone issues (www.ozoneprogram.ru) is updated on a regular basis.

- (i) *Senegal: Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal (UNDP)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012. It started implementation in November 2013.

The project started implementation in November 2013. To date, various products have been developed from typha-cement and typha-earth, including insulation boards consisting of 100 per cent typha leaves, plasterboard, panels, bricks, and shotcrete. The artisan production line has been developed, and about twenty artisans (production team leaders and project leaders) and trainers were trained in the field of construction and public works on different modules.

Market studies, including feasibility studies are underway for semi-industrial production lines. In addition, technology transfer has started for typha-earth through training of local artisans, PhD students, architects and local entrepreneurs to produce materials.

The project has succeeded in bringing together national institutions, notably the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Urban Development, Energy Efficiency Agency, Ministry of Education and Professional training to work together. The Ministry of Urban Development has requested the project to integrate energy efficiency principles into the building code. The project has just signed a Memorandum of Understanding with l'Agence de l'Economie et de la Maitrise d'Energie (AEME) to implement jointly certain activities such as energy audits of some public buildings and outreach and communications on energy efficiency.

The project is striving for the establishment of a typha value chain from production of raw material to implementation in the building. A working group is being set up and will include all departments mentioned above to discuss all technical and policy issues and support the project management unit.

- (j) *Sri Lanka: Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka (UNIDO)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012. The launching of the project took place in September 2012.

Within the reporting period, the Sri Lanka National Bamboo Association was established; a mechanism with an instrumental role to the implementation of the project activities and the sustainability of the outputs. The National Bamboo Association includes representatives and members from the entire bamboo value chain in Sri Lanka. Land owners, farmers, industry members are among the representatives to the association.

The Sri Lanka National Bamboo Association will be the custodian of the Revolving Fund that was established within the aforementioned reporting period. The revolving fund aims to best utilize the available funds for growing and processing bamboo in Sri Lanka by moving away from the traditional grant providing approach and by introducing very low interest loans that when repaid the funds will be reused for expanding the implementation to additional communities within Sri Lanka. Currently \$300,000 has been allocated to the revolving fund and another \$300,000 are planned to be added in 2015. The Sri Lanka National Bamboo Association has the key role in administering the revolving fund and ensuring that the distribution of funds is appropriately conducted according to thematic and geographic criteria and that all operations are taking place in a transparent manner in full compliance with UNIDO's and GEF's rules and regulations.

Moreover the preparatory work for expanding the tissue culture laboratory at the University of Jayawardapara has been concluded. The purpose of the expansion is to ensure that all necessary technical means are in place for the systematic, reliable and consistent production of bamboo plants to be used in the local participating communities.

- (k) *Thailand: Overcoming Policy, Market and Technological Barriers to Support Technological Innovation and South-South Technology Transfer: The Pilot Case of Ethanol Production from Cassava (UNIDO)*. The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2012. Due to political uncertainty and turmoil in Thailand, the project started implementation in November 2013.

The project established ethanol information hub in Thailand for disseminate and support the south-south technology transfer through the web-based portals. The website-www.aseancassava.info was launched by King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi (KMUTT) in 2014, functions as one of the tools to promote Thailand to be a regional center for South-South bio-ethanol Technology Transfer. The website updates and maintains information and data on cassava production, know-how and very high gravity simultaneous saccharification and fermentation (VHG-SSF) technology on a regular basis.

The demonstration plant in Thailand was designed and the procurement for the construction is prepared with ethanol production capacity of 200 liters per day. The demo plant is expected to start its operation in September 2015.

The KMUTT researchers started to prepare and continue improving upon detailed training modules for a series of capacity building scheme covering from agricultural practice, raw material handling, feedstock preparation, and improved fermentation technology. A series of trainings will be conducted in Thailand targeting different

groups of audience covering farmers, technician and entrepreneur from Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam. The target country is now expanded to include Cambodia according to the decision made by the project steering committee held in January 2015. The first training is expected to be conducted in May 2015. KMUTT researchers will improve on the manuals with feedbacks to be received from the first session.

Between June and September 2014, the project commissioned the report on “Assessment of capacities of financial institutions in Lao PDR and Myanmar-to provide loans to new renewable technologies for the large scale production of Ethanol from Cassava”. As a result, the assessment suggested that the project should implement mentoring and coaching for targeted and invested investors rather than organizing a capacity training programme for banking sector in both countries as originally planned. By this way, the project could make the most effective use of the limited funds it has.

The project organized the focused group meeting for investors in August 2014 as a part of technical assistance and expert advisory service to investors from Myanmar and Lao PDR in commercialization of bioethanol production technology. The focused group meeting resulted in ongoing discussion for the project to help two Laotian investors established bioethanol plants in Lao PDR with collective capacity of 200,000 liters per day. The project expects to receive a letter from Institute for Renewable Energy Promotion under Ministry of Energy and Mines, Lao PDR requesting for technical assistance in this issue in 2015.

In Viet Nam, the project developed the E5 (gasoline mixed with 5 per cent ethanol) promotion campaign. In December 2014, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Vietnam started to recruit Thai expert to help them to promote E5 gasohol in Viet Nam. The awareness raising campaign including regional events will take place in 3 cities during the first quarter of 2015. In January 2015, the project also started working with the Food Industry Research Institute (FIRI), Vietnam to incubate the Vietnamese researcher in the new ethanol production technology. A technical training center at FIRI will be established in 2015 to disseminate and provide trainings and the new technology package to Vietnamese.

Table A7.1:
Implementation Progress of Technology Transfer Pilot Projects under the Poznan Strategic Program (as of June 30, 2015)

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Poznan Program Funding (\$ millions)^a</i>	<i>Total GEF Funding (\$ millions)^a</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Status of Project</i>
4040	Brazil	UNDP	Renewable CO2 Capture and Storage from Sugar Fermentation Industry in Sao Paulo State	3.0	3.0	7.7b	The project was cancelled in February 2012 upon request from the agency. The project preparation identified investment costs far higher than initially expected, exceeding the available financing.
4042	Cambodia	UNIDO	Climate Change Related Technology Transfer for Cambodia: Using Agricultural Residue Biomass for Sustainable Energy Solutions	1.9	1.9	4.6c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in May 2012 and is under implementation.
4136	Chile	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Solar Technologies in Chile	3.0	3.0	31.8c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in June 2012 and is under implementation.
4119	China	World Bank	Green Truck Demonstration Project	3.0	4.9	9.8c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2011 and is under implementation. The project's implementation is satisfactory and is expected to close December 2015.
4682	Colombia, Kenya, Swaziland	UNEP	SolarChill: Commercialization and Transfer	2.8	3.0	8.0b	This project has been endorsed by the GEF CEO in February 2014 and is expected to start implementation soon.
4071	Côte d'Ivoire	AfDB	Construction of 1000 Ton-per-day Municipal Solid Waste Composting Unit in Akouedo Abidjan	3.0	3.0	36.9c	This project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in October 2013 and is expected to start implementation soon.
4060	Jamaica	UNDP	Introduction of Renewable Wave Energy Technologies for the Generation of Electric Power in Small Coastal Communities	0.8	0.8	1.4b	The project was cancelled in October 2011 upon request from the agency.
4036	Jordan	IFAD	DHRS Irrigation Technology Pilot Project to Face Climate Change Impact	2.4	2.4	5.5c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2011 and is under implementation.
4132	Mexico	IDB	Promotion and Development of Local Wind Technologies in Mexico	3.0	5.5	33.7c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in December 2011 and is under implementation.

<i>GEF ID</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>GEF Poznan Program Funding (\$ millions)^a</i>	<i>Total GEF Funding (\$ millions)^a</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$ millions)</i>	<i>Status of Project</i>
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	40.0c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2010 and is under implementation.
4055	Senegal	UNDP	Typha-based Thermal Insulation Material Production in Senegal	2.3	2.3	5.6c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in August 2012 and is under implementation.
4114	Sri Lanka	UNIDO	Bamboo Processing for Sri Lanka	2.7	2.7	21.3c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in April 2012 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	31.6c	The project was endorsed by the GEF CEO in March 2012 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.
TOTAL				36.9	58.6	241.4	
Total (cancelled projects excluded)				30.1	51.6	228.8	

^a Includes PPGs and agency fees.

^b Co-financing amount at the GEF Council approval.

^c Co-financing amount at the GEF CEO endorsement.

Annex 8: Status of Resources Approved by the GEF Secretariat for the Preparation of Biennial Update Reports from Parties Not Included in Annex I to the Convention

As at April 30, 2015, the GEF Secretariat has received 50 additional requests for support to prepare BURs. All of the requests were approved by the GEF Secretariat and are either undergoing project preparation or awaiting approval from the GEF Council. Table A9.1 provides information on the status of these requests. An updated list will be submitted as an addendum to this report.

Table A9.1

Status of Requests for Resources for Biennial Update Reports (as at April 30, 2015)

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
1. Argentina	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	13-Dec-2013	29-Jan-2014	Not applicable iii	Agency Project Document under review for IA clearance	300,854	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	End of 2016	End of 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project transferred from WB to UNDP on 11 Sep 2014
2. Armenia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	19-Nov-2013	5-Feb-2014	Not applicable	14-Apr-2014	352,000	9-May-2014	352,000	December 2015	February 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated
3. Azerbaijan	UNDP	31-Mar-2015 (BUR 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
4. Benin	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Apr-2014	19-May-2014	Not applicable	23-Sep-2014	352,000	31-Oct-2014	10,000 (as at 03-Dec-2014)	October 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project under inception phase
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP	12-Mar-2015 (BUR 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
6. Botswana	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	5-Aug-2014	25-Nov-2014	Not applicable	Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance	352,000 as part of EA proposal (952,000) for 3 NC, BUR 1 and iNDC	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agency Project Document under preparation for IA clearance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC
7. Brazil	UNDP	31-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	5-Apr-2013	2-May-2013	20-Jun-2013	Agency project document clearance pending CEO approval	1,050,000 as part of full project proposal (7,528,500) for 4 NC and BUR 2	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	December 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PIF request for a 4NC and BUR Full-Size project approved by GEF Council 20 Jun 2013. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document and CEO Endorsement request submitted to GEF Secretariat and will be recommended for CEO approval once TNC is submitted to UNFCCC.
8. Chile	AGCI	10-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	31-Jul-2013	30-Jul-2014	Not applicable	Not applicable	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	December 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This project is being executed through direct access by the Chilean Agency for International Cooperation (AGCI for its acronym in Spanish)

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁱ	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁱⁱ	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
9. China	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Mar-2012	1-Oct-2012	15-Nov-2012	3-Nov-2014	892,400 as part of full project proposal (7,280,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	August 2015	June 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : <25% completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: CEO Endorsement request and Project Document approved by GEF Secretariat 18 Jul 2014
10. Colombia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	3-Apr-2014	2-May-2014	Not applicable	1-Aug-2014	352,000	4-Sep-2014	352,000	October 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: 50-75% Completed

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
11. Costa Rica	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	27-Aug-2013	25-Sep-2013	Not applicable	16-Jan-2014	352,000	27-Feb-2014	352,000	July 2015	October 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: <25% Completed
12. Cote D'Ivoire	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	9-Oct-2013	18-Nov-2013	Not applicable	18-Apr-2014	352,000	30-Sep-2014	82,140 (as at 30-Sep-2014)	April 2016	July 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : 25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25% Completed

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
13. Ecuador	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	5-Jul-2013	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	21-Jan-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	25-Feb-2014	560,100iv	August 2015	September 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessionnal Work Program
14. Egypt	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	11-Jun-2014	3-Nov-2014	Not applicable	Agency project document under review for IA clearance	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under IA review for clearance

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
15. El Salvador	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	13-Aug-2013	12-Sep-2013	7-Nov-2013	2-Dec-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	24-Mar-2015	523,000 ⁴	November 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC cleared by the Nov 2013 Work Program. Due to internal approval process within the government, the final approval took much longer than originally planned.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
16. Georgia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Apr-2014	2-May-2014	Not applicable	22-Oct-2014	352,000	6-Nov-2014	352,000	June 2016	July 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventory: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated
17. Ghana	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	22-May-2013	5-Jun-2013	Not applicable	23-Aug-2013	352,000	17-Sep-2013	231,500 (as at 30-Sep-14)	June 2015	July 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All components Completed
18. Honduras	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	26-Feb-2014	2-May-2014	Not applicable	20-Feb-2015	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	9-Mar-2015	352,755	December 2015	August 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project under Inception phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC
19. India	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	14-Sep-2011	26-Jan-2012	29-Feb-2012	10-Jun-2013	2,625,000 as part of full project proposal (9,010,604) for 3 NC and BUR 1	25-Sep-2013	2,702,546	April 2015	July 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All Components Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUR included in the full project proposal CEO Endorsed 2 May 2013.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
20. Indonesia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	29-Mar-2012	6-Apr-2012	6-Jun-2012	22-Nov-2013	419,556 as part of full project proposal (4,500,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	6-May-2014	2,638,553	April 2015	May 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the full project proposal CEO Endorsed 24 Oct 2013.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
21. Jamaica	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	29-May-2013	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	16-Jul-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	9-Oct-2014	455,821	September 2015	January 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessionnal Work Program
22. Jordan	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	31-Jul-2014	3-Nov-2014	Not applicable	6-Jan-2015	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	2016	2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under signature

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
23. Kazakhstan	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	10-Mar-2014	2-May-2014	Not applicable	17-Jul-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 7 NC and BUR 1	23-Sep-2014	154,854	July 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for 7NC
24. Kuwait	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	17-Sep-2013	10-Mar-2014	Not applicable	3-Sep-2014	352,000	23-Oct-2014	15,000 (as at 23-Oct-14)	PIP under preparation	PIP under preparation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan (PIP) under preparation.
25. Lebanon	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	17-Apr-2013	19-Jun-2013	Not applicable	25-Sep-2013	321,461	28-Oct-2013	321,461	June 2015	July 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : 25-50% Completed

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
26. Macedonia	UNDP	26-Feb-2015 (BUR 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated
27. Malaysia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	7-Feb-2013	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	18-Mar-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	6-May-2014	293,574	June 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessionnal Work Program

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
28. Mauritania	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	9-Oct-2013	29-Oct-2013	Not applicable	25-Feb-2014	352,000	28-Mar-2014	165,000 (as at 29-Jan-2014)	November 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated
29. Mexico	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	12-Apr-2013	29-May-2013	Not applicable	24-Sep-2013	321,461	25-Nov-2013	321,445	June 2015	June 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Not yet initiated

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
30. Mongolia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Apr-2014	11-Jun-2014	Not applicable	21-Jul-2014	352,000	31-Oct-2014	10,000 (as at 31-Oct-14)	March 2016	June 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Not Initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed
31. Montenegro	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	6-Nov-2013	25-Feb-2014	Not applicable	1-May-2014	352,000	30-May-2014	351,820	September 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Not yet initiated
32. Namibia	UNDP	2-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	20-Feb-2015	--	Not applicable	Project Document under preparation	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Request for BUR 2 funding submitted to GEF Sec for approval

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
33. Nigeria	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	11-Sep-2014	3-Nov-2014	Not applicable	Agency Project Document under review for IA clearance	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	December 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under IA review for clearance
34. Oman	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	14-Jan-2014	2-May-2014	Not applicable	5-Jun-2014	352,000	3-Sep-2014	166,700 (as at 05-Mar-2015)	November 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : 25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25% Completed
35. Panama	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	2-Feb-2015	10-Mar-2015	Not applicable	Agency Project Document under review for IA clearance	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under IA review for clearance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUR funding included in the EA Proposal for TNC
36. Papua New Guinea	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	25-Aug-2014	4-Dec-2014	Not applicable	BUR1 project implementation plan (PIP) under preparation	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	24-Mar-2015	20,000	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under IA review for clearance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUR funding included in the EA Proposal for TNC

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
37. Paraguay	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	8-Jul-2013	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	11-Mar-2014	352,000 as part of the EA proposal (852,000) for the 3 NC and BUR 1	15-Apr-2014	554,677	October 2015	December 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessionnal Work Program
38. Peru	UNDP	30-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
39. Republic of Moldova	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	17-Dec-2013	5-Feb-2014	Not applicable	18-Apr-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 4 NC and BUR 1	19-May-2014	270,322 (as at 13-Feb-2015)	September 2015	November 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: This project includes \$500,000 for NC and \$352,000 for BUR.
40. Saudi Arabia	UNEP	BUR 1 under preparation	11-Jun-2014	13-Jun-2014	Not applicable	21-Jul-2014	352,000	31-Oct-2014	110,000 (as at 25-Feb-2015)	December 2017	December 2017	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁱ	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁱⁱ	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities
41. Serbia	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	28-Aug-2013	25-Sep-2013	Not applicable	17-Feb-2014	352,000	4-Aug-2014	349,552	May 2015	September 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Completed
42. South Africa	UNEP	17-Dec 2014 (BUR 1)	7-Jan-2013	20-Feb-13	31-Jul-2014	12-Sep-2014	352,000 as part of full project proposal (4,006,650) for 3 NC and BUR 2	9-Oct-2014	100,000 (as at 30-Oct-2014)	June 2016	December 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: This is a GEF full-size 3NC project which includes \$352,000 support towards BUR 2.

<i>Party</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Submission date of the last report to COP</i>	<i>Date of request for fundingⁱ</i>	<i>Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat</i>	<i>Date of Approval by GEF Council</i>	<i>Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project</i>	<i>Total Amount Approved US\$</i>	<i>Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA</i>	<i>Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparationⁱⁱ</i>	<i>Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report</i>	<i>Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP</i>	<i>Status of project activities</i>
43. Thailand	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	18-Apr-2013	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	23-Apr-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	6-Jun-2014	320,817	April 2016	May 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: 50-75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): <25% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information: Not yet initiated <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessionnal Work Program
44. Togo	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	12-May-2014	2-Jun-2014	Not applicable	26-Sep-2014	352,000	20-Feb-2015	352,000	June 2016	August 2016	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project under Inception Phase
45. Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	7-Aug-2014	6-Nov-2014	Not applicable	Agency Project Document under review for IA clearance	352,000 as part of EA proposal (952,000) for 3 NC, BUR 1 and iNDC	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	Not yet determined	Not yet determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Document under IA review for clearance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC, BUR and INDC combined project
46. Tunisia	UNDP	11-Dec-2014 (BUR 1)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process of requesting GEF funding for BUR 2 preparation has not been initiated

Party	Agency	Submission date of the last report to COP	Date of request for funding ⁱ	Date of Project Clearance by GEF Secretariat	Date of Approval by GEF Council	Date of approval by Implementing Agency (IA) of BUR project	Total Amount Approved US\$	Date of initial disbursement of funds by IA	Amount of funding Disbursed for BUR preparation ⁱⁱ	Approximate date of completion of Draft BUR Report	Approximate date of BUR submission to the COP	Status of project activities	
47. Uruguay	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	16-Nov-2012	27-Dec-2012	Not applicable	20-Jun-2013	320,000	2-Sep-2013	299,729	April 2015	June 2015	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Circumstances: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Inventories: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mitigation Actions and their effects: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic measurement reporting and verification (MRV): 25-50% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Constraints & Gaps: >75% Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Information : <25% Completed	
48. Vietnam	UNEP	BUR 1) under preparation	8-Dec-2014	7-Jan-2014	29-Jan-2014	Not applicable	BUR 2 project implementation plan (PIP) under preparation	352,000	Not yet disbursed	Not yet disbursed	PIP under preparation	PIP under preparation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Implementation Plan under preparation
49. Yemen	UNDP	BUR 1 under preparation	5-Jul-2013	18-Jul-2013	5-Sep-2013	4-Apr-2014	352,000 as part of EA proposal (852,000) for 3 NC and BUR 1	4-Jun-2014	472,180	Delayed due to current unrest	Delayed due to current unrest	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project under Inception phase <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project activities delayed due to current unrest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Note: BUR included in the EA Proposal for TNC, cleared by the August 2013 Special Inter-sessionnal Work Program	

Note: In addition to resources provided to the above countries, the Umbrella Programme for Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC, implemented by UNEP, seeks to support 39 additional countries (Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Comoros, Congo DR, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia) in preparing their first BURs. The full-size project proposal was approved by GEF Council on 30 October 2014. It was submitted for CEO Endorsement on 15 April 2015, and is currently under review for CEO Endorsement. The total project amount is \$14,414,400, which includes \$352,000 for each country and project management cost of \$686,400.

The first submission date of enabling activity proposal to the GEF Secretariat.

² Sum of cumulative expenditures as of December 2014 and the budget approved for 2015 year.

³ Enabling activity projects below \$1 million do not require GEF council approval.

⁴ Includes the amount of funding disbursed for BUR and NC. In combined projects, it is not possible to separate the amount of funds that have been disbursed for BUR only.

Annex 9: GEF Adaptation Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

Table A10.1: GEF Adaptation Projects under the Strategic Priority on Adaptation

<i>Country(ies)</i>	<i>Project Title</i>	<i>Status</i>
Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)	Sustainable Management of the Water Resources of the La Plata Basin with Respect to the Effects of Climate Variability and Change	Under implementation
Regional (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of))	Integrated and Sustainable Management of Trans-boundary Water Resources in the Amazon River Basin Considering Climate Variability and Climate Change	Under implementation
Sri Lanka	Participatory Coastal Zone Restoration and Sustainable Management in the Eastern Province of Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka	Under implementation
Tajikistan	Sustaining Agricultural Biodiversity in the Face of Climate Change	Under implementation
Yemen	MENARID: Adaptation to Climate Change Using Agro-biodiversity Resources in the Rained Highlands of Yemen	Under implementation
Regional (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines)	CTI: Coast and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle: Southeast Asia under Coral Triangle Initiative	Under implementation
Regional (Fiji, Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu)	PAS: Strengthening Coastal and Marine Resources Management in the Coral Triangle of the Pacific - under the Pacific Alliance for Sustainability Program	Under implementation
Tunisia	MENARID: Second Natural Resources Management Project	Under implementation
India	SLEM/CCP: Integrated Land Use Management to Combat Land Degradation in Madhya Pradesh	Under implementation
Albania	Identification and Implementation of Adaptation Response Measures in the Drini-Mati River Deltas	Project completion
Mozambique	Zambezi Valley Market Led Smallholder Development	Project Completion
India, Global	SLEM/CCP: 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
India	SLEM/CCP: Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Innovations in Land and Ecosystem Management	Project completion
	SLEM/CCP: Sustainable Land Water and Biodiversity Conservation and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector	Project completion
Armenia	Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia	Project completion

Annex 10: Status Report on the LDCF and the SCCF for FY 2015⁵⁴

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, 2015, 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 \$934.7 million eq.⁵⁵ and signed contribution agreements for \$934.7 million eq. Of this, payments amounting to \$929.1 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A11.1 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions⁵⁶ and payments made to the LDCF since inception.
3. During the financial year July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, donors to the LDCF Trust Fund pledged \$28.1 million eq. and the Trustee has received \$56.5 million eq. against signed contribution agreements.

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

4. As of June 30, 2015, cumulative net funding decisions by the Council and the CEO amounted to \$940.1 million, of which \$848.5 million was for projects and project preparation activities, \$82.2 million was for fees, and \$9.4 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the LDCF. This represents an overall increase of \$96.4 million or 11.4 per cent compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2014.
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 \$666.9 million, of which \$590.7 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, \$66.8 million to fees, and \$9.4 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 \$666.9 million, upon request from Agencies, the Trustee has transferred \$310.8 million as of June 30, 2015. As a result, \$356.1 million remains payable to Agencies. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A11.2.

c. Schedule of Funds Available

7. Funds held in trust without restrictions total \$642.9 million eq., comprising of cash and investments. Of this amount, \$632.4 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 \$10.5 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2015 can be found in Table A11.3.

d. Investment Income

8. Pending cash transfers to Agencies, cash contributions paid to LDCF Trust Fund are held in trust by the World 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 \$21.8 million eq. as of June 30, 2015.

⁵⁴ This status report is provided by the Trustee of the LDCF and the SCCF (the World Bank). The GEF Secretariat has not edited this report.

⁵⁵ US Dollar Equivalent

⁵⁶ 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 \$349.1 million eq. and signed contribution agreements for \$349.1 million eq. Of this, payments amounting to \$340.8 million have been received from donors since inception of the Trust Fund. Table A11.4 shows details of the status of pledges, contributions⁵⁷ and payments made to the SCCF since its inception; Table A11.5 presents this information broken down by program.
10. During the financial year July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, donors to the SCCF Trust Fund pledged \$5 million eq. and the Trustee has received payments against signed contribution agreements of \$17 million eq.

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

11. As of June 30, 2015, cumulative net funding decisions taken by the Council and the CEO amounted to \$351.2 million, of which \$314.8 million was for projects and project preparation activities, \$30.5 million was for fees, and \$5.9 million was for administrative expenses and corporate activities of the SCCF. This represents an overall increase of \$49.3 million or 16.3 per cent compared to cumulative net funding decisions as of June 30, 2014.
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 \$351.2 million, the Trustee committed \$256.4 million, of which \$225.2 million relates to projects and project preparation activities, \$25.3 million to fees, and \$5.9 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, 2015, out of total cumulative commitments of \$256.4 million, the Agencies have requested and the Trustee has transferred \$160.4 million. As a result, \$96 million remains payable to Agencies, pending their request. Details of funding approvals, commitments and cash transfers can be found in Table A11.6.

c. Schedule of Funds Available

14. Funds held in Trust without restriction comprising cash and investments for both the Adaptation and Transfer of Technology programs total \$195.1 million eq. Of this amount, \$190.8 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 \$4.3 million eq. Details on the funds available for Council or CEO approval as of June 30, 2015 can be found in Table A11.7, which shows the funding status by program.

d. Investment Income

15. The SCCF shares the same investment management as the LDCF. Its overall investment return was \$14.6 million eq. from inception.

⁵⁷ Represents the amounts for which donors have signed contribution agreements with the Trustee.

Table A11.1
LDCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2015

1	Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions				Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized				
	Finalized				5	6	7 = 8 + 10	Paid (Receipts)		Unpaid	
	2	3 = 5 + 7	4 = 6 + 9 + 11	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	EUR	49,440,000	64,905,600	0	0	49,440,000	49,440,000	64,905,600	0	0	
Canada	CAD	30,000,000	27,358,972	0	0	30,000,000	30,000,000	27,358,972	0	0	
Czech Republic	EUR	18,000	25,454	0	0	18,000	18,000	25,454	0	0	
Denmark	DKK	220,400,000	39,333,555	0	0	220,400,000	220,400,000	39,333,555	0	0	
Finland	EUR	29,998,282	39,157,693	0	0	29,998,282	29,998,282	39,157,693	0	0	
France	EUR	10,850,000	14,617,380	0	0	10,850,000	10,850,000	14,617,380	0	0	
Germany	EUR	165,000,000	220,804,428	0	0	165,000,000	160,000,000	215,212,650	5,000,000 d/	5,591,778	
Hungary	EUR	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,344,300	0	0	
Iceland	USD	633,500	633,500	0	0	633,500	633,500	633,500	0	0	
Ireland	e/ EUR	5,734,869	7,402,594	0	0	5,734,869	5,734,869	7,402,594	0	0	
	USD	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	
Italy	USD	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	
Japan	USD	250,000	250,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	0	0	
Luxembourg	e/ 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	e/ EUR	55,200,000	73,174,578	0	0	55,200,000	55,200,000	73,174,578	0	0	
	USD	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0	
New Zealand	NZD	8,100,000	5,808,840	0	0	8,100,000	8,100,000	5,808,840	0	0	
Norway	e/ 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	532,000,000	78,003,132	0	0	532,000,000	532,000,000	78,003,132	0	0	
Switzerland	CHF	9,800,000	9,503,770	0	0	9,800,000	9,800,000	9,503,770	0	0	
United Kingdom	GBP	92,000,000	148,727,800	0	0	92,000,000	92,000,000	148,727,800	0	0	
United States	USD	107,020,000	107,020,000	0	0	107,020,000	107,020,000	107,020,000	0	0	
			<u>934,723,008</u>		<u>0</u>			<u>929,131,231</u>		<u>5,591,778</u>	

a/ Represents (1) the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) June 30, 2015 value of amount pending FX.
b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - June 30, 2015
c/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.
d/ Received the amount on July 1, 2015
e/ Contributions made in more than one currency.

Table A11.2

LDCF Summary of Allocation, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2015 (in \$)

<u>Entity</u>	Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Approved	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	Allocations			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
<u>Projects</u>				
ADB	13,900,000	4,600,000	1,100,000	3,500,000
AfDB	100,662,874	38,994,125	21,666,943	17,327,182
FAO	84,815,780	38,548,102	11,333,181	27,214,921
IBRD	65,591,359	60,261,907	56,029,063	4,232,844
IFAD	47,285,284	37,285,284	11,498,403	25,786,881
UNDP	423,022,535	367,110,238	126,520,664	240,589,574
UNEP	110,284,551	43,756,843	16,729,555	27,027,288
UNIDO	2,920,000	100,000	100,000	0
<i>Sub-total</i>	848,482,383	590,656,499	244,977,809	345,678,690
<u>Fees</u>				
ADB	1,112,000	368,000	364,800	3,200
AfDB	9,302,494	5,278,031	2,132,167	3,145,864
FAO	8,165,330	5,528,071	4,361,372	1,166,699
IBRD	6,228,743	5,924,963	5,744,963	180,000
IFAD	4,605,243	4,035,243	1,156,480	2,878,763
UNDP	41,778,085	38,622,034	37,324,101	1,297,933
UNEP	10,698,215	6,906,136	6,906,136	0
UNIDO	262,800	110,520	9,000	101,520
<i>Sub-total</i>	82,152,910	66,772,998	57,999,019	8,773,979
<u>Corporate Budget</u> ^{a/}				
Secretariat	6,305,480	6,305,480	5,285,348	1,020,132
Evaluation	212,568	212,568	66,568	146,000
STAP	398,884	398,884	277,884	121,000
Trustee	2,528,432	2,528,432	2,194,432	334,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	9,445,363	9,445,363	7,824,231	1,621,132
Total for LDCF	940,080,657	666,874,861	310,801,059	356,073,801

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

Table A11.3

LDCF for Climate Change Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2015

Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries Fund for Climate Change		<u>(in USDeq.)</u>
Schedule of Funds Available as of		
June 30, 2015		
<u>1. Funds held in Trust</u>		642,911,689 a/
Cash and investments	642,911,689	
Promissory notes	0	
<u>2. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		642,911,689
<u>4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		632,383,526
Amounts Trustee Committed	358,451,619	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	245,454,906	
Umbrella Set-aside	28,477,001	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		<u>10,528,163</u>
a/ Unencashed promissory notes and amounts pending FX are valued at exchange rate as of June 30, 2015		

Table A11.4
SCCF Status of Pledges and Contributions as of June 30, 2015

1	Total Pledges Outstanding and Contributions Finalized ^{a/}				Pledges Outstanding		Contribution Agreements Finalized					
	2	3 = 5 + 7		4 = 6 + 9 + 11		5	6	Paid (Receipts)			Unpaid	
		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	f/ EUR	12,970,000	16,987,583	0	0	12,970,000	12,970,000	16,987,583	0	0		
	USD	367,592	367,592	0	0	367,592	367,592	367,592	0	0		
Germany	EUR	90,017,000	120,494,859	0	0	90,017,000	87,000,000	117,120,780	3,017,000 ^{e/}	3,374,079 ^{e/}		
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 ^{g/}	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	f/ CHF	9,850,000	9,504,835	0	0	9,850,000	9,850,000	9,504,835	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		
			<u>349,122,561</u>		<u>0</u>			<u>340,748,483</u>		<u>8,374,079</u>		

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, 2015 value of outstanding pledges and unpaid amounts.
c/ Valued at the exchange rates available on - June 30, 2015
d/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.
e/ The payment has been received on July 1, 2015.
f/ Contributions made in more than one currency.
g/ Represents past due contribution.

Table A11.5
SCCF Status of Contributions by Program as of June 30, 2015

Contribution Agreements Finalized						
Contributing Participant	Currency	Total Contributions	Amount Paid in Currency	USDeq. a/	Amount Due in Currency	USDeq. b/
Program for Adaptation						
Canada	CAD	11.00	11.00	10.34	-	-
Denmark	DKK	40.00	40.00	7.23	-	-
Finland	e/ USD	0.37	0.37	0.37	-	-
	EUR	12.62	12.62	16.57	-	-
Germany	EUR	90.02	87.00	117.12	3.02 c/	3.37
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	e/ CHF	6.50	6.50	6.30	-	-
	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	-	-
				280.96		8.37
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	2.85	3.35	3.21	-	-
				59.78		-
TOTAL				340.75		8.37

a/ Represents the actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions.

b/ Valued at the exchange rates available on June 30, 2015.

c/ Final installment paid on July 1, 2015.

d/ This amount is past due.

e/ Contributions made in more than one currency.

Table A11.6

SCCF Summary of Allocations, Commitments and Disbursements as of June 30, 2015 (in \$)

Entity	Cumulative Net Amounts			
	Approved Allocations	Commitments	Transfers	Amount Due
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = (2) - (3)
<u>Projects</u>				
ADB	14,757,189	6,081,390	3,433,619	2,647,771
AfDB	12,084,778	9,507,000	5,475,000	4,032,000
EBRD	16,137,943	9,945,249	9,745,249	200,000
FAO	21,009,453	4,439,735	1,314,735	3,125,000
IADB	6,032,250	6,032,250	2,816,500	3,215,750
IBRD	91,602,170	70,779,339	48,168,084	22,611,255
IFAD	38,319,781	25,907,781	6,469,924	19,437,857
UNDP	81,450,708	73,404,361	45,669,503	27,734,858
UNEP	30,034,818	19,034,818	12,031,818	7,003,000
UNIDO	3,400,000	90,000	90,000	0
<i>Sub-total</i>	314,829,090	225,221,923	135,214,432	90,007,491
<u>Fees</u>				
ADB	1,412,791	936,290	584,920	351,370
AfDB	1,134,137	927,915	0	927,915
EBRD	1,581,831	1,228,847	1,209,847	19,000
FAO	1,766,015	800,098	393,098	407,000
IADB	603,225	603,225	603,225	0
IBRD	8,985,343	7,798,442	6,991,989	806,453
IFAD	3,747,286	3,039,802	658,750	2,381,052
UNDP	7,953,252	7,494,610	7,494,610	0
UNEP	2,923,092	2,296,092	2,167,842	128,250
UNIDO	323,000	134,330	8,550	125,780
<i>Sub-total</i>	30,429,972	25,259,651	20,112,831	5,146,820
<u>Corporate Budget</u> ^{a/}				
Secretariat	3,411,583	3,411,583	2,902,660	508,923
Evaluation	289,426	289,426	218,426	71,000
STAP	391,882	391,882	270,882	121,000
Trustee	1,837,175	1,837,175	1,666,175	171,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	5,930,066	5,930,066	5,058,143	871,923
Total for SCCF	351,189,127	256,411,639	160,385,405	96,026,234

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

Table A11.7

SCCF Schedule of Funds Available updated as of June 30, 2015

(in USDeq.)

<u>Program for Adaptation</u>		
<u>1. Funds held in Trust</u>		158,162,369
Cash and investments	158,162,369	
Promissory notes	0	
<u>2. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
3. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (3 = 1 - 2)		158,162,369
<u>4. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		155,245,815
Amounts Trustee Committed	83,034,824	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	72,210,991	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
5. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 = 3 - 4)		2,916,554
<u>Program for Transfer of Technology</u>		
<u>6. Funds held in Trust</u>		36,921,105
Cash and investments	36,921,105	
Promissory notes	0	
<u>7. Restricted Funds</u>		0
Reserve to cover foreign exchange rate fluctuations	0	
8. Funds held in Trust with no restrictions (8 = 6 - 7)		36,921,105
<u>9. Approved Amounts pending disbursement</u>		35,575,948
Amounts Trustee Committed	12,991,410	
Amounts pending Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement	22,584,538	
Monthly approvals for processing	0	
10. Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (10 = 8 - 9)		1,345,157
Total SCCF Funds Available for Council/CEO approval and/or CEO endorsement (5 + 10)		<u>4,261,711</u>